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# YASHICA FX-1



INSTRUCTION BOOKLET  
GEBRAUCHSANWEISUNG  
MODE D'EMPLOI  
FOLLETO DE INSTRUCCIONES

The Yashica FX-1 of which you have just become a proud owner is a high quality 35mm single-lens reflex camera providing fully automatic exposure through preselection of the lens aperture. It offers the advantage of through-the-lens average light reading at full aperture, regardless of what type of Yashica ML lens (featuring multi-layer anti-reflection coating) is in use.

On 'Auto', the shutter speed varies continuously and automatically over the range from 1/1000 sec. down to LT (Approx. 2 sec. at f/1.4). The shutter speed set automatically, as well as the f-stop preselected, can be previewed by observing the display in the viewfinder.

For backlight and spotlight photography, a comprehensive, easy-to-use dial is provided for exposure compensation.

Your FX-1 features a unique bayonet mount which permits most convenient interchanging of lenses merely by matching the index dots on the camera body and the lens barrel.

A wide range of interchangeable Yashica ML lenses (from ultra wide-angle to super telephoto) and a full system of accessories (Auto Bellows, close-up lenses, etc.) are available for a wide scope of system application.

Before attempting to use your FX-1, read the instructions carefully and acquaint yourself with the proper method of operation.

Bei Ihrer Yashica-FX-1, deren stolzer Besitzer Sie soeben geworden sind, handelt es sich um eine hochwertige einäugige 35mm-Spiegelreflexkamera mit vollautomatischer Belichtung durch Vorwahl der Objektivöffnung. Sie bietet den Vorteil der Mittelwerts-Lichtmessung durch das Objektiv bei Offenblende, ganz gleich welcher Yashica-ML-Objektivtyp (mit mehrschichtiger Antireflexvergütung) verwendet wird.

Bei 'Auto'-Einstellung ändert sich die Verschlusszeit stufenlos und automatisch über einen Bereich von 1/1000 Sek. bis zu LT (Langzeit von ungefähr 2 Sek. bei 1:1,4). Die automatisch eingestellte Verschlusszeit, ebenso die vorgewählte Blende, können durch Beobachten der Anzeige im Sucher kontrolliert werden.

Beim Fotografieren von Motiven bei Gegen- und Scheinwerferlicht dient eine umfassende, leicht ablesbare Skala zur Belichtungskompensation.

Ihre FX-1 zeichnet sich durch eine einzigartige Bajonettfassung aus, die ein außerordentlich bequemes Auswechseln von Objektiven erlaubt, indem Sie einfach die Indexpunkte auf dem Kameragehäuse und Objektivtubus einander gegenüberstellen.

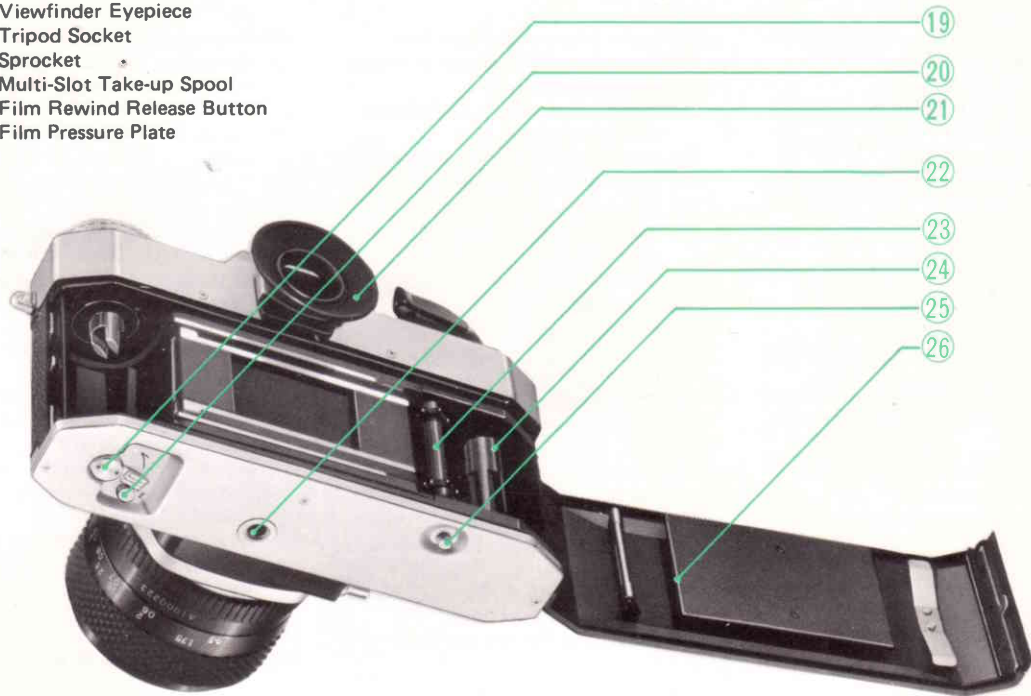
Eine große Auswahl an Yashica-ML-Wechselobjektiven (vom Ultraweitwinkel- bis zum Superteleobjektiv) und ein komplettes Zubehörsystem (automatisches Balgengerät, Nahvorsatzlinsen usw.) stehen für einen vielseitigen Einsatz des Systems zur Verfügung.

