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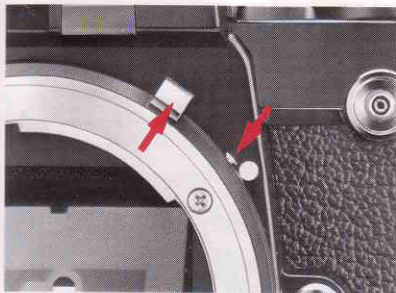


Lens set at f/2.8



Lens set at f/16

At wide apertures, the depth-of-field is very shallow with the main subject in focus.
But when the lens is stopped down to f/16, most objects from near to far are in sharp focus.



Meter coupling lever (21)

Push the meter coupling lever release button (20) and lock the meter coupling lever in the "up" position before mounting a non-AI Nikkor lens. Then perform stopped-down metering in the following manner:

For non-AI Nikkor lenses with automatic diaphragms

On AUTO: Push in and hold the depth-of-field preview button while you trip the shutter.

Caution: If the depth-of-field preview button is not depressed all the way, the mirror may remain in the "up" position.

On MANUAL: Select a shutter speed. Then hold in the preview button and turn the aperture ring until the "- +" symbol appears in the finder. Release the preview button and take the shot.

For non-AI lenses or accessories without automatic diaphragms

On AUTO: Stop the lens down manually until the desired shutter speed appears in the finder. Then take the picture.

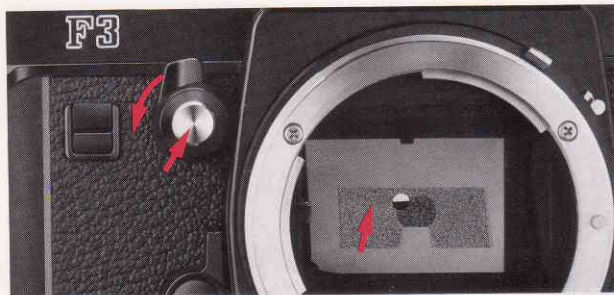
On MANUAL: Adjust the shutter speed or aperture until the "- +" sign appears.

For fixed-aperture reflex lenses, photomicrography, or astrophotography

On AUTO: No control is necessary.

On MANUAL: Adjust the shutter speed dial until the "- +" appears.

CONTROLS IN DETAIL—continued



Mirror lockup lever ③

When using super-telephoto lenses or doing photomicrography, it becomes necessary to reduce camera vibration to the absolute minimum. To lock the reflex viewing mirror in the "up" position, push in the depth-of-field preview button and rotate the lever counterclockwise until it stops.

Note: Two Nikkor lenses require that the mirror be locked up before mounting—the Fisheye-Nikkor 6mm f/5.6 and OP Fisheye-Nikkor 10mm f/5.6.

Caution: With the mirror locked up, you should not operate the camera on automatic. Even though the LCD continues to show you the shutter speed automatically selected by the camera, this speed will not produce the correct exposure.

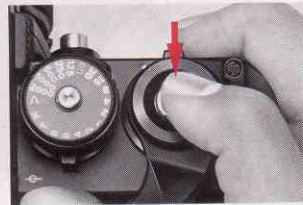
Self-timer

The F3 High-Eyepoint camera's blinking self-timer provides a 10-sec. delay in shutter release.

To operate the self-timer:



1. Push the self-timer lever ④B to uncover the red dot ④C.



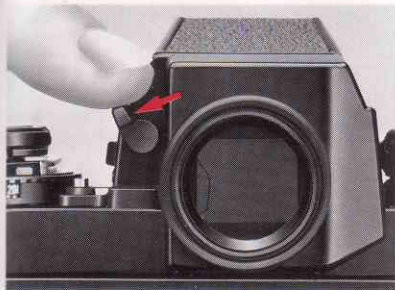
2. Push the shutter release button.



3. Watch the blinking red LED ⑤ on the front of the camera. The LED blinks faster during the final two seconds before the shutter opens to warn you to get ready.

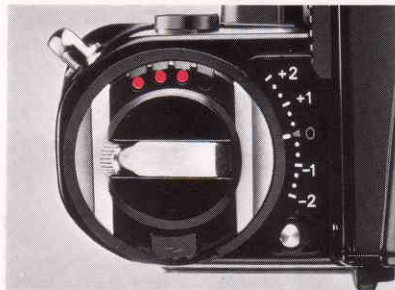


4. Don't forget to return the self-timer to its original position after using it. If you want to cancel the self-timer after pushing the shutter release button, return the self-timer lever to its original position. The picture then will not be taken.



Eyepiece shutter lever ④①

When it's impossible to keep your eye at the viewfinder (such as when utilizing the self-timer), you should use the eyepiece shutter. This shutter prevents stray light from entering the eyepiece and adversely affecting the automatic exposure meter reading. Just push the lever to the left to close the shutter. As a visual reminder that it's in use, the blind is painted red.



