

***Nikon***

*Photomic* **FTN**  
**FINDER**

INSTRUCTIONS

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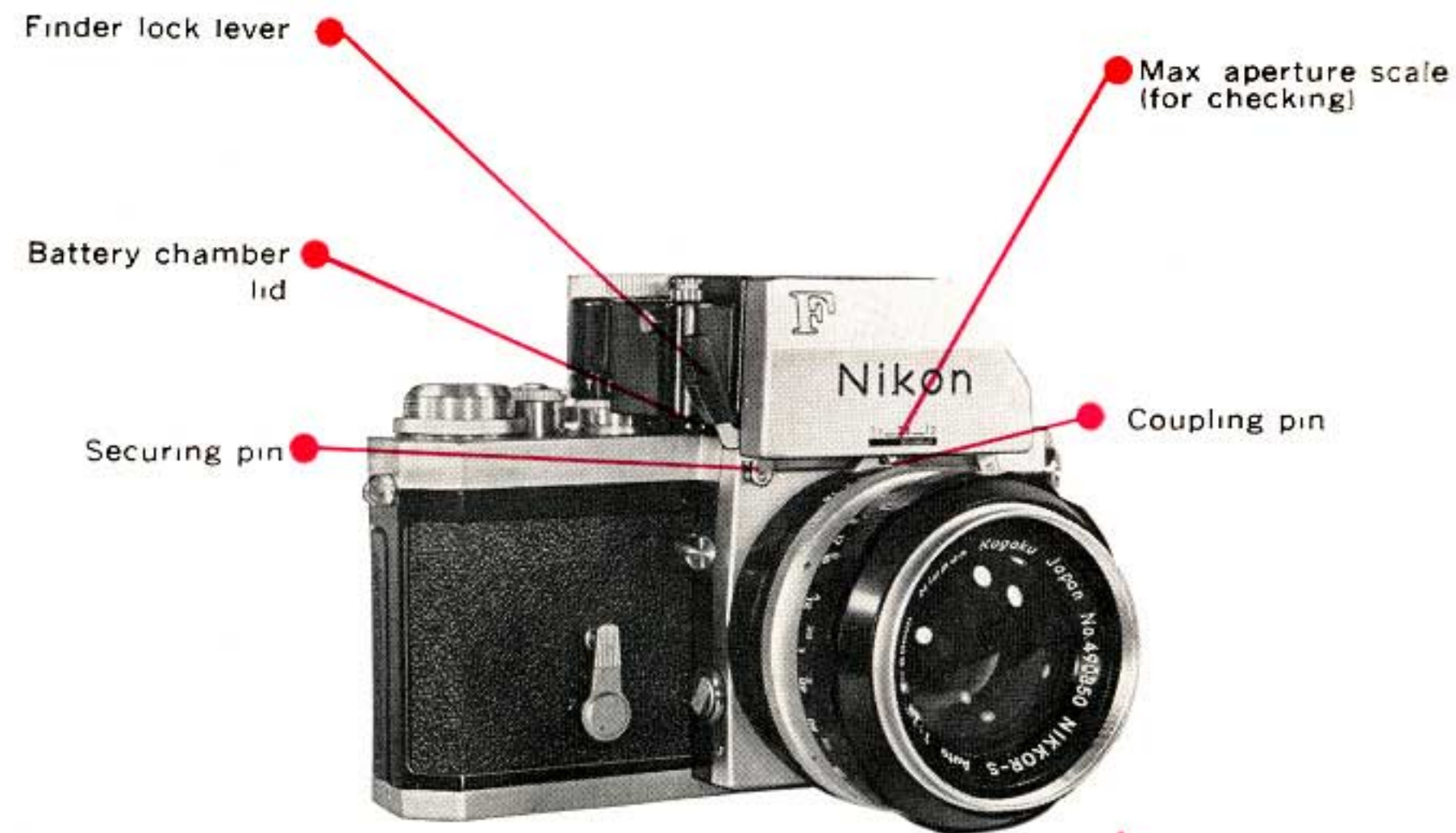
## FEATURES

The Photomic FTN Finder is an eyelevel finder incorporating a CdS element exposure meter of "Through The-Lens" system with the following outstanding merits:

- 1) It permits with almost all NIKKOR lenses full open measurement, viewing and focusing on the brightest finder image
- 2) It enables exposure measurement with lenses without meter coupler using the stop-down method.
- 3) Unlike the meter of integrated or spot reading type, it adopts a centerweighted measuring system so that the correct exposure in general photography is set without complicated adjustment or compensation.
- 4) Correct exposure setting is done only by centering the pointer needle appearing either in the meter window inside the finder or outside on the finder top.
- 5) The meter is simply and rapidly adjusted to the max aperture of each lens, when the lens is fitted to the camera
- 6) The shutter speed in use also comes in sight on the side of the meter window inside the finder
- 7) It enables correct exposure measurement in reprocopy, close-ups, photomicrography, etc. as well as general photography.