Bevor Sie versuchen, Ihre FX-1 zu benutzen, lesen Sie bitte diese Bedienungsanleitung sorgfältig durch, um sich mit der richtigen Bedienungsweise vertraut zu machen.



- (1) Shutter Control Dial
- (2) Shutter Release Button
- (3) Film Advance Lever
- (4) Exposure Counter (Battery Checker Lamp)
- (5) Shutter Release Lock
- (6) Lens Release Button
- (7) Aperture Ring
- (8) Self-Timer Lever
- (9) Depth-of-Field Preview Button
- (10) Accessory Shoe (Features Direct X Contact)
- (11) Battery Checker Button
- (12) Film Rewind Knob (doubles as Battery Compartment Cover)
- (13) Film Rewind Crank-Handle Lug
- (14) ASA Film Speed Control Lug
- (15) Exposure Compensation Dial (ASA Film Speed Dial)
- (16) X Sync Terminal
- (17) Focusing Ring
- (18) Standard 50mm Lens

- (19) Lock Release Lever
- (20) Back Cover Release
- (21) Viewfinder Eyepiece
- (22) Tripod Socket
- (23) Sprocket
- (24) Multi-Slot Take-up Spool
- (25) Film Rewind Release Button
- (26) Film Pressure Plate



## KEY STEPS

### 1. Mount the lens.

Set the lens in the lens mount by matching its red index with that on the camera body and give it a right turn until it locks into place.

### 2. Install the battery.

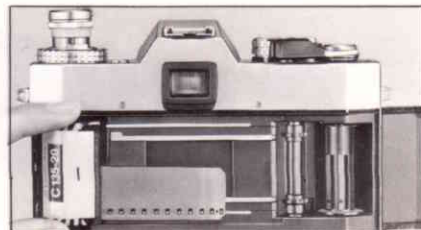
Always use a 6V silver oxide or alkaline battery (Eveready 544, Mallory PX28, Alkaline Eveready 537 or equivalent).

Make sure the battery is installed with its plus (+) end in first.

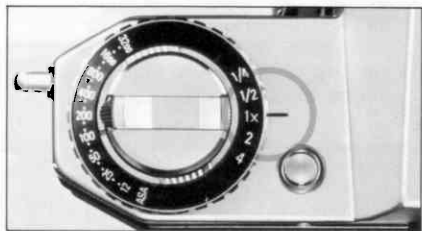
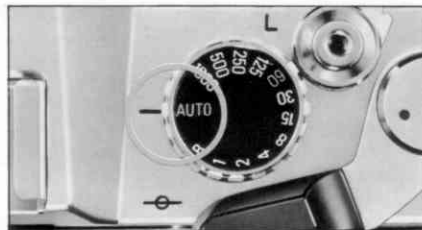
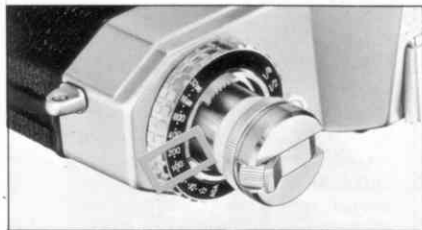
### 3. Open the back cover and load the film.

Use a standard 35mm cassette film.

See that the sprocket teeth properly catch the perforations along both edges of the film.



4. Set the speed rating of the film in use.  
After properly loading the film, set the ASA speed rating of the film by aligning the index with the corresponding figure on the ASA film speed dial.
5. Set the shutter control dial at 'AUTO'.  
While lifting the shutter control dial, turn it to align the 'AUTO' setting with the index.
6. Set the exposure compensation dial at '1X'.  
In normal photography, always keep the dial at the '1X' setting. Other settings are used for special photographic situations.



7. Turn the shutter release lock away from the 'L' setting. This unlocks the release system, readying it for shutter tripping.

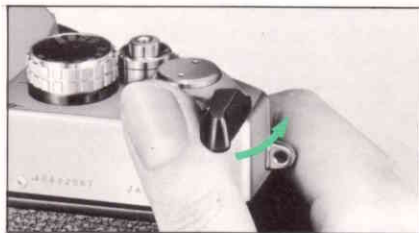
When the camera is not in use, make it a rule to lock the release by resetting the release lock to 'L'.

8. Advance the film.

Give the film advance lever a complete wind. This will advance one frame and automatically register count on the exposure counter.

9. Preselect the lens aperture.

Turn the aperture ring and align the desired f-stop with the index. The lens aperture can also be preset by observing the aperture display in the viewfinder.