Accessory shoe ③⑥

Located at the base of the rewind knob, the accessory shoe allows direct mounting of the Nikon SB-12, SB-16A or SB-17 Speedlight. Three electrical contacts ④⑤ provide for synchronization of the flash unit, automatic through-the-lens flash output control, and ready-light indication in the camera's viewfinder (via an LED), plus auto switching to the proper synchronization speed of 1/80 sec. Three Nikon Flash Unit Couplers are available allowing either ISO- or Nikon F2-type direct-mounting electronic flash units to be attached.

Caution:

- 1) For flash photography, it is recommended that you use a Nikon dedicated electronic flash unit which operates with a low-voltage current. Use of any other flash which operates at high voltages may damage the camera's circuitry. Any damage caused by such use is not covered by the Nikon Warranty.
- 2) Even with the coupler, the Nikon Speedlight SB-E cannot be attached to an F3 High-Eyepoint camera when a finder other than the standard DE-3 or Eye-Level Finder DE-2 is used.

CONTROLS IN DETAIL—continued



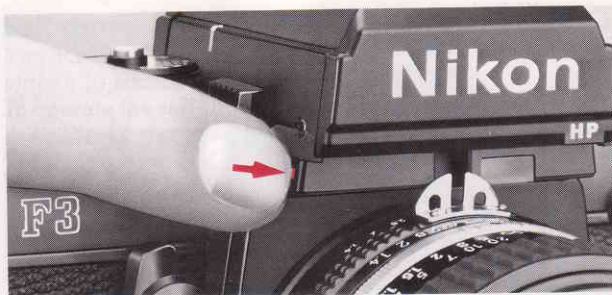
Sync terminal ⑱

A separate sync terminal with a protective screw-in cover is provided on the Nikon F3 High-Eyepoint camera. It accepts all standard plug-in PC cords, plus it is threaded for use with a Nikon screw-in PC cord. When using flash bulbs or an electronic flash without a hot shoe, it is necessary to use the sync terminal. Use the following table to determine the correct synchronization speed to set on the camera.

		Shutter speed (sec.)																	
		1/2000	1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8	X(1/60)	B	
Speedlight																			
Flashbulb	FP																		
	M																		
	MF																		

Synchronized

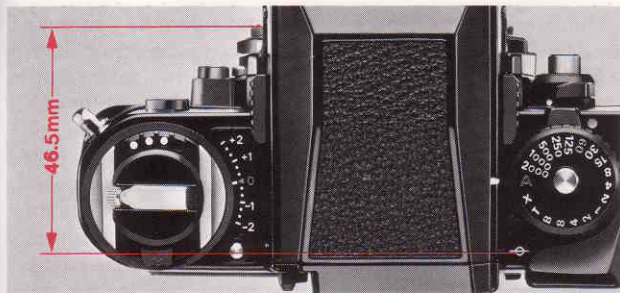
Cannot be used



Viewfinder illuminator ⑳

A convenient built-in viewfinder illuminator lets you see the liquid crystal display shutter speed, including the aperture, even in dim light. While the LCD is displayed in the finder, push the illuminator button ⑳.

Note: The power switch must be turned on and the shutter button must be depressed halfway prior to using the illuminator. Otherwise, it will not light up.



Film plane indicator ⑤⑧

The film plane indicator (⊕) is engraved in white on the top deck just behind the shutter speed dial. It indicates the exact position of the film plane inside the camera. Whenever it becomes necessary to measure the exact distance between the subject and film plane, such as in macrophotography, use the film plane indicator. The distance between the film plane and the lens mounting flange ⑧ is exactly 46.5mm.



Infrared focusing index

The red dot beside the focusing index on most lenses is the infrared focusing index. When shooting with black-and-white infrared film, it is necessary to refocus the lens to compensate for the fact that infrared light rays focus at a point slightly in front of visible light. To use the index, first focus on your subject through the viewfinder. Then look at the lens and take note of the focused distance. Finally reset the focusing ring so that the desired distance is aligned with the red dot.

1. At high temperatures (over approx. 60°C), the whole surface turns black so that the exposure information cannot be read. However, this situation will return to normal when the temperature drops.
2. Avoid storing the camera in excessively hot places, such as in a car parked in direct sunlight or inside the trunk. You may shorten the LCD's life by doing so.
3. When the temperature goes below freezing, the response time decreases as the liquid crystal becomes more viscose.
4. Although the Nikon F3 High-Eyepoint camera employs the highest quality LCD, it deteriorates in contrast and becomes difficult to see after six or seven years. When this happens, please contact your dealer or the Nikon service facility nearest you for replacement of this element at a small charge.