## FRONT VIEW



## REAR VIEW





## SPECIFICATIONS

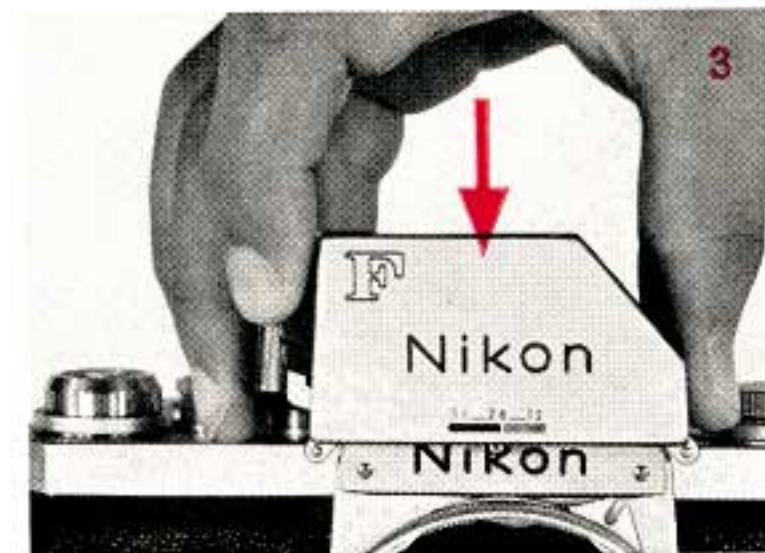
- **Type** ... Full-open, "Through The Lens" system
- **Brightness measuring range** 0.5–16000 cd/m<sup>2</sup>  
EV2–EV17 using ASA 100 film  
(e.g. from the exposure of 1/2 sec. at f/1.4 to that of 1/1000 sec. at f/11)
- **Aperture coupling range** ... f/1.2–f/32
- **Shutter speed scale** T, B–1/1000
- **Film speed (ASA) scale** 6–6400
- **Max. aperture scale** 1.2–2.8–5.6 (for checking)
- **Mercury batteries** 2.6V (1.3V × 2)  
Provided with battery check button
- **Weight** 9.5 ozs (270 g)

## FITTING THE PHOTOMIC FTN FINDER ON THE CAMERA

- ◆ 1) When the lens has been attached to the camera, set the lens aperture ring to any position between f/5.6 and max. aperture.

- 2) Make sure that the coupling pin at the finder bottom is centered. If not, bring it to the center with the finger.

- 3) Pushing the finder lock lever to spread the right and left securing pins at the bottom, place the finder on the camera with its exposed prism bottom set deep into the camera screen chamber and the camera nameplate covered completely by the finder chrome-plated front part.



- 4) In this position, gently press down the finder until it settles in position with a click. Then, release the fingers from the finder lock lever to have the right and left securing pins attach the finder firmly to the camera.

- 5) Turn the shutter speed selector on the finder top right or left so that it rotates



together with the shutter speed dial underneath on the camera.

- 6) Revolve the lens aperture ring slowly and securely in the direction the diaphragm is stopped down further than f 5.6. The meter coupling prong on the lens will couple with the centered pin at the finder bottom.

(Now, in the finder the max aperture setting for the previously used lens has been released.)

- 7) Then, revolve the lens aperture ring in the opposite direction until it comes to its max. aperture.

(The position of the red marking moving along the max. aperture indicator on the finder front surface will indicate that in the finder the max aperture of the lens being used has been set correctly.)



- ◆ To fit the finder to the camera before the lens is attached to the camera, do 2), 3), 4) and 5) of the above procedures.

