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# **FUJICA**



GS 645 Professional

OWNER'S MANUAL BEDIENUNGSANLEITUNG MODE D'EMPLOI MANUAL DE INSTRUCCIONES

Burn

English (Pages  $10 \sim 21$ ) See illustrations while you read this manual.

**Deutsch (Seite 22**~36) Orientieren Sie sich beim Durchlesen dieser Anleitung bitte an den Abbildungen.

Français (Pages 37~49) Se reporter aux illustrations en lisant le mode d'emploi.

Español (Página 50~63) Consulte las ilustraciones mientras lee este manual. This manual will show you how to use your Fujica GS645 correctly. Please follow the instructions carefully.

# CONTENTS

NAMES OF PARTS	
SPECIFICATIONS	
HOW TO USE	
READYING THE CAMERA	— 12
1. Attaching the shoulder strap	— 12
2. Attaching the viewfinder eyepiece	— 12
3. Using the camera case	— 13
4. Loading the batteries	
5. Opening the camera front	—13
6. Closing the camera front	13
7. Putting on the lens hood	— 14
8. Using a filter	
LOADING THE FILM	
1. Opening the camera back	-14
2. Using 120 or 220 roll film	- 14
3. Loading the take-up spool and film	
4. Positioning the film start mark	- 15
5. Winding the film and positioning it for the first	
shot	- 16

## SETTING AND ADJUSTING THE CAMERA

C	ONTROLS,. ETC.	16
1.	Unlocking the shutter release	- 16
2.	Setting the shutter speed and aperture rings	16
З.	Setting the film speed selector	17
4.	Focusing the lens	- 17
5.	Composing your picture	—17
6.	Using the depth of field table	17
7	Setting the aperture selector	— 18
8.	Checking the light angle	— 19
9.	Winding the film and pressing down t he shutter	
	release	19
10	Taking long-exposure pictures	
	(Using the T button)	19
11.	Using the self-timer	- 20
12.	Taking flash pictures	- 20
13.	Unloading the film	- 20
CA	AMERA CARE AND MAINTENANCE	- 20
1.	Checking the camera before shooting	- 20
2.	Cleaning the lens	- 21
З.	Precautions	- 21

# NAMES OF PARTS

1) Setting Mark (Index Mark)

- 2 Shutter Speed Ring
- ③ Aperture Ring
- (4) Self-timer Lever
- (5) Distance Ring
- 6 Bellows
- 7 T (time) Button
- (8) Shutter Release
- (9) Accessory Shoe
- (1) Exposure Counter
- (1) Shutter Release Lock
- 12 Film Advance Lever
- (13) Take-up spool Knob
- () Battery Compartment Cover Screw
- 15 Battery Compartment Cover
- (16) Tripod Socket
- 17 Film Loading Knob
- 18 Strap Lug
- (19 Viewfinder Window
- 20 Camera Back Lock
- 2) Camera Front
- 22 Camera Front Lock
- 23 Sync Socket
- (24) Viewfinder Eyepiece
- (25) Film Selector
- 26 Film Reminder Slot

Pressure Plate Indicator
Focal Plane Rail
Film Start Mark
Film Wind Sensing Roller
Pressure Plate
Spool Pressure Spring
Spool Knob Release Button
Take-up Spool

## SPECIFICATIONS

#### Classification

 $6 \times 4.5$ cm format, collapsible-mount bellows type rangefinder camera.

Film

120 (15 exp.) and 220 (30 exp.) roll film.

Lens

EBC Fujinon S 75mm f/3.4, 4 components, 5 elements, 50° angle of view.

Shutter

Copal No. 00 mechanical interlens shutter; T, 1-1/500 sec., X synchronization; provided with self-timer.

Viewfinder

Double-image, coupled range-viewfinder;  $\text{Im} - \infty$  focusing range; bright frame with automatic parallax correction; 92% field of view at 1 meter, 90% at infinity; 0.63× magnification; 39.5mm base line, 24.9mm effective base line; 3 LED exposure indicators. NAMES OF PARTS / BEZEICHNUNG DER TEILE / NOMENCLATURE / NOMENCLATURA





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Fig.14

# Fig.15

Fig.16

# Fig.17











Fig. 22







Fig. 21

























Fig.4

# Fig.5

Fig.6

# Fig.7



















Fig.24



Fig.26







Fig. 31







#### Exposure Control

External light metering (by adjusting 3 LEDs); ISO/ASA 25 - 1600 film-speed setting with 1/3-step click stops; EV 3.5 - 18 coupled range with ISO/ASA 100 film; GPD photocell (incorporated in viewfinder); two LR44 1.5V alkaline-manganese batteries; pressing the shutter release halfway down turns on power switch.

