

FUJICA ST901

OWNER'S MANUAL



This manual will show you how to use the FUJICA ST901 correctly. Be sure to read it through carefully so that you can take perfect pictures starting from the very first roll of film.

FUJI FILM

• Foreword

This manual is divided into two parts: "Basics" and "Advanced Techniques." For best results, be sure to master the basics before proceeding to the more advanced techniques.

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■ SPECIAL FEATURES

1. Ultra-fast light measurement

Your FUJICA ST901 is the world's most advanced automatic exposure camera. Its needle-less exposure meter which consists of silicon photocells and computerized circuitry responds quicker and more accurately to a wider range of light intensity than ever before.

2. LED Digital shutter speed signal

The camera's variable electronic shutter will automatically adjust itself anywhere between 20 seconds and 1/1000th second to any selected aperture and give you the correct exposure every time. The shutter speed selected by the camera's automatic EE system is digitally indicated in the viewfinder by light emitting diodes.

3. Peerless lens — EBC FUJINON

All the interchangeable lenses of your FUJICA ST901 are uniformly color balanced and multi-coated to give you sharp, color-perfect pictures in any lighting situation as well as flare and ghost free backlighted pictures.

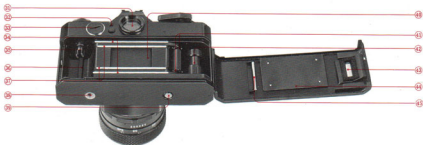
4. Designed on the fool-proof principle

The ST901's Shutter Release Lock Button prevents inadvertent battery waste; the Auto/Manual Switch-over Lever insures against turning the Shutter Speed Selector by mistake; the Lens Safety Lock Release Button holds the lens securely in place; the Viewfinder Eyepiece shutter keeps out extraneous light; the Film Confirmation Window in the back cover tells you whether the camera is loaded or not as well as the type of film you are using.

■ NAME OF PARTS

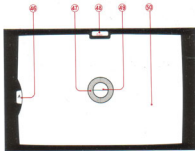


- ① Film Advance Lever
- ② Auto/Manual Shutter Speed Selector
- ③ Film Speed window
- ④ Shutter Speed/Film Speed (ASA) Selector
- ⑤ Shutter Release Button
(provided with socket for cable release)
- ⑥ Exposure Counter (automatic reset, additive)
- ⑦ Shutter Release, Safety Lock Switch
- ⑧ Auto/Manual Switchover Lever
- ⑨ Shutter Speed Setting Mark (red dot)
- ⑩ Strap Eyelet
- ⑪ Strap Attachment Link
- ⑫ Depth of Field Preview Button (provided with lock)
- ⑬ Self-timer Starting Button
- ⑭ Self-timer Lever
- ⑮ Lens Safety Lock Release Button
- ⑯ Taking Lens
- ⑰ Accessory Shoe (Hot-shoe)
- ⑱ Hot-shoe (X contact)
- ⑲ Film Rewind Crank
- ⑳ Film Rewind/Camera Back Lock Knob
- ㉑ Film Plane Mark
- ㉒ Aperture/Distance Setting Mark
- ㉓ Infrared Setting Mark
- ㉔ Depth of Field Scale
- ㉕ Aperture Scale
- ㉖ Aperture Selector Ring
- ㉗ FP Contact Socket
- ㉘ X Contact Socket
- ㉙ Focusing Ring
- ㉚ Distance Scale



- ② Viewfinder Eyepiece
- ③ Eyepiece Shutter Lever
- ④ Battery Chamber
- ⑤ Film Guide Rail
- ⑥ Film Rewind Crank Shaft
- ⑦ Film Cartridge Chamber
- ⑧ Film Rail
- ⑨ Tripod Socket
- ⑩ Film Rewind Button
- ⑪ Shutter
- ⑫ Sprocket Wheel
- ⑬ Film Take-up Spool
- ⑭ Film Confirmation Window
- ⑮ Film Pressure Plate
- ⑯ Film Pressure Roller