- To attach the lens to the camera with the Finder mounted, holding the lens with its milled white ring, place the lens into the camera lens mount with the black dot on the ring brought opposite to that on the camera, and turn the lens counterclockwise until it clicks. In this case, the coupling pin on the finder should previously have been centered. Thereafter, proceed to 6) and 7).

## REMOVING THE FINDER

- ◆ To remove the finder from the camera, pushing the lock button on the camera back, depress the lock lever on the finder to lift up the finder from the camera.





## TWO EXPOSURE MEASURING METHODS

### ◆ Exposure determination is performed by either of the following two methods :

#### 1. Full-open measurement (Refer to p 9-p 12)

This usually employed method is applied when a NIKKOR Auto lens with meter coupling prong is used

#### 2. Stop-down measurement (Refer to p 13)

This method is employed when a NIKKOR lens without meter coupling prong is used, or the coupling is interfered with such as a close up extension ring or bellows inserted between lens and camera

### ◆ Sequence for determining the correct exposure

In either of the above methods the correct exposure is obtained in the order as below.

1. Set the film speed (ASA) being used
2. Depress the switch on button on the finder.
3. Looking into the finder, bring the object image into focus and compose the picture
4. Turn the shutter speed selector on the finder and or the aperture ring on the lens, until the meter pointer needle comes to the center. The shutter speed can be seen at the right side of the pointer needle window at the top.

## FULL-OPEN MEASUREMENT

Full open measurement has an advantage in that it permits focusing and picture composing with the brightest image in the finder viewfield

### 1. Setting the film speed (ASA)

Lift up and turn the milled ring on the circumference of the film speed (ASA) dial on the top of the shutter speed selector so that the red triangular index on the ring is set to the film speed being used. When using finder screens, F, D, C, G1, H1, H2, and H3, however, other indices (figures and lines) should be used to compensate for the effect of the finder screens (See p 14-15)

● The dots with no numerical figures on the film speed dial indicate the speeds as below (Fig 9)



ASA 100, Index  
No compensation



ASA 100, Compensating Index 1





## 2. Depressing the "switch-on" button

Depress this button on the side of the finder, and the switch off button on the top will pop up, the red ring coming in sight indicating that the meter is in operation

## 3. Focusing and composing

Looking into the finder enables you to focus and compose your picture. In using the Photomic FTN Finder, which measures the brightness for the most part at the center of the picture field, it is essential to bring the image of a main object within the center circle on the screen at all times, because the surrounding brightness gives less influence upon the measuring result. Thus, the Finder obtains the correct exposure for all general photographic scenes in which no extreme difference of brightness is involved in the same viewfield. It does not require any adjustment or compensation, even when a color film of narrow latitude is used.



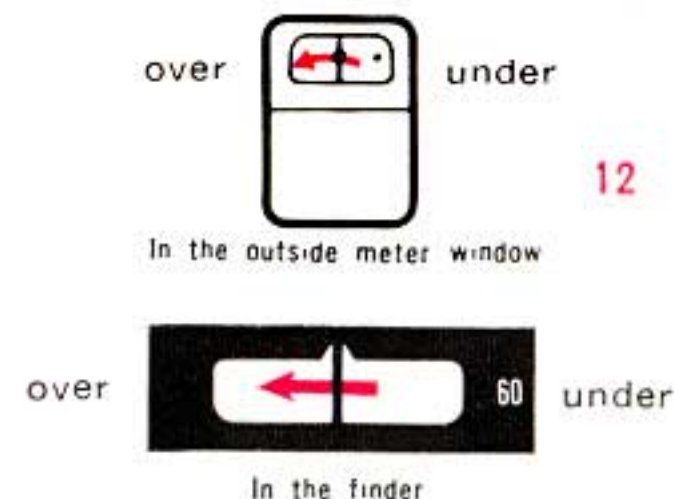
## 4. Centering the pointer needle

With a main object image brought to the center of the viewfield, rotate the shutter speed selector and or the aperture ring of the lens, until the pointer needle in the meter either inside the finder or outside on the camera top comes to the center.