#### • Film Advance

Film advance lever on camera top, 184° winding angle, 28° stand off, self-cocking shutter; 120/220 roll film switchover.

#### • Others

Collapsible-mount bellows expands when camera front is opened sideways; provided with palm grip; switchable pressure plate for 120 and 220 roll film with 120, 220 indicator in camera back.

#### Dimensions

Folded : 147mm W  $\times$  114mm H  $\times$  56mm D. Expanded : 147mm H  $\times$  114mm H  $\times$  122mm D.

Weight

820 g. (without batteries).

#### Accessories

Soft case, shoulder strap, lens hood (optional).

#### Notice :

12

Specifications are subject to change without notice.

## HOW TO USE

## READYING THE CAMERA

#### 1. Attaching the shoulder strap (Fig. 1) A. Buckle

## B. Hoop

Pass one end of the strap through the camera's strap lug, pass it back through the hoop and buckle and adjust the strap length with the buckle. Do the same with the other end of the strap.

• Move the hoop when you pass the strap end through it. The strap will pass through it easier if you do.

#### 2. Attaching the viewfinder eyepiece (Fig. 2)

The viewfinder eyepiece is screwed into the eyepiece socket.

• The viewfinder eyepiece that comes with your camera is designed for people with normal eyesight. If you cannot see clearly through it, use an eyepiece that fits your eyesight.

If you are nearsighted, use an eyepiece with a minus diopter, and if you are farsighted, use one with a plus diopter.

 The eyepiece socket of your GS645 is provided with a 19mm-diameter, 0.75mm-pitch screw thread. It will take any commercially available eyepiece, rightangle finder, magnifier, etc. (Fuji does not supply these accessories).

#### 3. Using the camera case (Fig. 3)

Your camera's soft case is wrapped around and fastened to the camera with its zip and stick fasteners. (Fig. 3) Use it when carrying the camera about or when putting it away because it is a good protection against dust, abrasion, nicks, and dents.

#### 4. Loading the batteries (Fig. 4)

With a coin, loosen the battery compartment cover screw and remove the battery compartment cover. Insert the two batteries that come with your camera in the battery compartment, plus and minus ends correctly as illustrated in the battery compartment, then replace the cover and tighten the screw. (Figs. 4. 5. & 6.)

- Be sure to use either two SR44 silver oxide or two LR44 alkaline-manganese batteries.
- The battery power required to operate your camera's exposure system correctly is 2.4 volts or more. If the LEDs in the viewfinder turn on, the batteries are producing sufficient voltage, but if they do not turn on, you'll have to change the batteries.
- Do not use an alkaline-manganese with a silver oxide, or an old with a new battery because such pairing can result in battery leakage or ruptured battery casing and cause irreparable damage to your camera.

#### Caution :

• The batteries can be extremely dangerous if swallowed. Do not leave them within reach of little children.  Discarded batteries should be disposed of as incombustibles.

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#### 5. Opening the camera front (Fig. 7)

Pull the camera front lock toward the arrow and swing the camera front all the way out so that it locks in place with a click. This will set the lens into position for taking pictures. **(Fig. 7)** 

 Be sure to open the camera front gently. If you do it quickly and abruptly, the bellows may deform.

#### 6. Closing the camera front (Fig. 8)

- 1 Retract the lens by setting the distance ring to  $\infty$ .
- Wind the film advance lever to cock the shutter.
- Press down the two small knobs on the latch marked "CLOSE" (located on the inner side of the camera front tip). (Figs. 8 & 9).

• Then fold the camera front against the camera body.

#### Notes :

- To protect the lens front edge against damage from the camera front, your camera is designed so that the camera front will not close unless the lens is fully retracted by setting the distance ring to ∞.
- To make the camera slim and easy to carry about, it is provided with a collapsible bellows mount and made foldable; and to simplify operation and prevent double exposure, it is provided with a self-cocking shutter. Its internal construction is sophisticated and intricate:-

When the camera front is closed, the body mechanisms disengage themselves from the shutter mechanisms, and when the camera front is opened, they interlock again.