- ⑰ A (Auto)—Fractional exposure (+2, +1, -1, -2)/
Manual Shutter Speed Number
- ⑱ Microprism Focusing Spot
- ⑲ Shutter Speed Values (LED Digital display)
- ⑳ Split-image Focusing Spot
- ㉑ Ground Glass



■ SPECIFICATIONS

Type	35mm automatic TTL single-lens reflex camera.
Film	135 film.
Frame size	24 x 36mm
Normal lens	EBC FUJINON 1:1.8 f=55mm, 4-component, 6-element. EBC FUJINON 1:1.4 f=50mm, 6-component, 7-element. (Rectilinear focusing, full aperture light metering).
Aperture	Fully automatic setting, geometrical progression scale with click-stops, coupled with Depth of Field Preview Button, f/16 minimum aperture.
Filter	49mm ϕ P=0.75 screw in.
Mounting	Praktica screw mount (42mm ϕ P=1mm) with safety lock.
Distance scale	0.45m ~ ∞ (infinity).
Shutter	Rubberized cloth focal plane.
Automatic	20~1/1000 sec. continuously variable speed, (Automatic Electronic Shutter).
Manual	B, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500, 1/1000 sec. (Mechanical Shutter).
Shutter speed selector	Lockable at AUTO with provision for fractional exposure control (2 stops over and under in 1/3rd stop progression).
Shutter release button	Lockable; also serves as the exposure meter switch.
Flash contacts	FP and X (electric-shock-protected X contact on hot-shoe).
Self-timer	Built-in (operates with the camera switched to auto or manual).
Viewfinder	Fixed pentagonal prism, 0.96x magnification, 92% field of view (effective picture size with 1:1.8 f=55mm lens).
Focusing	Three-way: split-image, microprism and ground glass.
Indicators	With the camera switched to auto: shutter speed numbers, battery warning signal (the LEDs start blinking as soon as the battery voltage drops below the serviceable level). With the camera switched to manual: Shutter speed numbers on the left, fractional exposure numbers, (+2, +1, -1, -2)

Eyepiece shutter	Built-in finder eyepiece shutter for shielding the finder from stray light.
Mirror	Quick return.
Exposure meter	TTL full aperture average light metering. Aperture-preferred automatic exposure. Meter activated by shutter release button. Provision for stopped-down metering.
Light receptor	Silicon photocells coupled to FET-LSI circuitry. Photocells located on both sides of the viewfinder eyepiece.
Meter range	FV-3 ~ 18 (ASA 100 f1.4 20 sec. ~ f16 1/1000 sec.), adjustable to ASA 25~3200.
Power source	One 6V alkali-manganese or silver battery (Eveready No. 537 or No. 544).
Film advance	Single-stroke lever advances film and cocks shutter. Lever returnable to starting position from any winding position. 20° latitude provided by lever tip.
Exposure counter	Automatic reset, additive.
Fractional exposure control	Two stops over and under (+2, +1, -1, -2) in 1/3-stop progression.
Film rewinding	Crank
Film confirmation	Window in the back cover.
Dimensions	133 x 92 x 91mm (with f/1.8 lens)
Weight	830g (with f/1.8 lens) 630g (body alone)
Accessories	Hard case, shoulder pad, strap, lens cap.

PART
BASICS

1



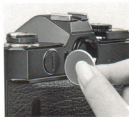
1. What you should know about the battery



- The camera's EE system requires one 6V alkali-manganese or silver battery (Eveready No. 537 or No. 544).
- One battery will last about a year. The battery must be changed after about a year's use because it is liable to wear out all of a sudden.
- The battery should be removed if the camera is being stored away and will not be used for some time.

- A silver battery is recommended for shooting in normal temperature and an alkali-manganese battery, which is more resistant to cold, is recommended for shooting in low temperature. Be sure to use a new alkali-manganese battery for taking pictures under freezing conditions and keep the camera warm except when shooting. The battery performance will return to normal as soon as the temperature rises above 20°C or 68°F.