- The needle moves in the same direction as the shutter speed selector or the aperture ring rotates



### Movement of Pointer needle





- The shutter speed selector clicks at each marked setting. The shutter does not give an intermediate exposure time. Therefore, if the needle does not stay exactly at the center at the moment the shutter speed selector clicks, correct the deviation of the needle by slightly adjusting the aperture ring of the lens

- If the needle comes to the center at B setting on the shutter speed selector, the correct exposure time will be 2 seconds

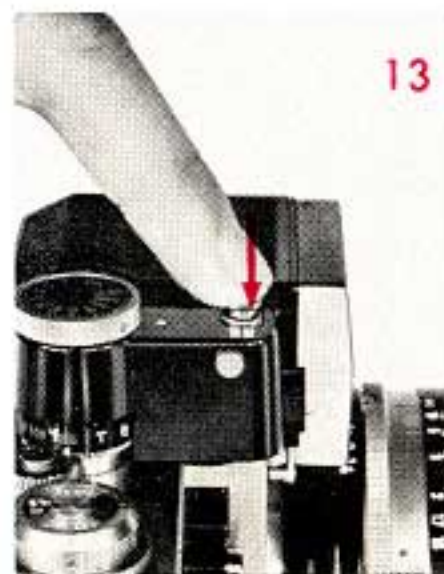
Depress the shutter button for 2 seconds at the B position. In this exposure, use a tripod to avoid camera movement.

- When the shutter release button is pressed with the shutter speed selector set to T, the shutter remains open until the selector is turned in the B direction

In exposure measurement, if the pointer needle is centered with the shutter speed selector set to T, this indicates that an exposure time of 4 seconds will be correct

#### 5. Depressing the "switch-off" button

After the exposure has been made, depress the "off" button on top so that the "on" button on the side pops up, to avoid unnecessary drain of the mercury batteries.



## STOP-DOWN MEASUREMENT

Some interchangeable NIKKOR lenses of extremely long focal length and other special purpose lenses have no coupling prong on their aperture rings. Or even though provided with the coupling prong, when any attachment is inserted between the lens and the camera, such as the extension ring, bellows or for another reason, the lens cannot be coupled to the Photomic FTn Finder.

In such cases the stop down measurement should be made as follows

Before attaching the lens to the camera, make sure that the coupling pin at the finder bottom is centered. If not, bring the pin to the center with the finger. Then, push up the pin, so that the red index visible in the finder front surface springs back to the position 5.6 (red colored). In this state attach the lens to the camera

Thereafter, exposure measurement goes the same as for the full-open method, that is,

center the pointer needle by adjusting the shutter speed and or the aperture of the lens (In this case, the finder field will be darker by the aperture diaphragm stopped down)

In this stop down method, the focusing screens G and H series cannot be used (ref. p. 15)





## FINDER SCREENS AND LENSES

The right chart has been prepared to assist you in choosing the suitable type of screen for the lens being used

### • For focusing and composing

⊙ = Excellent

Uniformly bright image field is obtained from edge to edge. However, for the lens marked \* in addition, use the surrounding matted area, because the central split-image, microprism or crosshairs portion cannot be used for focusing

○ = Usable

These screens provide little obstruction in practical use, although they do not exhibit so satisfactory viewfield over the entire area, because of slight vignetting or moiré phenomenon (only in the case of microprisms). The defects affect by no means the image registered on the film

□ = The screen is unusable, because of image darkening or considerable moiré over the screen area

### • For exposure measurement

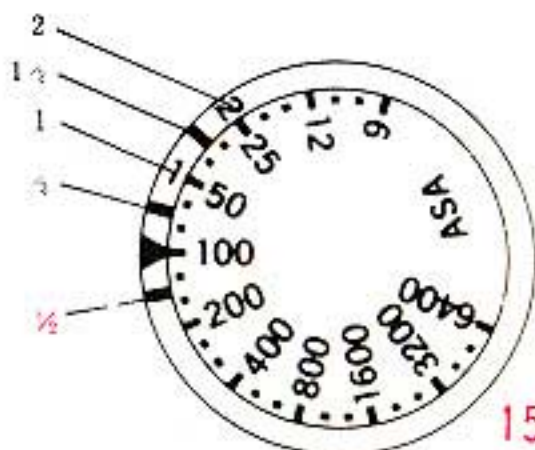
□ □ = Only full open measuring method can be applied.

For the combination of the lens and screen type without figure, use the triangular, red index, no compensation being required

For the combination with the figure, it is necessary to readjust the ASA setting, that is, to bring the index corresponding to such a figure not the triangular red one, to the film speed (ASA) being used

■ = Only the stop down measuring method should be applied

■ = Neither full open nor stop down method can be employed. Therefore, these cases permit only focusing but not exposure measurement.