If, in such construction, the camera front can be closed without cocking the shutter and the film can be advanced after the camera front has been closed, the body mechanisms will operate independently and will not interlock with the shutter mechanisms when the camera front is opened again. The result could be a complete breakdown of the camera mechanisms.

That is why your camera is designed so that the camera front will not close unless the film advance lever has been wound to cock the shutter. And to prevent damage to the mechanisms, the film advance lever and shutter release will automatically lock when the camera front is closed.

• Unless there is film in the camera, however, the film advance lever will wind even if the camera front is closed.

#### 7. Putting on the lens hood (Fig. 10)

Face the notched side of the lens hood toward the opened camera front and fit it on the lens barrel as shown in **Fig. 10.** (The lens hood is an optional accessory).

#### 8. Using a filter

(Fig. 11) A. Filter B. Lens hood The filter is screwed into the camera's exclusive lens hood (Fig. 11). It accepts 40.5mm-diameter filters.

The lens barrel is not threaded to accept filters because the overall length of the lens with the filter on will prevent closing of the lens front.

## LOADING THE FILM

#### 1. Opening the camera back (Fig. 12)

To open the camera back, erect the camera back lock and press it down toward the camera bottom.

To close it, keep the lock erect, press the camera back against the body, then snap the lock down (Fig. 12).

• The camera back won't close unless the camera back lock is erect.

#### 2. Using 120 or 220 roll film (Fig. 13)

You'll have to set the film selector and pressure plate for the film you are using.

#### <Film Selector>

If you are using 120 film, move the film selector so that it uncovers the number "120" and if you are using 220 film, move it so that it uncovers the number "220" (Fig. 13).

#### <Pressure Plate>

If you are using 120 film, press down the pressure plate with your fingers, slide it and fit the hole on the side marked "120" to the center peg, and if you are using 220 film, fit the other hole to the center peg.

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the film reminder slot) will show you which side of the pressure plate you have set. (Figs. 14, 15)

#### <Film Selector>

220 roll film	es
120 roll film ······	es
120 half-length roll film7 exposure	s

- Be sure to move the pressure plate to the correct side because the film will not move into the exact focal plane if you don't. (120 roll film is attached to an opaque backing paper over its entire length but such paper is used only on the ends of 220 roll film as leader. The thickness of the backing paper causes a shift in the position of the focal plane and the pressure plate adjusts for this difference while keeping the film flat on the focal plane at one and the same time).
- Your film box says your 120 roll will yield 16 exposures, but this is merely an indication that the film length is capable of accomodating that number of 6 x 4.5cm frames. On account of improved film flatness and clipping of the film end during processing, however, there is a chance of losing the last frame. Your camera is therefore quoted as a 15-exposure camera when using 120 roll film.
- If you are using 120 half-length rolls of Fujicolor Professional Type S and Type L films, be sure to move the pressure plate to the 120 side. You can take 7 frames but the film advance lever will not become free even after you expose the 8th frame.

 After exposing 7 frames, wind the film and press down the shutter release. Repeat until you wind up the entire roll and the exposure counter stops. Be sure to keep an eye on the exposure counter while taking pictures.

#### 3. Loading the take-up spool and film

(Fig. 16) A. Press

- Pop out the spool knobs by pressing in the spool knob release buttons (small red buttons in the supply and take-up sides). (Fig. 16)
- Take out the empty spool, fit it into the take-up chamber (located on the same side as the film advance lever), then press in the take-up spool knob.
- O Load the film in the film chamber (located on the same side as the viewfinder eyepiece), then press in the film loading knob (Fig. 17).
- The take-up spool and film roll can be loaded easier by fitting in the top (camera top) side first.

#### 4. Positioning the film start mark (Fig. 18)

Pull out the film leader paper, pass it through the film channel, insert the tip into the slot of the take-up spool, then wind the paper leader around the spool with the film advance lever.

Stop winding the film advance lever as soon as the film start mark on the paper leader lines up with the arrow near the top side center of the film channel (Fig. 18), then close the camera back.

- Remember, the camera back won't close unless the camera back lock is erect.
- You can position the film start mark with the camera front either open or closed.

#### <Avoiding film slack>

Insert the paper leader deep into the slot of the take-up spool but make sure it doesn't protrude from the opposite-side slot.