2. Load the battery



- (1) Open the battery chamber cover by turning it to the left.

- To prevent battery waste, keep the Shutter Release Button locked unless you are shooting pictures because any inadvertent pressure on the Shutter Release Button will activate the battery.
- Do not disassemble or short circuit the battery. Do not throw the battery into a fire because it may explode.

3. Check the battery.



(2) Wipe the battery clean with a piece of dry cloth and insert it in the Battery Chamber.

Make sure the "plus (+)" and "minus (-)" ends are inserted correctly.



① Set the Shutter Speed Selector at AUTO, look through the viewfinder, and press down the Shutter Release Button lightly with your finger.



② If a red shutter speed number appears in the upper edge of the viewfinder, the battery has been loaded properly.

■ HOW TO TAKE THE CAMERA OUT OF ITS CASE AND HOW TO PUT IT BACK AGAIN

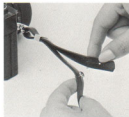
1. Attach the shoulder strap

③ Check the battery before shooting

- If the red shutter speed number in the viewfinder starts blinking, the battery is nearing the end of its service life and the earlier it is replaced the better.
- If the shutter is released while the red shutter speed number is blinking, the Film Advance Lever may become locked and the shutter speed number may move to 0 or 20. The remedy is to replace the battery or shoot with the camera switched to manual.
- If the shutter speed number does not turn on, the battery is exhausted and must be replaced with a new one.



① First, put the shoulder pad on the strap.



② Pass the end of the strap through the triangular link on the strap eyelet then pass it through the metal band on the strap. Next, adjust the strap to the desired length and hold it there by pressing the metal stopper through the hole in the strap.

2. How to take the camera out of its case



- ① To remove the camera from its case, unfasten the two snaps on the front side of the case over.
- ② Push the stopper on the other side of the cover upward as shown in the photo and detach the cover.
- ③ Turn the knob on the bottom of the case to the left and release the camera.

3. How to put the camera back into its case



- ① To put the camera in its case, set the lens at infinity, put the lens hood on in reverse and repeat steps ①, ②, and ③ in reverse.
- ② The pocket on the inside of the case snout is designed for holding the lens cap and filters.

■ HOW TO MOUNT AND DISMOUNT THE LENS

1. EBC FUJINON interchangeable lenses



① To dismount, press in the Lens Safety Lock Release Button, grip the Depth of Field Ring and give it two complete turns to the left.

② To mount, screw the lens in by turning it to the right until it locks itself with a click.

- Correct exposure is impossible unless the lens is mounted correctly.

2. Praktica screw mount lenses other than EBC FUJINON



① To mount, screw the lens into the lens mount and give it 2~2½ turns until it feels tight.

The Aperture/Distance Setting Mark on the lens should come approximately on top. If not, the aperture might not operate.

② To dismount, just turn the lens to the left. The Lens Safety Lock Release Button is not used.

- The light is measured through the stopped down aperture.

- Do not depress the Depth of Field Preview Button when changing lenses, and do not put finger marks on the lens glass and mirror.
- Put a cap on both ends of the lens after dismounting.



1 Open the camera back by lifting the Film Rewind Knob up as far as it will go and load the film. (see page 20)



2 Wind the film and release the shutter to shoot some blank shots until the first white dot (No. 1) on the Exposure Counter moves opposite the starting mark. (see page 22)



3 Set the Film Speed Selector. (see page 23)



4 Set the Shutter Speed Selector at AUTO. (see page 24)



• Load the battery (see page 11).



• The camera is taken out of its case to load the battery and film. (see page 14)



5 Set the aperture.
(see page 25)



6 Compose your picture
and focus the lens.
(see page 25)



7 Press down the Shutter Release Button gently. (see page 26) The shutter speed you are using will show in the upper edge of the Viewfinder.