Finder Screen		A	J	B	E	F	D	C	G1	G2	G3	G4	H1	H2	H3	H4
Wideangle	20mm f/3.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙ 1/2				⊙ 1/2			
	24mm f/2.8	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙				⊙				⊙		
	28mm f/3.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙ 1/2				⊙ 1/2			
	35mm f/2.8	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙				⊙	⊙		
	35mm f/2	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ 1/2			⊙ 1/2	⊙ 1/2			⊙ 1/2	⊙ 1/2		
Normal	45mm f/2.8	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙			⊙				⊙			
	50mm f/2	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ 1/2			⊙ 1/2	⊙ 1/2			⊙ 1/2	⊙ 1/2		
	50mm f/1.4	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙				⊙ 1/2				⊙ 1/2		
	55mm f/1.2	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙				⊙				⊙		
Telephoto	85mm f/1.8	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ 1/2				⊙ 1/2			⊙ 1/2	⊙ 1/2		
	105mm f/2.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ 1/2				⊙			⊙ 1/2	⊙		
	135mm f/3.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	○ 1/2	○ 1/2		⊙ 1				⊙ 1/2		
	135mm f/2.8	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	○ 1/2	○ 1/2		⊙				⊙		
	200mm f/4	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ 1/2	○ 1/2	○ 1/2		⊙ 1 1/2				⊙ 1	○ 1	
Zoom	300mm f/4.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ 1/2	○ 1/2	○ 1/2			⊙			○ 1 1/2	⊙ 1 1/2	○
	43—86mm f/3.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙				○ 1/2			○	⊙ 1/2		
Tele-Zoom	50—300mm f/4.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ 1/2					○	○			○	○
	85—250mm f/4—4.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ 1/2					⊙	○			⊙	⊙
Micro	55mm f/3.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙ 1/2				○ 1/2				⊙ 1/2		
P C	35mm f/2.8	⊙*	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙										
Telephoto	105mm f/4	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙								⊙		
For Bellows	135mm f/4	⊙*	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙									⊙	
Medical	200mm f/5.6	⊙*	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙								⊙		
Telephoto	400mm f/4.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	○	○			⊙	○			⊙	○
	600mm f/5.6	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙*			⊙	⊙			○	⊙
	800mm f/8	⊙*	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙*			⊙	⊙			○	⊙
	1200mm f/11	⊙*	⊙*	⊙	⊙	⊙*	⊙	⊙*				⊙			○	⊙
Reflex	500mm f/5	⊙*	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	○	○						○	⊙	⊙
	1000mm f/11	⊙*	⊙*	⊙	⊙	⊙*	⊙	⊙*			○	○			○	○
Tele-Zoom	200—600mm f/9.5—10.5	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙	⊙*			○	○			○	⊙



## MERCURY BATTERY

### 1. Checking the batteries

Push in the "switch-off" button on the finder top which works also as a check button. By holding this button down, the meter needle should move to any portion of the small central circle (Fig. 16). If not, the batteries are exhausted and must be replaced.

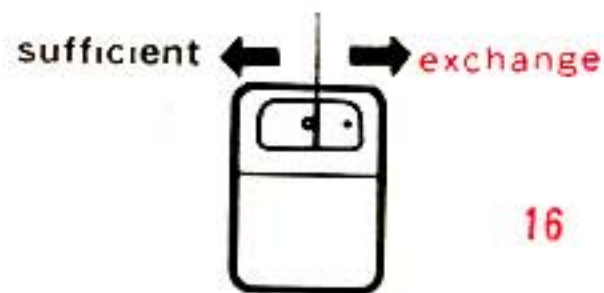
### 2. Exchanging the batteries

To exchange the batteries, remove the finder, and open the battery chamber on the bottom by unscrewing the lid. Insert new batteries into the chamber each with the plus (+) side facing outward, as indicated on the backside of the lid.

#### Caution!

- No battery should be thrown into a fire.
- Avoid heating the battery.
- Never form a short circuit between the plus and minus sides of the battery.
- Never try to disassemble or recharge the battery.

- ◆ **Mercury batteries (1.3V × 2) to be used for the finder generally:**  
Mallory PX13, RM-625R, Eveready E625, G.E. No. 625



## IMPORTANT !

### 1. Coupling range of meter

An opposite movement of the needle to that shown on p. 11 may be possible even within the coupling range when the combination of aperture and shutter speed selected is too far away from the correct exposure. In this case, reset the shutter speed to 1/125 sec. and repeat the measurement, then the correct centering of the needle will be obtained. It may happen that for an extremely bright or dark scene, the meter needle stops or makes discontinuous movement and cannot be set to the center. This does not indicate any disorder but is caused by the brightness of the scene being out of coupling range of the meter.