10. Compose and secure focus.  
While sighting through the viewfinder, turn the focusing ring until the main subject appears clearly defined.
11. Press the shutter release button half-way and check the shutter speed readout in the viewfinder.  
Correct exposure is indicated as long as the shutter speed pointer does not enter the over- and under-exposure zones.
12. Hold the camera steady and press the shutter release button all the way down.  
To prevent backlight from impairing clear view of the subject, always have the rubber eye-cup mounted over the viewfinder eyepiece.



|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Lens</b>              | YASHICA LENS ML standard lens. Fully automatic diaphragm action. Yashica/Contax bayonet mount. Interchangeable with a wide range of lenses.  |
| <b>Shutter</b>           | Electronic focal plane shutter with horizontal run rubberized cloth curtains. Affords operation on either auto or manual mode. Continuously variable shutter speeds from LT (2 sec. at F1.4) to 1/1000 sec. on Auto. 12 clickstop settings from 1 to 1/1000 sec. and B on manual. X sync. Direct X contact shoe. Built-in self-timer.  |
| <b>Exposure Control</b>  | Through-the-lens full aperture average light reading with CdS sensors built into the pentaprism housing. Fully automatic exposure control through aperture preselection (Semi-automatic control through shutter speed preselection also feasible). ASA range from 12 to 3200. Exposure compensation provision (four settings from 4X to 1/4X). EV range from EV 0 to 18 (F1.4 at ASA 100). Operates on one 6V silver oxide or alkaline battery (Eveready 544, Mallory PX28, Alkaline Eveready 537 or equivalent) |
| <b>Focusing</b>          | Focusing with the aid of the microprism focusing spot.   |
| <b>Viewfinder</b>        | Through-the-lens reflex viewfinder. Viewfinder display includes shutter speed readout (from LT to 1/1000 sec.), aperture display (from F1.2 to F32), over- and under-exposure warning (red zones), 'Manual' LED display.   |
| <b>Film Advance</b>      | Film advance lever permits film winding in one sweeping stroke or several ratchet action. Multi-slot take-up spool for easy film leading. Auto resetting exposure counter. Crank-handle film rewind.   |
| <b>Other Features</b>    | Battery checker lamp doubles as exposure counter illuminator. Double lock camera back  |
| <b>Size &amp; Weight</b> | 145 x 94 x 51mm; 695 grams (body only).  |

## MOUNTING THE LENS

After removing the body cap, set the lens in the lens mount by matching its red index with that on the camera body and give it a right turn until it clickstops into position. Make sure the lens is mounted properly. If mounted improperly, the exposure accuracy may be impaired. The same method of mounting applies to all interchangeable lenses.

### How to Remove the Lens

While keeping the lens release button depressed, turn the lens to the left and lift it out of the lens mount when the red dot on the lens aligns with the red index on the camera body.



Make it a rule to place the lens cap over the lens front and the lens rear cap over the mount. When interchanging lenses, take utmost precautions against scratching or leaving fingerprints on the lens surface.

- To prevent dust and grit from entering the camera body, place the body cap in the lens mount in case the lens is not to be mounted.
- To remove the lens cap of the standard lens, press in the two knobs on both sides. To reset the cap, press the knobs, cover the lens and release. This lens cap can be installed even when a filter is in use.
- When the camera is loaded, interchange lenses by avoiding direct sunlight.

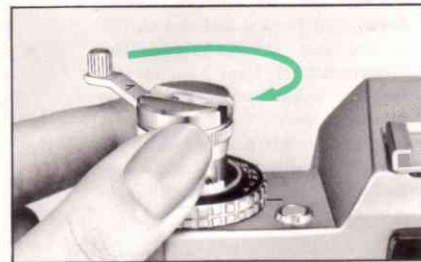
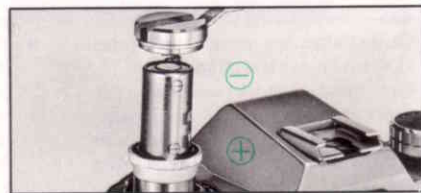
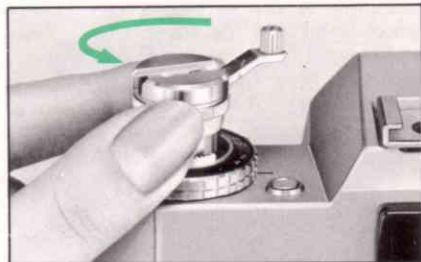


## INSTALLING THE BATTERY

The shutter and exposure control of this camera work on power supplied from a battery. The camera will not therefore operate unless the battery is properly installed.

Always use a 6V silver oxide or alkaline battery (Eveready 544, Mallory PX28, Alkaline Eveready 537 or equivalent).

1. Pull out the film rewind knob and, while catching hold of the milled edge, turn the film rewind crank-handle until the head of the knob which doubles as the battery compartment cover detaches to provide access to the battery compartment.
  2. Install the battery with its plus (+) end in first. If its polarity is reversed, the camera will not work.
  3. After the battery has been installed properly, reset the cover and, while catching hold of the milled edge of the rewind knob, turn the film rewind crank-handle to the right until it goes no further. Then, push the knob all the way in until it clickstops into position.
- The camera may not function normally if the film rewind knob is not pushed all the way in.



## BATTERY POWER CHECKING

When the battery power declines to a level below the required voltage, the shutter speed pointer in the viewfinder will fail to move. In such a case, correct exposure will not be assured; therefore, replace the battery with a new one.

Check the battery power (1) after installing a new battery, (2) occasionally before shooting, and (3) when using the camera after long storage.