The camera's meter may be used only within the shutter speed range covered by the exposure value (EV) range of the meter, which varies with the aperture and ASA/ISO settings.

The chart on page 35 shows the relationships between the f/stop, shutter speed and film speed, indicating the slowest functioning shutter speed (for metering purposes) with any film speed/aperture combination.

Careful attention to the following instructions will assure precise exposure, automatically, over the complete exposure control and meter range capabilities of your Nikon F3 High-Eyepoint camera.

For example, with an f/1.4 lens and ASA/ISO 100 film, the automatic shutter will function down to one second with the lens set at f/1.4, and proportionately slower as the aperture is closed. However, practically speaking, even if the shutter speed/aperture combination is outside the guaranteed EV range shown in Section C of the EV Chart, you can still obtain good exposures at either the AUTO or MANUAL setting unless "+2000" or "-8-" appears in the viewfinder.

Using a standard of ASA/ISO 25 film, you may be assured of at least a four-second speed regardless of the aperture of the lens used as long as the lens is set at full aperture (refer to Table).

Using ASA/ISO 400 at f/1.4, the slowest speed is 1/4 second; however, as the aperture is closed down, the functioning shutter speed becomes progressively slower until we reach f/8 when the slowest speed of eight seconds is functioning.

When using a bellows or other extension equipment which disengages the meter coupling device, it is necessary to revert to stop-down metering. Certain limitations are imposed in this mode.

As lens-to-film distance is increased, the metering range (EV range) changes proportionately. For example, when an f/2 lens is used at 2:1 reproduction (twice life-size) the effective f/number is f/5.6. When used at f/8, the effective f/number is f/22.

When pictures are taken under minimal light levels, it is desirable to use a high-speed film (ASA/ISO 160 or higher). Using Tri-X at film speed 400 with stop-down metering, with an effective f/number of f/8, the shutter speed range would be from 1/4 second to 1/2000. Should the light level drop below EV 6, it would be out of the shutter speed range of the meter.

ASA/ISO speed	Slowest shutter speed (sec.)
6400	1/60
3200 (4000)	1/30
1600	1/15
800	1/8
400	1/4
200 (160)	1/2
100 (80)	1
50 (64)	2
25	4
12	8

Table
Slowest shutter speed at full aperture with any lens

Example: Lens maximum aperture f/1.4
 ASA/ISO film speed 100
 Working aperture f/5.6

By referring to the f/1.4 column in Section A and the EV values indicated for ASA/ISO 100 in Section D, you will find that the EV range for an f/1.4 lens at ASA/ISO 100 is 1 to 18. Now, refer to Section B and single out the f/5.6 indication for ASA/ISO 100. Go diagonally down until the protruding line intersects with Section C's vertical line for the shutter speed of 8 sec. (the F3 High-Eyepoint camera's slowest shutter speed). From this point of intersection, follow the horizontal line that leads to Section D's EV value for ASA/ISO 100, and you will obtain an EV value of 2. Start again from the f/5.6 indication for ASA/ISO 100 in Section B, and go down diagonally until the protruding line intersects with Section C's vertical line for the shutter speed of 1/2000 sec. (the F3 High-Eyepoint camera's fastest shutter speed) this time. Then follow the horizontal line that leads to Section D's EV value for ASA/ISO 100, and you will get a reading of EV 16. This means that an f/stop of f/5.6 at ASA/ISO 100 and a shutter speed of from 8 to 1/2000 sec. has an effective EV range of 2 to 16, which is well within the F3 High-Eyepoint camera's metering range of EV 1 to EV 18. The area encompassed by the heavy lines in Section C demonstrates a metering range for full aperture method using an f/1.4 lens and ASA/ISO 100 film.

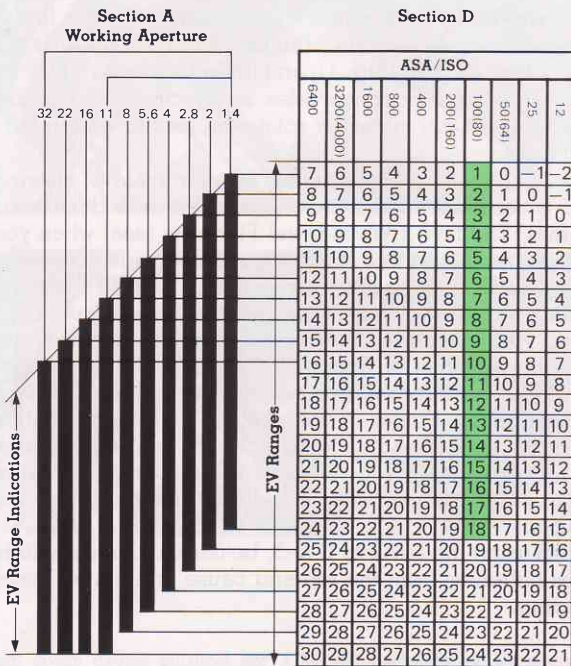
Example: ASA/ISO film speed 100
 Stopped-down aperture f/8