### 2. Using filter or close-up attachment

It is one of the great advantages of the Photomic FTN Finder that exposure factors need not be considered in using filters or close-up attachment lenses attached to the lens, because the exposure decreases giving the same effect to the meter and to the film. The correct exposure is always obtained by the meter setting without any alteration.

For the same reason, compensation of f number, which is required when the lens-to-camera distance is extended for close-ups such as in using an extension ring or bellows, can be disregarded. In all cases, however, it is essential to observe the picture taking sequence: set the exposure after focusing. It is also important that no picture should be taken with the filter removed after the exposure is set with the same filter attached.



### 3. Effect of low temperature

If the meter is kept "on" and exposed to bright light at a low temperature (below 32°F or 0°C) for a long time, the meter may show a great error or even stop its function. This abnormal condition will naturally be rectified when the temperature rises again. Therefore, in the cold weather, take caution not to leave the meter on for longer than 3 minutes at a time.

### 4. Light entering the finder eyepiece

As the Finder is carefully designed to minimize the effect of light coming in from the finder eyepiece, there is no need to worry about such an effect under general picture taking conditions. Under the following conditions, however, the use of the eye cup on the eyepieces is recommended so as to avoid the entrance of strong light into the eyepiece as much as possible.

- When exposure measurement by the stop down method is made with the lens stopped down to quite a small aperture
- When a dark object or scene is measured with the camera located in a bright place, e.g. an object or scene in the shade taken with the camera placed in the sun
- When bright light directly comes from one side to the eye viewing into the eyepiece, it will be better to look into the finder with the other eye
- When exposure determination is made by viewing the pointer needle in the outside meter window on the finder top, cover the finder eyepiece with your hand

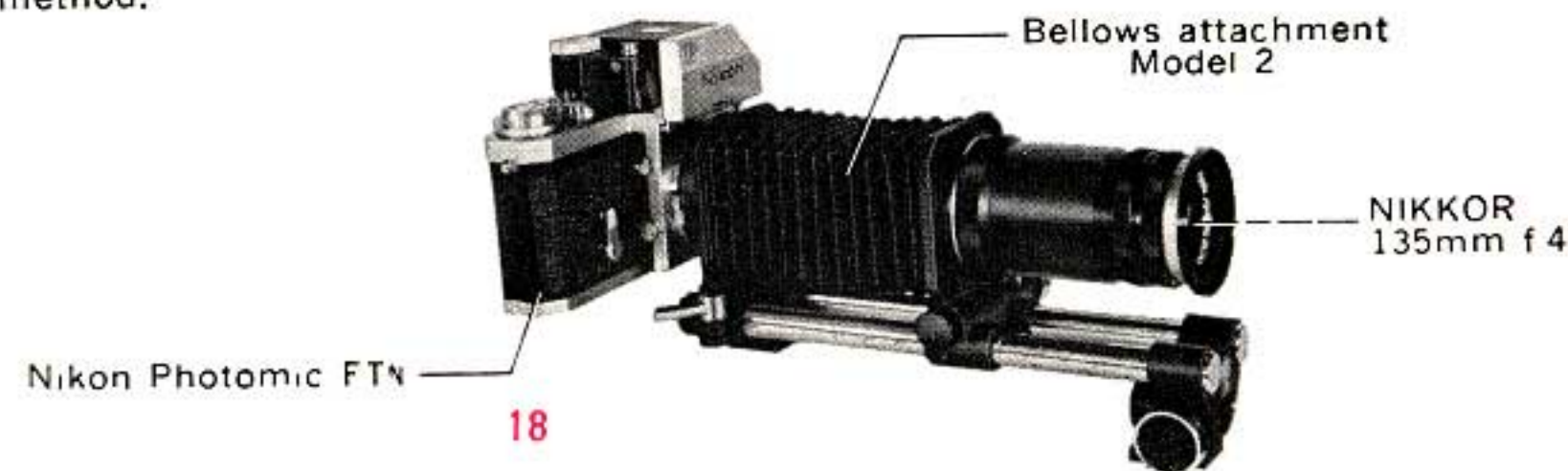
## CLOSE-UP PHOTOGRAPHY

### 1. Close-up attachments and exposure determination

The following Nikon close-up attachments are available to take picture of objects at a closer distance than the shortest focusing distance of the lens.