8 After finishing a roll of film, press down the Film Rewind Button, and use the Film Rewind Crank to wind back the film into the cartridge. (see page 29)

■ GETTING USED TO THE CAMERA

The best thing to do is to practice shooting without film in the camera. Be sure to hold the camera steady.

1. How to hold the camera.

Any camera shake will result in fuzzy pictures. The accompanying photos show you how to hold the camera.



① The left elbow is glued to the side and the camera is held in the left hand.



② The right hand holds the camera lightly and the forefinger presses gently down on the Shutter Release Button.



③ The vertical position is harder to keep steady and the camera must be held tighter. Be sure to lift the right elbow high so that



your forefinger will be in a better position to operate the Shutter Release Button.



2. Focusing

To focus the lens, point the camera, look through the viewfinder and turn the Focusing Ring with your left thumb and forefinger.

■ **LOAD THE FILM** The FUJICA ST901 is designed for exposing cartridge-packed 35mm film.



① Open the camera back by lifting up the Film Rewind/Back Cover Lock Knob as far as it will go.



② Load the cartridge in the Cartridge Chamber and press down the Film Rewind/Back Cover Lock Knob.



③ Insert the leading end of the film deep into one of the slots in the Film Take-up Spool (follow the arrow mark).



④ Engage the film perforations with the Sprocket Teeth with the help of the Film Advance Lever.



⑤ Close the camera back, but first make sure the film is running on the Film Rail and between the Film Guide Rail.



⑥ Take up the slack in the film by winding the Film Rewind Knob in the direction of the arrow until it feels tight.



- You can now see the film through the Film Confirmation Window in the camera back.

Always load the film in subdued light, never in direct sunlight.

■ FILM ADVANCE

1. Film advance



① Wind the Film Advance Lever as far as it will go. If the film is advancing properly, the Film Rewind Knob will turn in the opposite direction of the arrow.

- The Film Advance Lever has a latitude of 20°.

② The Film Advance Lever will return to starting position as soon as it is released.

③ Set the camera for manual (see page 35) and press down the Shutter Release Button. Wind the film again and repeat the process a few times until the first white dot on the Exposure Counter comes opposite the starting mark. The Shutter Release Button is depressed only after the Film Advance Lever has returned to starting position.

- One stroke of the Film Advance Lever will move the Exposure Counter one stop ahead. The Exposure Counter tells you how many pictures have been taken.

2. Shoot some blank shots



- To prevent battery waste, shoot some blank shots with the camera switched to manual.

- If the camera is switched to AUTO and the shutter is released with the lens cap on, the shutter will remain fully open and a large amount of battery energy will be wasted. The shutter will close down if the Shutter Speed Selector is turned immediately from Auto to manual.

■ SET THE FILM SPEED SELECTOR



1. The film speed (ASA number) is printed on the film box.



- To set the film speed, lift the outer ring of the Film Speed Selector and turn it until the desired number appears in the Film Speed Window.
- The intermediate dots on the film speed scale represent the ASA numbers shown on the right.

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

FUJICOLOR F-II,
FUJICHROME R100
FUJIPAN SS

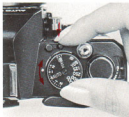
ASA 100

■ SET THE SHUTTER SPEED SELECTOR

1. Set the Shutter Speed Selector



① The Shutter Speed Selector is set at AUTO for shooting under normal conditions. Once set, it will lock itself in that position.



② To switch to manual, press down the Auto/Manual Switch-over Lever and turn the Shutter Speed Selector.

2. Shutter speed



With the camera switched to AUTO a slight press on the Shutter Release Button will turn on the red LED shutter speed number in the upper edge of the viewfinder. (see page 27)

■ SET THE APERTURE RING

1. Set the aperture by turning the Aperture Ring



- The aperture settings for outdoor daylight shooting are f/11 or f/8 in clear weather, a f/5.6 in cloudy weather and open shade and f/4~2.8 for indoor shooting.
- Once the aperture is selected, the shutter speed automatically changes in accordance with the brightness of the subject.
- The aperture can be set immediately between the numbers inscribed on the scale.
- Under normal conditions one aperture setting will take care of practically all picture taking situations. You need not change the aperture often.