The procedure is the same. The f/8 column in Section A and the EV values indicated for ASA/ISO 100 in Section D will show you that the EV range for f/8 is 6 to 23. Refer now to Section B and single out f/8 at ASA/ISO 100. Go diagonally down until the protruding line intersects with Section C's vertical line for the shutter speed of 8 sec. From this point of intersection, follow the horizontal line that leads to Section D's EV value for ASA/ISO 100, and you will obtain an EV reading of 3. This means that an f/stop of f/8 at ASA/ISO 100 and a shutter speed of 8 sec. give an EV value outside the metering range. To find out the slowest shutter speed usable, follow the f/8 indication for ASA/ISO 100 in Section B diagonally down until it intersects the horizontal line in Section C that leads to Section D's EV value of 6 for ASA/ISO 100, and you will find that the slowest shutter speed usable is 1 sec. In other words, at f/8 and ASA/ISO 100, the available shutter speed range that is within the metering range is from 1 to 1/2000 sec., which has an effective EV range of 6 to 17 (indicated by the broken line in Section C)—well within the metering range.

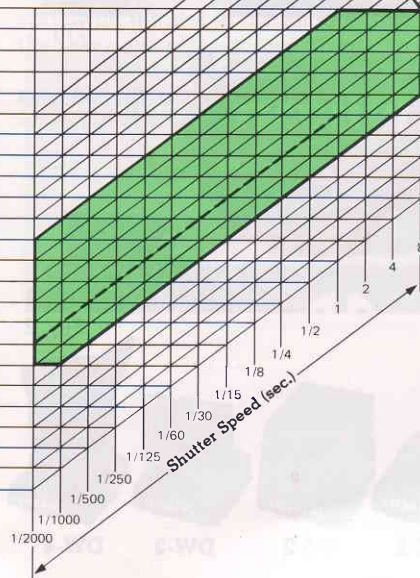
In practice, you will find that it is generally the high end and the low end which require a careful check. The EV range of the Nikon F3 High-Eyepoint camera encompasses most lighting situations, and it is only under dim-light or extra-bright picture-taking situations that you need pay any special attention.

EV Chart

This EV Chart indicates the performance of the F3 High-Eyepoint camera under normal temperatures and gives the usable ranges for all shutter speed/film speed combinations.



Section C



Section B

ASA / ISO	#number set
6400	1/2 2/3 4/5 8/7 11/10 22/13 32/19
3200 (4000)	1/4 2/5 3/7 5/8 9/11 16/13 22/15
1600	1/8 2/9 3/10 5/12 9/13 16/15 22/17
800	1/16 2/11 3/14 5/16 9/17 16/19 22/21
400	1/32 2/18 3/24 5/24 9/24 16/24 22/24
200 (160)	1/64 2/24 3/32 5/32 9/32 16/32 22/32
100 (80)	1/128 2/48 3/64 5/64 9/64 16/64 22/64
50 (40)	1/256 2/96 3/128 5/128 9/128 16/128 22/128
25	1/512 2/192 3/256 5/256 9/256 16/256 22/256
12	1/1024 2/384 3/512 5/512 9/512 16/512 22/512

ACCESSORIES



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Interchangeable viewfinders

In addition to the DE-3 High-Eyepoint Finder, the F3 High-Eyepoint camera accepts various other interchangeable viewfinders. To remove the finder, slide the finder release levers ③ with your thumb and finger towards the back of the camera (Fig. 1), and lift the finder out (Fig. 2). The DX-1 AF Finder provides an electronic focus-aid indication as you manually rotate the lens to obtain correct focus.

The DE-2 Eyelevel Finder offers regular eyelevel viewing and is recommended for photographers who don't wear glasses. The DW-3 Waist-Level Finder is ideal when you want to use the camera at a low angle or upside down over your head for shooting over crowds. The DA-2 Action Finder works well for those situations when you can't bring your eye close to the finder, such as when you are wearing a helmet or goggles or when the camera is enclosed in a waterproof underwater housing. The DW-4 6X Magnification Finder is for critical high-magnification close-up work or photomicrography. Regardless of which finder is attached, you still have full automatic exposure control because the meter is built not into the finder but the body.

When using the DA-2 or DW-3, be careful that stray light does not enter from the top and cause an inflated meter reading.

Caution: Before attaching the DX-1, the focusing screen inside the camera body must be removed (refer to the next page).