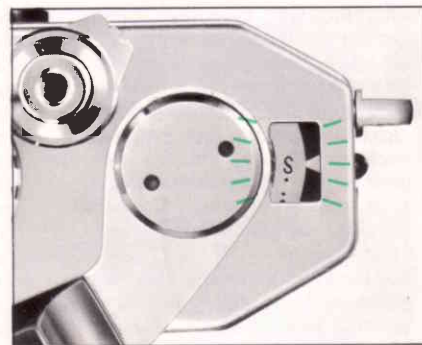
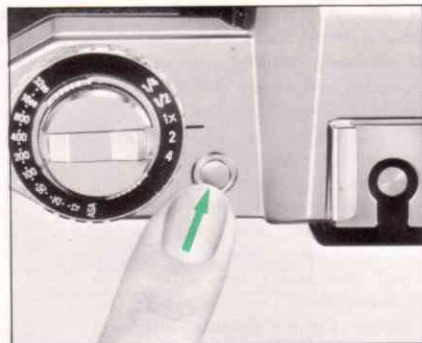
To check the battery power, press the battery checker button. If the battery checker lamp in the exposure counter comes on, it is an indication that the battery has sufficient power.

If the lamp fails to come on, replace the battery with a new one. The battery checker lamp can be used as the exposure counter illuminator in subdued light surroundings.

Decline of battery power is indicated,

- When the lamp comes on momentarily upon depression of the battery checker button but goes off within a short time.
- When the shutter speed pointer dips gradually and finally fails to move.

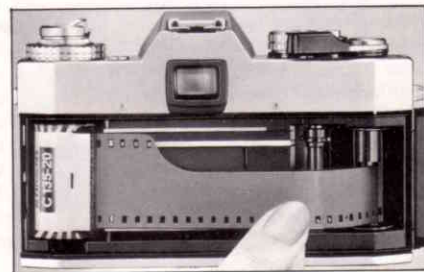
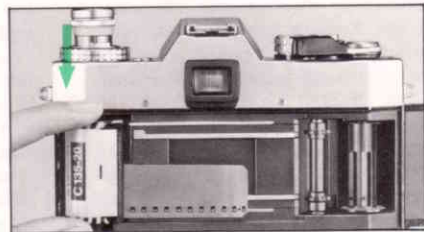
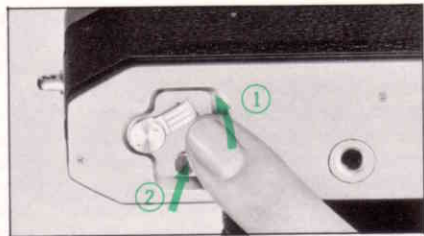
In either case, replace the battery immediately.



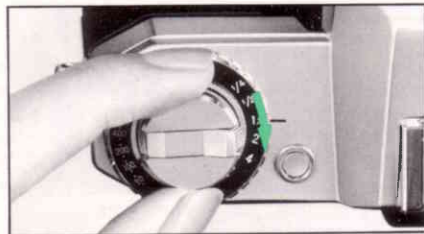
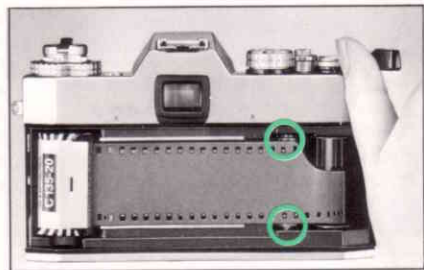
## FILM LOADING

Avoid direct sunlight when loading the film.

1. To open the back cover, press the back cover release (2) while pushing the lock release lever (1) in the direction of the arrow.
  - The exposure counter will reset to 'S' (start) position as soon as the back cover is opened.
2. Pull out the film rewind knob, place the film cassette in the film chamber and then reset the film rewind knob to its original position. If it fails to reset, push while turning it slightly to the right or left.
  - Always use a standard 35mm cassette film of 12, 20 or 36 exposure load.
3. Introduce the film tip into any one of the slots on the take-up spool spindle to such an extent that it will not slip out.



4. Manipulate the film advance lever. After ascertaining that the sprocket teeth properly engage the perforations along both edges of the film, close the back cover and press to lock.
5. Turn the film rewind knob in the direction of the arrow to take up the film slack.
6. Trip the shutter and advance the film, alternately, until the exposure counter registers the figure '1'. If the film rewind knob rotates in the course of this operation, it is an indication that the film is being advanced properly.
  - Before film loading, remove the lens cap or else set the shutter control dial off the 'Auto' setting.





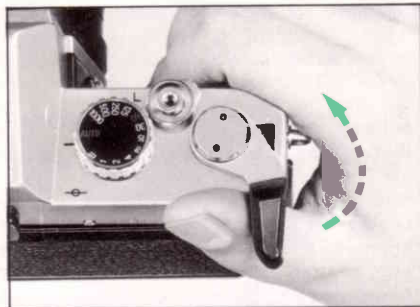
## FILM ADVANCE LEVER

The film can be advanced by one frame through manipulation of the film advance lever in either one sweeping stroke or several short strokes.