■ FOCUS THE LENS

1. Eyesight adjustment lens



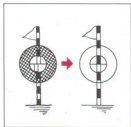
The Viewfinder Eye-piece is adjusted for people with normal eyesight. If you find it difficult to see through the viewfinder, use an Eyesight Adjustment Lens (optional) on the eye-piece.

2. Focusing



① To focus the lens, look at your subject through the split image focusing spot in the viewfinder and turn the Focusing Ring to the left and right until the upper and lower segments of the subject become properly aligned.

■ RELEASE THE SHUTTER



② To focus with the microprism focusing circle surrounding the split-image focusing spot, turn the focusing ring until the grainy-looking image becomes smooth and clear.

③ If you are using an f/4 or slower lens, focus with the ground glass focusing screen surrounding the microprism circle.



④ You can also focus the lens by visual measurement to take snapshots. The Distance Scale is engraved on the Focusing Ring, white numbers for meters and green for feet.



① Press the Shutter Release Button lightly with your forefinger and you will see a red shutter speed number in the upper edge of the viewfinder.

- This is an aperture-preferred automatic stepless electronic shutter camera and the electronic shutter computes the required shutter speeds minutely, and therefore, the actual shooting speed is continuously stepless and variable. The numbers you will see in the viewfinder represent a certain range of speeds. For example, 200 represents a range from about 0.003 second to about 0.006 second.

- The numbers you will see are:
 0"..... Overexposure. The aperture must be stopped down
 1000~2... 1/1000 sec. ~ 1/2 sec.
 1..... 1 sec.
 2"~20"... 2~20 sec. or longer

- The shutter speed number in the viewfinder will show only up to 20" even in cases where a longer exposure than 20 seconds is required.
- If you see 0", this is over-exposure and the aperture must be stopped down (select bigger f-stop number). Do not release the shutter. Flash exposure is recommended for hand-held shots of 1/30 second or slower. (see page 35)



- ② Hold the camera steady and press the Shutter Release Button gently all the way down.

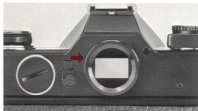
Guard against touching the Depth of Field Preview Button while releasing the shutter during automatic exposure because incorrect exposure will result if it is depressed half-way down.



- ③ If the shutter speed is 1/30 sec. or slower, mount the camera on a tripod and use a cable release.

- The depth of the Tripod Socket is 51mm. The internal mechanisms of the camera can be damaged if a tripod screw longer than 51mm is forced into the socket.
- The Shutter Release Button cannot be depressed unless the green dot on the Shutter Lock Button is facing straight to the front.

■ SHIELD THE VIEWFINDER EYEPIECE FROM LIGHT



① To prevent extraneous light from entering the Eyepiece, push the Eyepiece Shutter Lever in the direction of the arrow.

② The eyepiece shutter is used to insure accurate exposure even when your eye is taken away from the Viewfinder Eyepiece, for example, shooting with a cable release, shooting with the self-time, taking close-ups or doing copy work.

■ LOCK THE SHUTTER RELEASE BUTTON



- After you finish shooting, lock the Shutter Release Button by pushing the Shutter Release Safety Lock Switch to the left.
- You are now safe against wasting battery energy by inadvertently depressing the Shutter Release Button.

■ AFTER YOU ARE THROUGH SHOOTING



① Press in the Film Rewind Button (located on the bottom side of the camera).



② Flip out the Film Rewind Crank and wind the film back into the cartridge by turning the crank in the direction of the arrow.
A sudden release of tension will tell you the film has been wound back into the cartridge.