While winding the paper leader on the take-up spool, press it down lightly against the camera body with your finger and wind it firmly on the spool.

To prevent the film from slackening, keep it taut with the film advance lever until you close the camera back.

#### 5. Winding the film and positioning it for the first shot

After loading the film, wind the film advance lever as far as it will go five or six times. The exposure counter will switch from "S" to "1" (first frame) and the shutter will cock by itself.

- The film advance lever can be wound with the camera front either open or closed.
- If you have loaded the film with the front cover open, the shutter release can be depressed even when the exposure counter is between "S" and "1". If it is depressed with the exposure counter between "S" and "1", however, the film may be exposed before the first frame is in position.

There is no problem if you load the film with the front

cover closed and wind the film advance lever until the number "1" shows in the exposure counter.

• Tear off the top of your film box and insert it in the film reminder slot in the camera back. It will remind you which film you are using (Fig. 19).

# SETTING AND ADJUSTING THE CAMERA CONTROLS, ETC.

#### 1. Unlocking the shutter release

(Fig. 20) Locked

(Fig. 21) Unlocked

To unlock the shutter release to take pictures, push the shutter release lock to the front. To lock it, push it back so that it uncovers the letter "L" (Lock) (Figs. 20, 21).

#### 2. Setting the shutter speed and aperture rings

- (Fig. 22) A. Setting mark (index mark)
  - B. Shutter speed ring
  - C. Aperture ring

Shutter speed and aperture are set by turning the shutter speed and aperture rings. Use the small knobs on the rings to turn them.

- The shutter speed ring is stepped and sets to each speed with a click. You cannot use intermediate speeds.
- The aperture ring is stepless and permits precise setting.
- The setting mark (index mark) is the red line on the transparent plastic tab (Fig. 22).

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#### 3. Setting the film speed selector

(Fig. 23) A. Film speed selector

The film speed selector is the thin ring between the shutter speed and aperture rings; the film speed indicator window is the small niche in the aperture ring; the setting mark is the short white line above the window; and the film speed is indicated in ISO/ASA numbers.

- Insert your fingernail in the notch on the film speed selector and, while holding down the aperture ring to prevent it from moving, turn and set it for the speed of the film you are using (Fig. 23).
- The film speed selector has click-stop settings for ISO/ ASA 25 to 1600 in 1/3-step increments. The scale shown below represents the numbers and white dots inscribed on the film speed selector.

25	5	50 I	00 20	0 40	0 80	0 1600
	32 40	64 80	125 160	250 320	500 640	1000 1280

- 4. Focusing the lens
  - (Fig. 24) A. Bright frame

B. Double-image focusing spot

Look through the viewfinder eyepiece, center your subject in the viewfinder, and turn the distance ring until the double image in the yellow double-image focusing spot correctly coincides (Fig. 24).

· Be sure to align your eye with the center of the view-

finder eyepiece because the double-image focusing spot will move off center of the viewfinder and prevent precise focusing if you don't.

5. Composing your picture

(Fig. 25) A. Moving top and left frame lines Compose your picture within the bright frame. As you focus, the top and left sides of the bright frame will automatically move to correct for parallax. There is hardly any parallax, however, and you'll get properly centered pictures because the field of view at nearest focusing distance (1 meter) is 92% and 90% at infinity ( $\infty$ ).

#### 6. Using the depth of field table (Fig. 26)

Depth of field is the zone of sharpness in front of and behind the point on which the lens is focused and it varies with the lens focal length, aperture and shooting distance. Your camera is provided with a depth of field scale on the lens top on both sides of the lens setting mark, but for more detailed readings, refer to the accompanying depth of field table (Fig. 26).

- Example: If you are shooting with your camera's 75mm lens from a distance of 5 meters with an aperture of f/8, everything between 3.87 and 7.06 meters from the camera will come into sharp focus.
- To take infrared pictures, measure the distance of the subject with the focusing ring and set that distance to the infrared mark (located next to the index mark). This will make up for the slightly nearer point on which you'll have to focus.