In either case, the lever must be manipulated until it goes no further. If the film advance is incomplete, the shutter will not work even if the shutter release button is depressed.

### Checking the Film Advance

If the film rewind knob rotates when the film advance lever is manipulated, it is an indication that the film is advancing properly.



## ASA FILM SPEED SETTING

After loading the film properly, set the ASA film speed dial according to the speed rating of the film in use.

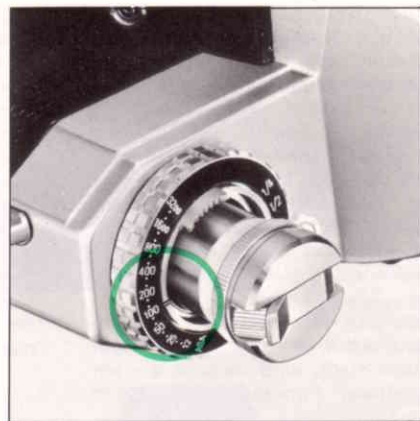
First, pull out the film rewind knob and then turn the ASA film speed control lug to align the index with the figure corresponding to the speed rating of the film in use.

Unless the film speed is set properly, correct exposure cannot be obtained.

- Always see to it that the red index is set properly in the clickstop position corresponding to the speed rating of the film in use.

### ASA/DIN Film Speed Rating

The ASA or DIN film speed rating denotes the degree of sensitivity to light of the film emulsion. It is clearly specified on the outer box or the instruction sheet supplied with the film.



ASA/DIN Conversion Table

Tableau de conversion ASA/DIN

ASA/DIN-Umrechnungstabelle

Tabla de conversión ASA/DIN

|     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |    |     |     |    |     |     |    |      |      |    |      |      |    |      |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|----|------|------|----|------|------|----|------|
| ASA | 12 | ·  | ·  | 25 | ·  | ·  | 50 | ·  | ·  | 100 | ·   | ·  | 200 | ·   | ·  | 400 | ·   | ·  | 800  | ·    | ·  | 1600 | ·    | ·  | 3200 |
|     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |    |     |     |    |     |     |    |      |      |    |      |      |    |      |
|     | 16 | 20 |    | 32 | 40 |    | 64 | 80 |    | 125 | 160 |    | 250 | 320 |    | 500 | 640 |    | 1000 | 1250 |    | 2000 | 2500 |    |      |
| DIN | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21  | 22  | 23 | 24  | 25  | 26 | 27  | 28  | 29 | 30   | 31   | 32 | 33   | 34   | 35 | 36   |

## VIEWFINDER

The viewfinder of your FX-1 assures bright and clear viewing and focusing always at maximum aperture.

### Viewfinder Field ①

Being a through-the-lens reflex viewfinder, the field of view is equivalent to the coverage of the lens in use.

### Microprism Focusing Spot ②

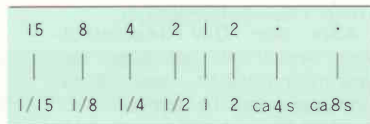
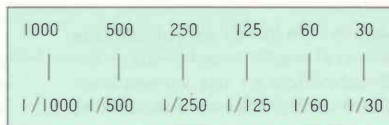
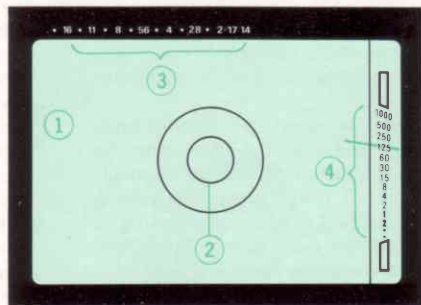
The microprism focusing spot at the center of the viewfinder field permits most convenient focusing. (Refer to section dealing with focusing.)

### Aperture Display ③

The figures along the top edge of the finder frame provide a comprehensive display of the lens aperture. The scale calibrations consist of 1.2, 1.4, 1.7, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22 and 32, but in the course of lens mounting, the scale moves to either right or left to display the maximum aperture of the lens in use always on the extreme right. The f-stop in use is displayed by a green figure.

### Shutter Speed Display ④

When the shutter release button is depressed half-way, the shutter speed pointer moves up to display the correct shutter speed set automatically in relation with the pre-selected lens aperture. The red zones on top and bottom of the figures corresponding to the shutter speeds denote over- and under-exposure, respectively.

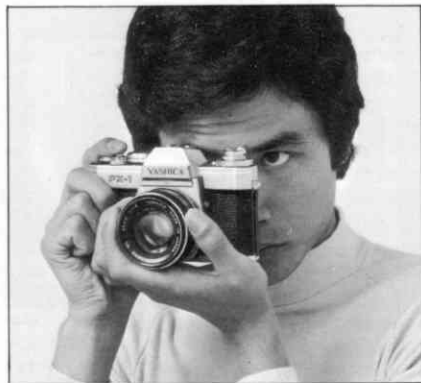


## FOCUSING

To secure focus, sight through the viewfinder and turn the focusing ring of the lens until the multiple glitter of the image of your main subject in the microprism focusing spot disappears or a clearly defined image is obtained throughout the field.