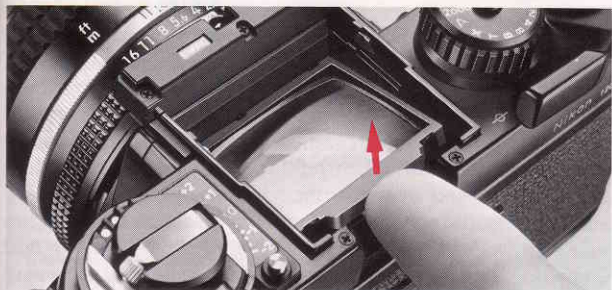


Fig. 1

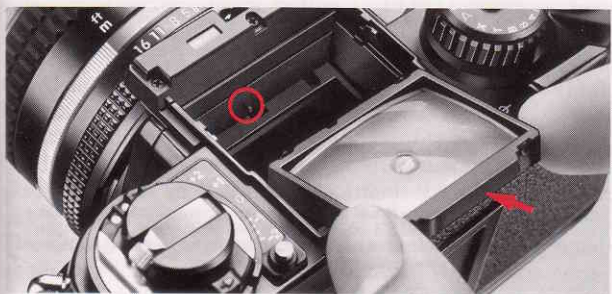


Fig. 2

Interchangeable focusing screens

Nikon offers you a choice of 21 interchangeable focusing screens: A—U. The type K screen comes with the camera as standard equipment. On the following page is a chart listing all the screens.

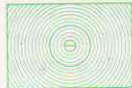
To take out the focusing screen, first remove the finder, then insert your fingernail under the rear edge of the screen and lift it out (Fig. 1).

To install another screen, simply insert the front edge (the edge with the slot in the middle) under the pin and push the rear edge of the screen down into place (Fig. 2).

Note: For more information on which screens are compatible with which lenses, consult the instruction sheet supplied with the lens.

ACCESSORIES—continued

Focusing Screen Selector Guide



Type A: Matte/Fresnel field with 3mm ϕ circular split-image rangefinder spot and 12mm ϕ reference circle. Rapid and accurate focusing. Excellent for general photography.



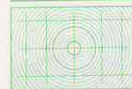
Type B: Matte/Fresnel field with 3mm ϕ fine-ground matte focusing spot and 12mm ϕ reference circle. Good for general photography, especially with long lenses.



Type C: Fine-ground matte field with 4mm ϕ clear spot and cross hair. For photomicrography, astrophotography and other high-magnification applications, using parallax focusing on aerial images.



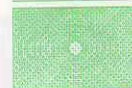
Type D: Overall fine-ground matte field. For specialized close-up photography and for use with long lenses.



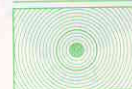
Type E: Matte/Fresnel field with 3mm ϕ fine-ground matte spot, 12mm ϕ reference circle, and etched horizontal and vertical lines. Ideal for architectural photography.



Type G: Clear Fresnel field with extra-bright 12mm ϕ microprism focusing spot for viewing and focusing in poor light. Four models (G1~G4) are available corresponding to specific focal length lenses. Depth of field cannot be observed.



Type H: Clear Fresnel field with microprism focusing pattern over the entire screen area. Permits rapid focusing on any part of the screen with optimum edge-to-edge brightness in poor light. Available in four models (H1~H4) corresponding to particular focal length lenses.



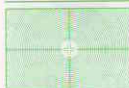
Type J: Matte/Fresnel field with central microprism focusing spot and 12mm ϕ circle. Good for general photography.



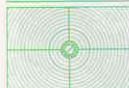
Type K: Combination of Type A and J screens. Matte/Fresnel field with 3mm ϕ split-image rangefinder spot surrounded by 1mm-wide microprism doughnut. Rapid and accurate focusing for subjects with both straight lines and ill-defined contours. Suitable for general photography.



Type L: Same as Type A screen but with split-image rangefinder line at a 45° angle. Best for subjects with horizontal lines.



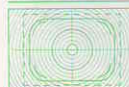
Type M: Fine-ground Fresnel field with 5.5mm ϕ clear spot and double cross hair for use in parallax focusing on aerial image, plus millimeter scales for calculation of individual magnification of objects or for measuring objects. Brilliant image in dim light. Suitable for close-ups, photomicrography and other high-magnification applications.



Type P: Same as Type K but with split-image rangefinder line at a 45° angle and etched horizontal and vertical lines as an aid to composition. Rapid and accurate focusing for subject with horizontal or vertical lines or ill-defined contours. Suitable for general photography.



Type R: Same as Type A but with rangefinder prisms of sloping surfaces at a smaller angle and horizontal and vertical lines to aid proper composition. Works best with lenses having maximum apertures from f/3.5 to f/5.6.



Type T: Matte/Fresnel field with split-image rangefinder, 12mm ϕ reference circle, and horizontal and vertical lines. Used when preparing slides for TV broadcasts. Dotted lines indicate standard TV screen format. Solid outline shows "safe action" area, whereas broken lines indicate "safe title" area.