③ Open the camera back by lifting the Film Rewind/Camera Back Lock Knob up as far as it will go, unload the cartridge, and send it to your photofinisher without delay.

- Make sure the film has been wound back into the cartridge before opening the Camera Back.
- The Film Advance Lever will stop halfway when the end of the film has been reached. Do not force it all the way through. Just return it to starting position and wind the film back into the cartridge.

PART 2
ADVANCED TECHNIQUES



■ SHUTTER SPEED ADJUSTMENT

With the camera switched to automatic you will be able to see the shutter speeds from 1000 to 20" in the viewfinder by pressing down lightly on the Shutter Release Button.

To shoot, just press the button all the way down. However, the following situations require adjustments by changing the aperture:

1. If you see 0" (Over-exposure signal) in the viewfinder, the aperture must be closed down.
2. If the shutter speed is 1/30 sec. or slower, the aperture should be opened up to prevent camera shake.

3. To shoot moving subjects, the aperture must be opened up to allow the use of a fast shutter speed (shutter-preferred technique).



■ DEPTH OF FIELD



1. The sharpness of a picture extends over a considerable distance both in front of and behind the point on which the lens is focused. This zone of sharpness is referred to as the depth of field, and it becomes wider or narrower depending on the lens focal length, subject-to-lens distance and lens aperture.

2. To check the effects of a selected aperture—how well the background is blurred out or how wide the depth of sharpness is—just look through the viewfinder and press in the Depth of Field Preview Button.

① The longer the lens focal length, the shallower the depth of field and vice versa.

② The smaller the aperture, the deeper the depth of field and vice versa.

③ The farther the distance on which the lens is focused the deeper the depth of field.

④ The zone of sharpness in front of the point of sharpest focus is shallower than the zone of sharpness behind the same point.

3. All the interchangeable lenses of the FUJICA ST901 are engraved with Depth of Field Scale on the lens barrel.

The colors of the ST901's Depth of Field Scale correspond to those of the aperture numbers to simplify checking of the depth of field. The distance encompassed within the lines of the same color represents the approximate depth of the zone of sharp focus.

For example, if you are using an f1.8/55mm normal angle lens with an aperture of f/8 and the shooting distance is 5 meters, everything from about 3.5m~8.7m will come into sharp focus.

■ EXPOSURE COMPENSATION



The numbers +2, +1, -1 and -2 engraved on the Shutter Speed Selector represent in geometrical progression the amount of exposure compensation possible. Exposure compensation can be made with the camera on automatic.

The intermediate dots represent 1/3 stops provided for critical exposure work.

Situations for exposure compensation are shown on this page.

1. **Backlighting scenes and landscapes with plenty of sky area**—set at +1 or +2.



2. **Snow scenes and beach scenes with a broad span of ocean in the back**—set at +1. If there is little snow or ocean area covered by the picture, no exposure compensation is necessary.
3. **Spot-lighted subjects, especially against a dark background** — set at -1 or -2.
4. **Copying documents (black print on white background) and shooting through a microscope** — set at +1 or +1-2/3.

The amount of compensation required depends on the type of subject being photographed. Prior test is urged before actual shooting.

- Be sure to reset the shutter speed selector after shooting.

■ EXPOSURE METER'S AUTOMATIC COUPLING RANGE

①	ASA 25—100																						
	200																						
	400																						
	800																						
	1600																						
	3200																						
②	③	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.4		20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$							
2			20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$						
2.8				20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$					
4					20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$				
5.6						20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$			
8							20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$		
11								20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$	
16									20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$	$\frac{1}{1024}$
22										20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$	$\frac{1}{512}$
32											20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$	$\frac{1}{256}$
45												20	10	5	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{64}$	$\frac{1}{128}$

The chart shows what shutter speeds and what apertures are usable at each ASA speeds of films in automatic coupling (red area).

Example 1

On the speed of ASA 100 or less, the automatic coupling range is from EV-3 to EV18. Therefore, f-stops from F1.4 to F16 and shutter speeds from 20 seconds to 1/1000 second are usable in automatic coupling.