Your camera lens is out of focus when the main subject appears blurred, and especially when the multiple glitter can be determined within the center focusing spot.

Although the viewfinder shows bright and clear field at full aperture, the depth of field can be previewed by stopping down the diaphragm to the preselected aperture through manipulation of the depth-of-field preview button.



In Focus  
Scharf eingestellt  
Bonne mise au point  
Enfocado

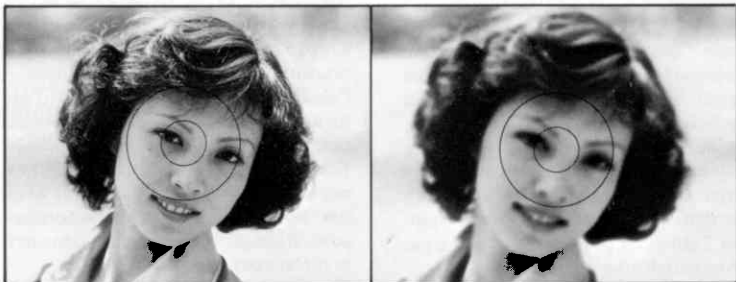
Out of Focus  
Nicht scharf eingestellt  
Mauvaise mise au point  
Fuera de foco

The focusing procedure remains the same regardless of what type of lens or close-up accessory is used.

Die Scharfeinstellung erfolgt auf dieselbe Weise, ganz gleich welcher Objektivtyp oder welches Zubehör für Nahaufnahmen verwendet wird.

Le procédé de mise au point reste le même quel que soit le type d'objectif ou d'accessoire de gros-plan utilisé.

El proceso del enfoque es igual irrespectivamente del tipo de objetivo o accesorio para fotografía de cerca que se usa.



## AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE

Your YASHICA FX-1 assures fully automatic exposure through preselection of the lens aperture. When necessary, however, it affords semi-automatic operation through preselection of the shutter speed also.

### Automatic Exposure Through Aperture Preselection

In this mode of operation, correct exposure is obtained through automatic setting of the shutter speed in relation with the preselected aperture.

1. Set the shutter control dial at 'AUTO'.

When thus adjusted, your camera is geared for automatic exposure. Make sure the exposure compensation dial is set at '1X'.

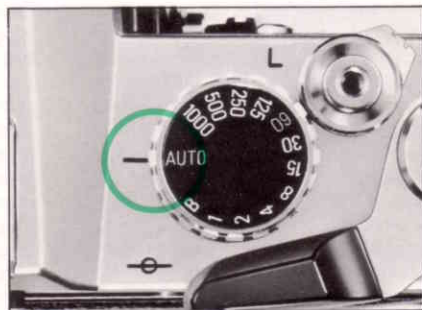
2. Preset the lens aperture.

After advancing the film, turn the aperture ring and set the desired f-stop. The lens aperture can also be set by observing the aperture display in the viewfinder.

Refer to the following table for guideline in setting the lens aperture:

| Light Condition<br>Lichtverhältnisse<br>Conditions d'éclairage<br>Condición de la luz  | Aperture Setting *)<br>Blendeneinstellung<br>Réglage d'ouverture<br>Ajuste de la abertura |
|--|---|
| Outdoors under bright sunlight<br>Im Freien bei hellem Sonnenlicht<br>Extérieurs sous lumière du jour vive<br>Exteriores con luz brillante del sol | 16, 11, 8   |
| Outdoors under overcast<br>Im Freien bei bewölktem Himmel<br>Extérieurs par temps couvert<br>Exteriores con nublado                                | 5,6, 4, 2,8   |
| Indoor or night photography<br>Innen- oder Nachtaufnahmen<br>Intérieur ou photographie de nuit<br>Interiores o fotografía de noche                 | 2, 1,7, 1,4, 1,2  |

\*) With ASA 100  
Bei ASA 100  
Avec ASA 100  
Con ASA 100



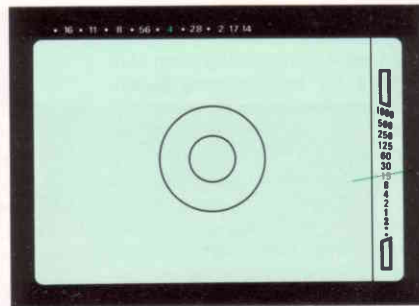
3. While sighting through the viewfinder, press the shutter release button half-way.

This will activate the shutter speed pointer in the viewfinder to display the correct speed set automatically in relation with preselected aperture.

4. Correct exposure is indicated as long as the shutter speed pointer does not move into the red zones on top and bottom of the shutter speed scale. To make exposure, therefore, press the shutter release button all the way down.

If the pointer indicates 1/30 sec. or slower speed, brace the camera to prevent erratic movement at the critical moment of exposure.

- Various combinations of the shutter speed and lens aperture can be used to obtain correct exposure. Select the combination best suited for your photographic requirement.
- For best results in color photography, shoot your subject with the sun behind your shoulder.