Type U: Matte/Fresnel field with 3mm ϕ fine-ground matte focusing spot and 12mm ϕ reference circle. Utilizes the same matte field as Type B, but with lenses longer than 100mm the image in the viewfinder is easier to see. With shorter focal-length lenses, this screen is not suitable because of light fall-off in the corners.

One of the most exciting accessories for the F3 High-Eyepoint camera is the Motor Drive MD-4. This amazingly compact, light, and streamlined unit attaches to the bottom of the camera in seconds and advances the film either singly or in sequence up to 6* frames per second—making it the fastest regular production motor drive on the market today. Actual controls have been reduced to only those necessary for convenient operation. In addition to the electromagnetic trigger button (which also turns on the camera's meter when depressed halfway), there are its concentric S-C (Single/Continuous) mode selector, a battery check button and LED indicators, two interlocking rewind slides for automatic film rewinding, and a subtractive frame counter which stops the motor at the desired number of frames. Eight AA-type penlight batteries fit into a quick-release clip housed in the base of the motor drive. An optional NiCd battery pack is available for use in cold weather or when you want the fastest possible firing rate. Once you attach the MD-4 to your camera, you'll never want to take it off.

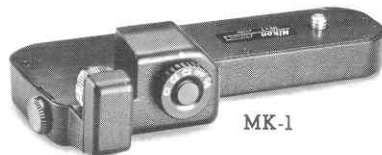
The Firing Rate Converter MK-1 is available as a special accessory for a motor-driven F3 High-Eyepoint camera. It screws into the tripod socket of the MD-4 and plugs into the remote terminal to provide three firing rates—1, 2, or 3 frames per second. It has its own handy trigger button for use in vertical format shooting.

The Magazine Back MF-4 for shooting up to 250 frames without changing film is also available as an option.

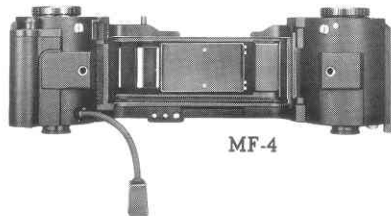
** Possible with NiCd battery pack at 1/125 sec. or above with the mirror locked up.*



**F3 High-Eyepoint
with MD-4**



MK-1



MF-4

Nikon Speedlights are dedicated electronic flash units which complement your F3 High-Eyepoint camera perfectly. All you have to do is set the aperture and the flash output is measured through the lens, ensuring the correct exposure regardless of the lens in use.

Compact and light, Nikon SB-12, 16A and 17 mount directly on the camera to provide automatic TTL control of the flash exposure. The SB-12 has a guide number of 25 (ASA/ISO 100 and meters) or 41 (ASA/ISO 25 and feet). The SB-16A features a zoom head with four zoom settings for 28, 35, 50 and 85mm lenses with a guide number of 32 (ASA/ISO 100 and meters) or 52 (ASA/ISO 25 and feet) for the 35mm setting. For bounce flash, it has two flash heads: the main head not only tilts back 90° but rotates 270°, while the smaller secondary head faces straight ahead to provide a catchlight for the eyes. Similar in size and power rating to the SB-12, the SB-17 employs a tilting flashtube module for convenient bounce flash.

If you require a bracketmounting unit, Nikon has the SB-11 and SB-14. The guide number of the SB-11 is 36 (ASA/ISO 100 and meters) or 60 (ASA/ISO 25 and feet), while the SB-14, which requires a separate battery pack, has a guide number of 32 (ASA/ISO 100 and meters) or 52 (ASA/ISO 25 and feet). For automatic TTL control, these units must be used with the TTL Sensor Cord SC-12. Featuring tilting flash heads, both units allow you to

bounce the light easily off the ceiling or walls for softer, more flattering lighting for portraits.



**F3 High-Eyepoint
with SB-17**



**F3 High-Eyepoint
with SB-16A**

Screwing into the finder eyepiece, four separate lenses are provided, so that near- and farsighted photographers can use the F3 High-Eyepoint camera without their glasses. They are available in -2 , 0 , $+1$ and $+2$ diopters representing the combined dioptery of the finder and lens.

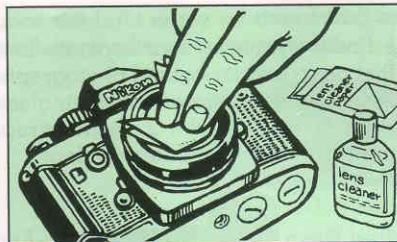
The DK-1 is required when either the DR-3 Right-Angle Viewing Attachment, the DG-2 Eyepiece Magnifier, or an Eyepiece Correction Lens designed for the F3 (but not the F3 High-Eyepoint) camera is attached to the Nikon F3 High-Eyepoint camera's viewfinder eyepiece. Note that slight vignetting may occur when you wear glasses and look through the viewfinder with a correction lens for the F3 attached via the DK-1.