17

#### DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE FOR YOUR EBC FUJINON S 75mm F/3.4 LENS

Permissible circle of confusion : 0.05mm

Shooting distance (meters)	1	1.5	2	3	5	6	10	20	~
3.4	0.98~1.03	1.45~1.56	1.91 ~ 2.10	2.79~3.24	4.45~5.71	5.22~7.05	8.01~13.29	13.37~39.64	40.36∼∞
4	0.97~1.03	1.44~1.57	1.89~2.12	2.76~3.29	4.36~5.85	5.11 ~7.27	7.74~14.11	12.64~47.96	34.31 ~∞
5.6	0.96~1.04	1.41 ~1.60	1.85~2.18	2.67~3.42	4.15~6.30	4.81~7.97	7.08~17.01	10.96∼∞	24.26∼∞
8	0.95~1.06	1.38~1.64	1.79~2.26	2.55~3.64	3.87~7.06	4.45~9.23	6.32~23.98	9.23~∞	17.15∼∞
11	0.92~1.09	1.34~1.71	1.72~2.40	2.41~3.99	3.54~8.51	4.01~11.88	5.48~56.96	7.55~∞	12.13 ~∞
16	0.90~1.13	1.28~1.82	1.62~ <b>2.61</b>	2.22~4.61	3.16~11.99	3.53~19.97	4.62∼∞	6.00∼∞	8.58∼∞
22	0.86~1.20	1.20~1.99	1.50~2.98	2.01~5.94	2.74~28.47	3.02∼∞	3.78∼∞	4.65∼∞	6.07~∞

#### 7. Setting the aperture selector

- (Fig. 27) A. ○ and + LEDs turn on at the same time : 1/3 1 stop over.
  - •+LED barely on: About 1/3 stop over
  - B. Only O LED on: Correct exposure
  - **C.**  $\bullet$   $\bigcirc$  and LEDs on at the same time : 1/3
    - 1 stop under.
    - LED barely on : About 1/3 stop under.

Set the film speed selector, then set the shutter speed for the type of picture you are taking.

Ounlock the shutter release, look through the viewfinder

- turn on the LEDs on the right hand side just outside of the bright frame.
- Next, turn the aperture ring and adjust it so that you'll leave only the circular center LED on.

#### <Reading the LEDs> (Fig. 27)

- (1) Only O LED on : Correct exposure
- (2) O LED on but + LED barely on : About 1/3 stop over.
- (3) and + LEDs on at the same time but LED barely on or just off : About 1 stop over.
- (4) Only + LED on : 1 stop or more over depending on how far the aperture ring is turned.

and press the shutter release about halfway down to (5) O LED on but - LED barely on: About 1/3 stop under.

18

- (6) and LEDs on at the same time but LED barely on or just off : About 1 stop under.
- (7) Only LED on : 1 stop or more under depending on how far the aperture ring is turned.

#### 8. Checking the light angle

Your camera is equipped with a GPD light-metering photocell in the viewfinder. It measures the light which is reflected by a semi-transparent mirror after it enters the viewfinder's objective lens. It is highly effective against diagonal backlighting and does not require exposure compensation when taking diagonally backlighted portraits, etc. However, it must be shielded in directly backlighted and brightly top-lighted situations.

# 9. Winding the film and pressing down the shutter release (Fig. 28) Vertical position

If the number "1" is showing in the exposure counter, the shutter blades will open and close when you press in the shutter release.

A single stroke of the film advance lever will wind the required length of film, cock the shutter, and advance the exposure counter at one and the same time.

#### (Fig. 29) Horizontal position

The main cause of fuzzy pictures is camera shake. Be sure to hold the camera still and press the shutter release gently down (Figs. 28, 29).

#### <Using a tripod>

If you are shooting indoors or nighttime pictures with a

shutter speed of 1/30-second or slower, use a tripod and a cable release.

#### 10. Taking long-exposure pictures (using the T button) (Fig. 30) A. T button

To take long-exposure pictures, open the shutter by pressing down the T button (the shutter speed ring can be set anywhere).

To close the shutter, press down the shutter release (Fig. 30).

• The T button pops up when the shutter is cocked. You can tell when it is in popped up position because the button sides are red.

#### Caution :

Do not turn the shutter speed ring while the shutter is open during time exposure, because it will stop in the midway and may cause malfunction.

#### 11. Using the self-timer

(Fig. 31) A. Self-timer lever

Push the self-timer lever all the way down then press down the shutter release. The shutter will trip in 8 or 9 seconds (Fig. 31).

#### 12. Taking flash pictures (Fig. 32)

Small, clip-on type flashes are clipped into the accessory shoe on the camera top (Fig. 32)

Your camera has an X-contact (Fig. 33), that is, electronic flashes will synchronize with all shutter speeds.