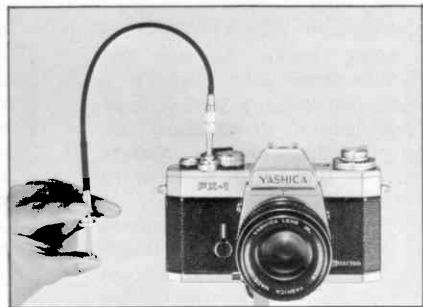
## SHUTTER SPEED DISPLAY

In case your camera is set at 'Auto', all you have to do is to secure focus and press the shutter release button. However, it is advisable to check the exposure condition preliminarily by depressing the shutter release button half-way.

When the shutter speed pointer is within the correct exposure range (in other words, when it does not point at the red warning zones), correct exposure will be obtained merely by pressing the shutter release all the way down. In case, however, it indicates 1/30 sec. or slower speed, take utmost precaution against camera shake.

Refer to the following as a means of preventing erratic movement of your camera at the critical moment of exposure:

- Open the lens aperture to a point where the shutter speed pointer moves up to 1/30 sec. or thereabouts.
- Make exposure by mounting your camera on a tripod. Use a cable release and press the plunger gently to trip the shutter.



When the pointer moves into either one of the red warning zones at the preselected lens aperture, refer to the following:

- When the pointer is in the top red zone  
Over-exposure is indicated when the pointer moves into the top red zone. In such a case, stop down the lens aperture to such an extent that the pointer moves down within the correct exposure range.  
If the pointer fails to shift down even when the lens is stopped down to minimum aperture, mount an ND filter over the lens. (The ND filter serves to control the light volume transmitted to the film plane and does not affect the overall color balance.)
- When the pointer is in the bottom red zone  
Under-exposure is indicated when the pointer moves into the bottom red zone. In such a case, open the lens aperture to such an extent that the pointer moves up into the correct exposure range. If it fails to do so even when the lens is set at the maximum aperture, resort to flash photography.

**In subdued light situations, some time will be required before the light reading system of your camera operates normally. Under such conditions, therefore, make exposure only after it is determined that the shutter speed pointer seen through the finder moves up to a point where it fails to shift any further.**





### Exposure Control Through Shutter Speed Preselection

Under this method, correct exposure is obtained by altering the aperture setting so that the shutter speed pointer aligns with the figure corresponding to the desired shutter speed. In this case also, have the shutter control dial at 'Auto' and the exposure compensation dial at '1X'.

1. While sighting through the viewfinder, press the shutter release button half-way and check the position of the shutter speed pointer.
2. Turn the aperture ring of the lens in use and align the pointer with the figure corresponding to the desired shutter speed.

When shooting fast-moving subjects, the use of a shutter speed ranging from 1/250 to 1/1000 sec. is recommended. Refer to the following table which gives a guideline for shutter speed setting:

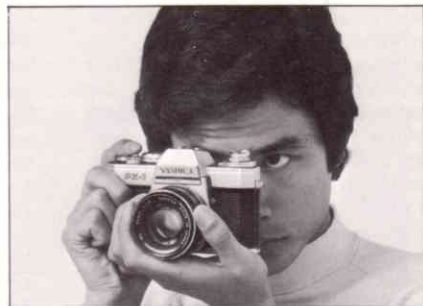


| Subject Condition<br>Motiv<br>Conditions du sujet<br>Condición del sujeto   | Shutter Speed Setting<br>Verschlußzeiteneinstellung<br>Réglage de vitesse d'obturateur<br>Ajustes de la velocidad del obturador                           |
|---|---|
| Fast-moving subject<br>Sich schnell bewegende Objekte<br>Sujet se déplaçant rapidement<br>Sujetos que se mueven rápidamente                             | 1/1000, 1/500 or 1/250 sec.<br>1/1000, 1/500 oder 1/250 Sek.<br>1/1000, 1/500 ou 1/250 ème de sec.<br>1/1000, 1/500, 1/250 de seg.                        |
| Outdoor subject: landscape<br>Außenmotiv: Landschaft<br>Sujet extérieur: paysage<br>Sujetos fuera de casa: paisajes                                     | 1/250, 1/125, 1/60 sec.<br>1/250, 1/125, 1/60 Sek.<br>1/250, 1/125, 1/60 ème de sec.<br>1/250, 1/125, 1/60 de seg.  |
| Indoor subject: night photography<br>Innenmotiv: Nachtaufnahmen<br>Sujet intérieur: photographie de nuit<br>Sujetos dentro de casa: fotografía de noche | 1/30 sec. or slower speed<br>1/30 Sek. oder langsamere<br>Verschlußzeit<br>1/30 ème de sec. ou vitesse plus lente.<br>1/30 de seg. o velocidades menores. |

Steady hold of your camera is essential to obtaining good photographic results. Otherwise perfect shots are often spoiled due to erratic movement of the camera at the critical moment of exposure. Make it a rule, therefore, to fully acquaint yourself with the proper method of operation of your camera before attempting to shoot your first series of pictures.

Support your camera firmly with your left hand. Avoid gripping the camera body too strongly with your right hand and press the shutter release button gently with the ball of your right index finger.