The CF-21, CF-21A, CF-22 Semi-Soft Leather Cases and CS-15 Soft Leather Case were designed exclusively for the F3 High-Eyepoint camera. And there are three new Custom Shoulder Cases (CB-1, 2 or 3) for the photographer who wants to carry his camera in style.



TIPS ON CAMERA CARE

Camera care is common sense care. Treat your F3 High-Eyepoint camera as you would treat other valuable precision instruments. Even though the F3 High-Eyepoint camera is built to take many years of hard use, it may be damaged by shock, heat, water, or misuse. Following are some tips to help you keep your camera in good condition.



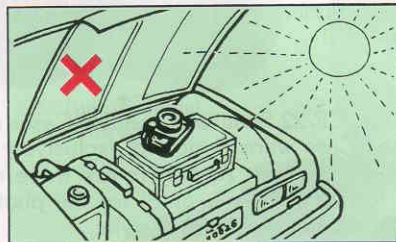
1. Keep the lens clean.

Keep the lens surfaces free of fingerprints and dust as much as possible. Remove dust with a blower brush or lens tissue. Never use cloth or ordinary tissue. If smudges or fingerprints persist, use lens tissue moistened sparingly with alcohol or lens cleaner.



3. Keep the camera away from water.

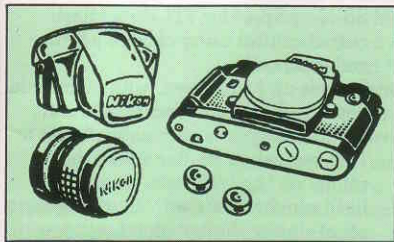
Avoid excessive moisture. When using the camera near water, guard against splashes, especially saltwater spray.



4. Do not expose the camera to high temperatures.

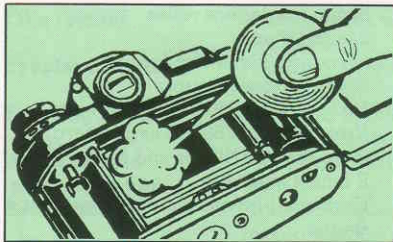
Keep the camera away from places where the temperature is apt to be high, such as on the beach under direct sunlight or in the trunk of a car.

Caution: Use of a spray-gun type blower to clean the lens may cause possible damage to the glass (especially when ED glass is used for the front lens element) by suddenly lowering the temperature on the lens surface. To avoid damage, hold the blower upright, keep its nozzle more than 30cm away from the lens surface and move the nozzle around so that the stream of air is not concentrated in one spot.



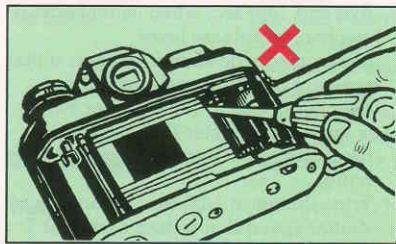
5. Store the camera properly.

Store the camera in a carrying case to protect it from dust. Avoid storing the camera in excessively hot, cold, or damp places. Always attach a body cap to the camera body and a front and rear lens cap to the lens when storing them to prevent dust from getting inside the body or on the lens surfaces. To keep your F3 High-Eyepoint in top working order, it is recommended that you trip the shutter and operate the film advance lever a few times each month with or without film loaded in the camera. Remove the batteries before storing the camera for an extended period of time.



2. Clean the inside of the camera.

Brush out the inside of the camera periodically using a soft brush. Do not exert pressure on the shutter curtains as this may damage them. Also keep the mirror free from fingerprints and dust.



6. Never attempt to disassemble or repair the camera yourself.

These delicate procedures should be left to an authorized repairman.