• If you are using a flash bulb, use an M-class bulb with

a shutter speed of 1/30-second or slower. If the shutter speed is 1/60-second or faster, the flash will discharge but it will not synchronize properly and a large part of the light will be lost.

#### Note :

Your camera is equipped with a hotshoe and a sync socket and they are made shock proof, that is, when you are using one contact, the current is prevented from flowing into the other. For this reason it will not accept those commercially available electronic flashes which, though rarely, are provided with opposite polarity.

The polarities of your camera's flash contacts are: Hotshoe ... Positive (+) center spot, negative (-) shoe. Sync Socket ... Positive (+) center, negative (-) periphery.

#### 13. Unloading the film

After you complate exposing a roll of film, wind it up to the very end with the film advance lever. A sudden release of tension will tell you that the trailing end has left its spool and that winding has been completed. It will take about five strokes of the film advance lever to wind the film completely.

Next, open the camera back, take out the exposed roll of film and seal the end to prevent the roll from unwinding.

• The empty spool is transferred to the take-up side for taking up the next roll of film.

## CAMERA CARE AND MAINTENANCE

#### 1. Checking the camera before shooting

Before loading film in the camera, make it a habit to perform www.orphancameras.com

the following checks.

#### (1) Film advance unit

Open the camera back and, while watching the take-up spool, wind the film advance lever to make sure the lever and the spool holder are operating smoothly.

#### Camera back interior

Open the camera back and turn the three rollers (one on the camera back and two on the body) to make sure they are properly attached and are working smoothly. Also, check the film pressure springs in the take-up and supply chambers to make sure they are properly attached and can exert sufficient pressure on the film.

#### Rangefinder (3)

While watching the double-image focusing spot in the viewfinder, focus the lens at infinity and at nearest focusing distance to make sure the distance ring is operating properly.

#### ④ Shutter

Check the various shutter speeds through the camera back. You can more or less tell whether the shutter is operating at the right speed or not by the amount of light it passes through and by the sound it makes.

#### (5) Aperture

Open the camera back and turn the aperture ring to make sure the aperture blades open and close smoothly.

#### Flash synchronization

Clip on the flash, open the camera back, open up the aperture fully, set the shutter speed ring to the speed you want, then press down the shutter release. If light

comes in through the lens, flash and shutter speed are correctly synchronized.

#### 7) Exposure indicators

Look through the viewfinder, press the shutter release about halfway down, then turn the shutter speed and aperture rings as well as the film speed selector to make sure the LEDs respond correctly.

Better still if you can use a place of fixed brightness as a criterion for checking the consistency of the response. Important :

Camera trouble can cost you dearly both materially and otherwise. Always check your camera before use and have it overhauled periodically so that you can be sure of yourself at all times.

#### 2. Cleaning the lens

Scratches on the lens surface can reduce its sharpness far more than you would think. If the contrast of your picture seems somehow insufficient and it doesn't look crisp enough, the cause is usually scratches on the lens surface.  $\bigcirc$  First, blow off dust from the lens surface completely with an air blower.

- ② Next, moisten a sheet of lens cleaning paper with plenty of Fuji lens cleaning fluid and wipe the lens gently with it in a circular motion. Always start from the center then gradually move out to the edges.
- ③ Finally, after all contaminants have been removed, wipe off the remaining lens cleaning fluid with a dry

sheet of lens cleaning paper. Again, start from the center in a circular motion then move out to the edges.

#### Caution :

Breathing a mist on the lens surface then wiping it off with silicon cloth or other similar material is the worst thing you can do. Never do it because this is one of the main causes of scratches on camera lenses.

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#### 3. Precautions

- Always load and unload film in subdued light.
- In hot weather, do not leave your camera in a closed car or in moist places except temporarily for a very short time.
- Always clean your camera before and after taking pictures. Clean the interior with an air blower, and wipe off exterior with silicon cloth.
- Put your camera away where it is cool, dry, and free of dust.
- Uuless the front cover is fully open, it is impossible to move the distance ring from ∞. Though the shutter release can be depressed in this condition, the shutter blades will not open and the film will not be exposed.
   Especially in cold weather, the bellows may become stiff and the front cover may not operate smoothly.
   Caution is required, therefore, because the film will not be exposed if you take pictures inadvertently with the front cover short of being fully open.