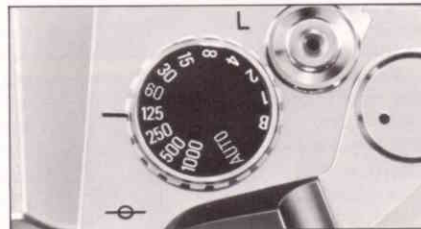
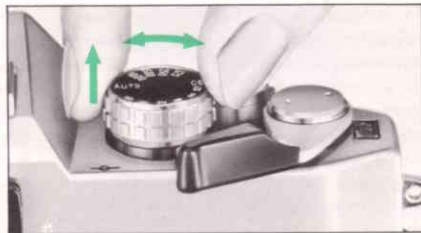
- Depending on how you wish to compose your picture, your camera can be held in either horizontal or vertical posture (See illustrations).
- To maintain your camera absolutely steady, it can also be held against a wall, tree or other structures.
- When using a telephoto lens or when shooting at a slow shutter speed, the use of a tripod is recommended.



On 'Auto', the shutter speed varies automatically and continuously depending on the preselected shutter speed and the subject brightness; therefore, correct exposure can be obtained even when the shutter speed pointer indicates an in-between setting. On 'Manual', however, correct exposure cannot be obtained at in-between speed settings.

**Switch to 'Manual' mode of operation (1) when exposures are to be made through preselection of the shutter speed, (2) in flash exposure or (3) in 'B' (Bulb) exposure.**

1. Release the shutter control dial from the 'Auto' setting.
2. Set the shutter control dial at the desired shutter speed. Always make sure the dial is adjusted properly at the clickstop position.
3. Press the shutter release button half-way and check the position of the shutter speed pointer in the viewfinder. The viewfinder will show the letter 'M' display in the top right corner, indicating that the camera is set for manual exposure control.



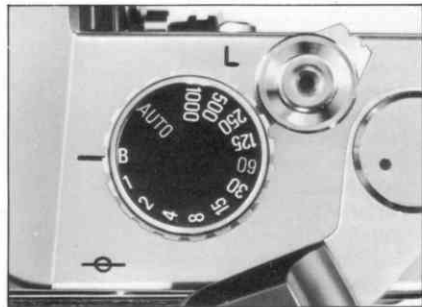
4. Turn the aperture ring to align the pointer with the figure corresponding to the speed setting of the shutter control dial.
5. After aligning the pointer properly with the figure corresponding to the desired shutter speed, press the shutter release button all the way to trip the shutter.

**Correct exposure can also be set manually by preselecting the lens aperture.**

**After presetting the f-stop, press the shutter release button half-way and read off the shutter speed indicated by the pointer in the viewfinder. Then, set the shutter control dial accordingly.**



- When the pointer indicates an in-between speed, adjust the aperture ring either way to align it precisely with the calibrated speed.
- On 'Manual', make sure the pointer is aligned with one of the settings ranging from 1000 (1/1000 sec.) to 1 (1 sec.). When the pointer indicates 2 or either one of the dots below, set the shutter control dial at 'B' and give an exposure of 2, 4 or 8 sec., respectively.
- The 'B' setting on the shutter control dial is used when making long exposures. When adjusted to this setting, the shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release button is kept depressed. Therefore, it is advisable to mount the camera on a tripod to prevent erratic movement at the critical moment of exposure.



## LENS APERTURE

The FX-1 permits use of interchangeable Yashica lenses featuring the Yashica/Contax bayonet mount. Excepting the reflex telephoto lenses, all these interchangeable lenses feature iris diaphragm and comprehensive aperture scale. When mounted on the camera, all Yashica lenses permit full aperture viewing and focusing regardless of the preselected aperture setting. They provide fully automatic diaphragm action, closing down to the preselected f-stop only over the duration exposure is made.

**Aperture display is incorporated in the viewfinder; therefore, the desired aperture can be set while sighting through the viewfinder.**

### Depth-of-Field Preview Button

Although the viewfinder always shows the field at full aperture, the depth of field at the preselected f-stop can be previewed by pressing the depth-of-field preview button. Except in cases where the depth of field must be previewed, keep your finger off this button. Avoid tripping the shutter while keeping this button depressed, because it may give rise to incorrect exposure or to malfunction of the camera system.



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

The two photos on this page were taken with the lens set at the same subject distance. The foreground and background objects which appear blurred in the photo taken at  $f/1.4$  are clearly defined when shot by stopping down the lens to  $f/16$ . They illustrate that the depth of field becomes more extensive as the lens is stopped down.

- The depth of field can also be read off the depth-of-field scale on the lens barrel. The range enclosed by the same figures equivalent to the lens aperture in use indicates the depth of field. If, for example, the lens is stopped down to  $f/16$ , the scale will show that the depth of field at  $f/16$  will be from about 1.5 to 3 meters.
- For a given lens, the depth of field varies according to the following general rule:
  1. It becomes more extensive as you stop down the lens.
  2. It is more extensive as you focus on a more distant subject.
  3. It is more extensive in the background than in the foreground.
- With lenses of different focal length, the depth of field is more extensive when one with a shorter focal length is in use.



F 1.4



F 16