Example 2

On the speed of ASA 3200, the automatic coupling

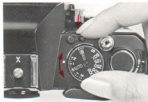
range is from EV2 to EV18. Therefore, the usable shutter speed is from 1/2 second to 1/1000 second at f-stop of f1.4 in automatic coupling, and from 20 seconds to 1/1000 second at f-stop of f18 in automatic coupling.

Note:

EV (exposure value) is the number which represents combination of the f-stop and the shutter speeds.

① Film speed (ASA) ② EV ③ f-stop ④ Automatic shutter speeds

■ MANUAL OVERRIDE



1. Push the Auto/Manual Switchover Lever in the direction of the arrow and hold it there while turning and setting the Shutter Speed Selector—anywhere for B. 1/60~1/1000 sec. The shutter will now operate mechanically.

- For taking flash pictures, the camera is switched to manual in a majority of situations.
- With the camera switched to manual, the shutter speed is indicated by a white number in the left hand side of the viewfinder.
- You will not see the red shutter speed number in the upper edge of the viewfinder.
- If the battery has run out or has become inoperative due to excessively low temperature, you can shoot with the aperture and shutter set manually.

■ FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

- Your FUJICA ST901 is capable of long automatic exposures of up to 20 seconds, but flash exposure is recommended for hand-held shots of 1/30 second or slower shutter speed to avert camera shake, as well as for shooting indoor and night pictures.
- If the red LED shutter speed number in the viewfinder is showing 20 and it does not switch back to 10 even if the aperture is opened up by 1 full stop, the situation calls for shooting with flash.

1. How to mount the flash

(1) Electronic flash

- ① Cordless electronic flashes (Hot-shoe contact type) are mounted on and activated by the X contact on the Hot-shoe.
- ② Cord type flashes are mounted on the Hot-shoe but the cord is plugged into the X Contact Socket.
- ③ Grip type flashes are mounted on a bracket (optional) which can be affixed to the camera and the cord is plugged into the X Contact Socket.



■ HOW TO USE THE SELF-TIMER

To take your own picture ...

- ① Mount the camera on a tripod, wind the film, focus the lens, set the aperture and check the shutter speed.
- ② Close the Eyepiece Shutter, wind the Self-timer Lever to the left as far as it will go. (The shutter might not operate if it is wound only halfway around).
- ③ Press the Self-timer Starting Button and step back in front of the camera. In 10 seconds, the shutter will release itself.



- Do not touch the Shutter Release Button. The shutter will be released and the self-timer will be inactivated if it is depressed.



■ STOPPED-DOWN LIGHT METERING

With EBC FUJINON lenses designed for full-aperture light metering mounted on the camera, the FUJICA ST901 will automatically operate as a full-aperture light metering camera. Under the following conditions, however, full-aperture metering cannot be used and the camera must be operated by stopped-down metering.



① When the camera is mounted with a lens designed for cameras of other makes regardless of whether it is made for full-aperture light metering or not because it will not couple precisely with the ST901's exposure system.



② When an extension tube is used between the lens and camera body even if the lens is designed for full-aperture light metering.



③ When the lens is removed and the camera body is coupled to a Macroinecopy or Microscope adapter for taking pictures.



● **Procedure**

1. Focus the lens.
2. Set the Aperture Selector Ring.
3. Turn the Depth of Field Button to the right, push it in and turn it back to the left to lock it.
4. Release the shutter.

Correct shutter speed is obtainable only when you depress the Depth of Field Preview Button. Even if you will see the LED shutter speed in the viewfinder without (or before) depressing the Depth of Field Preview Button, this is not the correct shutter speed. Always read the correct shutter speed by depressing the Depth of Field Preview Button.