Type of camera	35mm single-lens reflex	photo diode (SPD) with center-weighted metering pattern and metering circuits incorporated into camera body; meter works with all viewfinders
Picture format	24mm×36mm (standard 35mm film format)	
Lens mount	Nikon bayonet mount	
Lenses	Nikkor 50/1.2, 50/1.4, 50/1.8, and Nikon Series E 50/1.8 as standard; more than 60 Nikkor and Nikon Series E lenses available	Film speed range ASA/ISO 12 to ASA/ISO 6400
Shutter	Horizontal-travel, titanium focal-plane shutter	Metering range EV 1 to EV 18 at ASA/ISO 100 with f/1.4 lens
Shutter speeds	Auto: Electromagnetically controlled stepless speeds from 8 to 1/2000 sec.; Manual: Quartz/electromagnetically controlled discrete speeds from 8 to 1/2000 sec., plus B and X (1/80 sec.); Mechanical: T setting on shutter speed dial and 1/60 sec. when using backup mechanical release lever	Provided; ±2 EV in one-third increments
Shutter release	Electromagnetic shutter release; initial pressure on shutter release button switches on meter (after power switch is turned on), meter then remains on for 16 sec. after finger is taken off button	Exposure compensation dial Provided; operates on Auto to electronically lock in shutter speed
Backup mechanical release lever	Trips shutter at 1/60 sec. regardless of shutter speed dial setting except at T; used when batteries are dead	Exposure memory lock Provided; special Nikon type located at base of rewind knob; accepts Nikon SB-12 shoe-mounting electronic flash unit or TTL connecting cord from SB-11 or SB-14 for TTL direct flash output control using camera's SPD metering cell
Self-timer	Quartz-timed 10 sec. delayed exposure; LED blinks at 2 Hz for first 8 sec. then at 8 Hz for last 2 sec.	Accessory shoe Speeds up to 1/80 sec. with electronic flash; with a Nikon dedicated flash unit, flash sync is automatically set to 1/80 sec. when shutter speed dial is set at "A," or 1/125 sec. or above; flash synchronizes with shutter speed set at slower shutter speed settings; threaded sync terminal provided for off-camera or multiple flash photography
Exposure control	Aperture-priority automatic exposure with manual override and backup mechanical control; through-the-lens, full aperture metering via silicon	Flash synchronization TTL direct flash control governs a Nikon dedicated flash unit's flash output using camera's SPD sensor; effective ASA/ISO range from ASA/ISO 25 to ASA/ISO 400
		Auto flash control

Viewfinder

High-eyepoint pentaprism type DE-3 as standard; entire viewfinder image, plus exposure information, visible with the eye located up to 25mm (approx. one inch) away from the eyepiece; interchangeable with four other types: DE-2 Eyelevel Finder, DA-2 Action Finder, DW-3 Waist-Level Finder, and DW-4 6X High-Magnification Finder. DE-3 provided with eyepiece shutter; 0.75X magnification with 50mm lens set at infinity; virtually 100% frame coverage

Viewfinder display

Liquid crystal display (LCD) shows shutter speed; on Auto, +2000 indicates overexposure, -8- underexposure; on Manual, M appears with + indicating overexposure, - underexposure, and - + correct exposure; LED ready-light glows when Nikon dedicated flash unit is completely recycled; aperture in use also shown through aperture-direct-readout (ADR) window

Viewfinder illuminator

Provided; illuminates both liquid crystal display and ADR f/number

Film advance lever

Wound in single stroke or series of strokes; 30° stand-off angle and 140° winding angle; shutter speed automatically set to 1/80 sec. until frame "1" for fast loading when shutter speed dial is set to "A" or 1/125 sec. and above

Frame counter

Additive type, self-resetting

Film rewind

Folding crank with rewind button in baseplate

Eyepiece shutter

Provided; prevents stray light from entering viewfinder from the rear

Focusing screen

Type K as standard; interchangeable with 20 other types

Depth-of-field preview button

Provided; coaxial with mirror lockup lever

Reflex mirror

Automatic instant-return type with lockup facility; incorporates air damper

Multiple exposure lever

Provided; disengages frame counter for correct count

Camera back

Hinged, interchangeable type; memo holder provided

Power switch

Provided

Batteries

Two 1.55V silver-oxide cells (Eveready EPX76, D76 or equivalent), two 1.5V alkaline-manganese cells or one 3V lithium battery; when MD-4 motor drive is attached, camera gets battery power from batteries in motor drive

Dimensions

148.5mm (W)×101.5mm (H)×69.0mm (D)

Weight

760g with DE-3 High-Eyepoint Finder

The camera body you have purchased is packaged separately from the lens. Before mounting the lens, check if it is capable of Automatic Maximum Aperture Indexing (AI) operation with your camera body by verifying that the lens' aperture ring is fitted with a meter coupling ridge as illustrated at the right. Note that the "AI" mark on the cover of the instruction sheet provided with AI Nikkor lenses is your assurance that the lens offers the AI feature.

If the lens is fitted with the meter coupling ridge, it is fully capable of full-aperture exposure measurement and automatic maximum aperture indexing; to attach it to the camera, follow the directions provided in the BASIC OPERATION section of this instruction manual.

If the lens is non-AI, stop-down exposure measurement is required with the camera body's meter coupling lever locked up; to lock up the lever, follow the directions in the "Meter coupling lever" section of CONTROLS IN DETAIL.

Note: The modification at reasonable cost of most non-AI Nikkor lenses having both an automatic diaphragm and meter coupling prong is available for the convenience of Nikkor lens users. For further information concerning lens modification, please contact your local authorized Nikon dealer.