- Close-up attachment lenses
- Extension ring model E<sub>2</sub>
- Extension ring set model K
- Bellows focusing attachments model 2, 3 and 4

With the close-up attachment lenses attached onto the front of the camera lens, the full-open measuring method is used in the same way as without attachment lens. With the extension rings or bellows, the exposure is determined by the stop-down method.





## 2. Close-up lenses

In addition, the following specially designed close-up lenses are available

- **NIKKOR 135mm f 4**

Exclusively used on the Bellows for infinity distance to 1:1 reproduction ratio

- **Micro-NIKKOR Auto 55mm f 3.5**

Permits focusing from infinity distance to 1:2 reproduction ratio

By inserting M Ring, the reproduction ratios are extended to 1:1

Nikon Photomic FTn with  
Micro NIKKOR Auto



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## 3. Micro-NIKKOR Auto lens

### 1) For reproduction ratios up to 1:2 (Without M-Ring)

Full-open method is used. However, for reproduction ratios between 1:10 and 1:2, compensation is necessary as shown in the table below.

Aperture, Repro- ratio	f 3.5	f 5.6	f 8	f 11	f 16	f 22	f 32
1 ∞ - 1:10	No compensation is necessary						
1:10 - 1:4	Stop down 1/2 stop more, after exposure setting						
1:4 - 1:2	Stop down 1 stop more, after exposure setting						

### 2) For reproduction ratios from 1:2 to 1:1 (with M-Ring)

When M ring is used for 1:2 to 1:1, use the stop-down measuring method.

Turn the aperture ring and/or shutter speed selector while depressing the depth of field preview button on the camera.

In this case, special caution should be taken to prevent extraneous light entering the finder eyepiece.



## SPECIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

### 1. Exposure compensation in practice

In special photography such as repro-copying, slide-copying, photomicrography, exposure compensation will be required to some extent. In practice, the compensation can be performed by either of the two methods as below:

- 1) Beforehand, on the film speed (ASA) dial on the top of the finder, set the red, triangular index or the index selected according to the screen type to a film speed number decreased or increased by as many marks as given in each case. Thereafter, center the pointer needle by manipulating the aperture ring of the lens and/or the shutter speed selector.

For example, when using the film of ASA 100, if a decrease by 4 marks is necessary, set the index to ASA 40 and if an increase by 5 marks, set the index to ASA 320.

- 2) If the above range of compensation extends beyond that of the film speed (ASA) dial scale, proceed as follows:

First, center the pointer needle by adjusting the aperture and/or shutter speed. Then, open or close more the aperture stop or change the shutter speed by as many marks as given in parentheses in each case, the index on the film speed scale remaining at the same position.

The best way to determine the correct compensation value is by your experimental results, considering the values given in each case as a guide.

### 2. Repro-copying

Originals to be reproduced may generally be classified into two types:

- Class 1. Photographs, pictures and continuous tone materials, all with tonal gradations
- Class 2. Documents or line drawings with little or no gradation and therefore of strong contrast.

#### 1) For Class 1 (Originals with gradations)

Determine exposure in the same way as in general photography. Furthermore refer to "General Precautions" on p. 29

#### 2) For Class 2 (Originals of strong contrast)

Determine exposure by measuring the brightness of the white portion of the original. When the original has more black portion than white (e.g. a material with white figures or letters on a black ground), determine exposure by measuring the brightness of another piece of white paper.

The compensation is as indicated as below, using either of the two methods.

Compensation	Decrease the film speed (ASA) 4 marks (Increase the exposure about $1\frac{1}{2}$ stops)
Film being used: Color reversal, Color negative, Generally used panchromatic	



### 3) Apparatus and lenses recommended for copying

The Nikon Repro-copy Outfit Model PF (Fig. 20) is a convenient accessory.



The best lens to be used for copying work is the Micro-NIKKOR Auto 55mm f 3.5. No extension ring or close-up attachment lens is needed, because the lens can be extended up to 1/2 reproduction ratio, and with M-Ring inserted it is focused for 1:1.

It is not recommended to use the NIKKOR Auto 50mm f 1.4 or 55mm f 1.2 or 58mm f 1.4 lens, but rather the NIKKOR Auto 50mm f 2 lens, because of its higher image quality insofar as close-ups are concerned. With this lens alone which permits no reproduction ratio larger than 1/10, it is necessary, for copying, to use Extension Ring E<sub>2</sub> or Extension Ring Set K or Close-up Attachment Lenses No. 0, No. 1 or No. 2.

### 3. Slide copying

Slide copying is to make reproductions of original slides or negative films

#### 1) Determining exposure for reproducing images with continuous tone gradations (on the ordinary photographic film)

Determine exposure by the stop-down method in the same way as in general photography. Furthermore, refer to "General Precautions" given on p. 29.

#### 2) Determining exposure for reproducing images with strong contrast (on documents or line drawing film)

Good results will be obtained by the compensations as below using either of the compensation methods given on p. 23.

- When copying slides with letters or figures on transparent ground

Compensation

Decrease the film speed (ASA) 4 marks  
(Increase the exposure about 1 1/3 stops)

- When copying slides with transparent figures or letters on dark ground

Compensation

Increase the film speed (ASA) 5 marks  
(Decrease the exposure about 1 1/3 stops)

Film being used Color reversal, Color negative, Generally used panchromatic



### 3) Apparatus recommended for slide copying

The use of the Slide Copying Adapter in conjunction with the Bellows Focusing Attachment Model 2 or Model 4 is recommended. Depending upon the lens being used, a different magnification range will be obtained.

For full details, refer to the instructions of each apparatus.



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## 4. Photomicrography

### 1) Determination of exposure in photomicrography

Apply the stop down method. After centering the pointer needle, make compensation as below using either of the two methods given on p. 23.

Compensation

Decrease the film speed (ASA) 3 marks  
(Increase the exposure about 1 stop)

- The above compensation values have been obtained by the experiments using the C type finder screen in the camera which is especially suited for photomicrography.
- Exposure in photomicrography will vary with staining, distribution of objects, contrast on the specimen, etc. It is recommended to determine the compensation value by experiment.

### 2) Using Microflex PFMF

1. Set the shutter speed on the PFMF to T. Open the shutter. Viewing the image in the viewfield of the camera finder and changing the shutter speed on the camera, center the pointer needle of meter.
2. Read out the shutter speed when the needle is centered. Set the shutter speed on the PFMF to its speed. (Now, close the shutter on the PFMF and the viewfield will be dark.)
3. Then, set the shutter speed on the Photomic FTN to T and open the shutter of the camera.
4. Finally, operate the shutter on the PFMF to give exposure.
5. Before removing the camera from the PFMF, close the shutter of the camera by setting it to a position other than T.



### 3) Photomicrographic attachments recommended

Photomicrographic attachments	Remarks	
Microflex PFMF	Attaches to all types of Nikon microscopes. For use on Nikon Stereoscopic and Polarizing microscopes, specific eyepiece adapters are necessary.	Provided with ocular and projection finders, built-in shutter and X-synch contact.
Microscope-to-camera adapter tube Model 2	Attaches to biological microscopes with vertical eyepiece tube of 25mm in diameter.	The shutter of camera is used.
Macro bellows attachment	For lower magnifications. Replaced with the body tube of Nikon biological microscopes.	

#### Note

- Additional use of Nikon Photomicrographic Stand is recommended to avoid vibration, when the shutter of camera is used and the microscope is equipped with an objective higher than 10x.
- Among the finder screens the type A, B, C or J with ground surface or especially the type C with cross-hairs is recommended.
- Other than the attachments given in the above table, Microflex Model EFMF and AFMF with built-in exposure meter are available

### 5. General Precautions in exposure determination for copying and photomicrography

- When using a color reversal film, generally with a narrow latitude, it is recommended that another picture, in addition to the one exposed by the meter needle centering, be taken
 

with one stop increased exposure	when the object gives a somewhat brighter impression, but
with one stop decreased exposure	when the object gives a somewhat darker impression.
- Micro copying film is also usually of narrow latitude, and will give various results depending upon the emulsion number, and other variable factors such as type of developer, time, temperature of development, etc. In this case it is advisable to make trial exposures
- In order to minimize vibration, the use of a cable release is necessary.
- At high magnification where no vibration is permissible, exposure can be made by switching the illuminator on and off.





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