■ EBC FUJINON INTERCHANGEABLE LENSES

① Type		② Brand EBC FUJINON		③ Composition		④ Angle of view	⑤ Aperture			⑥ Closest focusing distance		⑦ Weight (g)	⑧ Lens hood	⑨ Filter (mm)
				① Components	② Elements		① Type	② Minimum aperture	③ Light metering	④ Meters (m)	⑤ Feet (ft)			
① Fish eye	① F	1:2.8	18mm	8	12	180°	① Automatic	22	② Full aperture	0.25	0.8	425	③ Built-in	④ Four built-in filters
② Ultra wideangle	• W	1:3.5	18mm	8	11	94° 55'	Automatic	22	Full aperture	0.3	1	264	③ Screw in	77p
③ Wideangle	② W	1:3.5	28mm	7	7	74°	Automatic	16	Full aperture	0.4	1.3	184	③ Slip on	48p
	• W	1:1.9	35mm	6	6	62° 44'	Automatic	16	Full aperture	0.4	1.3	230	Screw in	48p
	③ W	1:2.8	35mm	6	7	62° 38'	Automatic	16	Full aperture	0.4	1.4	185	Screw in	48p
④ Normal	④	1:1.4	50mm	6	7	45° 22'	Automatic	16	Full aperture	0.45	1.5	270	Screw in	48p
	⑤	1:1.8	55mm	4	6	42° 10'	Automatic	16	Full aperture	0.45	1.5	200	Screw in	48p
⑤ Macro	⑥ M	1:3.5	55mm	4	5	42° 45'	Automatic	22	Full aperture	0.241	0.8	205	Screw in	48p
⑥ Soft	• SF	1:4	85mm	4	4	28° 34'	Automatic	16	Full aperture	1.0	3.5	285	Screw in	48p
⑦ Telephoto	⑦ T	1:2.8	100mm	4	5	24° 24'	Automatic	22	Full aperture	1.2	4	254	Screw in	48p
	⑧ T	1:3.5	135mm	4	4	18° 13'	Automatic	22	Full aperture	1.5	5	300	Screw in	48p
	⑨ T	1:4.5	200mm	5	5	12° 20'	Automatic	22	Full aperture	2.5	8.2	488	Built-in	48p
⑧ Ultra telephoto	⑩ T	1:4.5	400mm	4	5	6° 11'	① Manual	45	③ Stopped down	8	26	1805	Built-in	48p
	⑪ T	1:5.6	600mm	4	5	4° 07'	Manual	45	Stopped down	12.5	40	3000	Built-in	48p
	⑫ T	1:8	1,000mm	5	5	2° 28'	Manual	45	Stopped down	30	100	4760	Built-in	48p
⑨ Zoom	⑬ Z	1:4.5	75~150mm	10	12	32° 16' ~ 16° 23'	Automatic	22	Full aperture	1.8	6	748	Built-in	62p
	• Z	1:3.8	75~205mm	8	13	31° 03' ~ 12° 20'	Automatic	22	Full aperture	2.0	7	925	Built-in	62p
	⑭ Z	1:4.5	54~270mm	12	15	43° 43' ~ 9° 11'	Automatic	22	Full aperture	2.5	8.2	1484	Built-in	62p

* To be announced

FISH EYE



MACRO



28mm



35mm



50mm



100mm



135mm.



200mm.



400mm.



600mm.

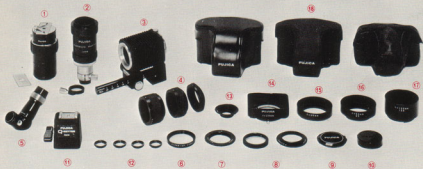


SOFT



ZOOM





■ ACCESSORIES

1. Shooting extreme close-ups with the single-lens reflex FUJICA ST901 is easy since the light is measured through the viewfinder and the entire field is registered on the film exactly as it is seen with the eye.

① **Macrocinscopy**

For making film copies of pictures taken on 8 and 16mm movie films. It can also be used in place of an extension tube.

② **Microscope Adapter**

For coupling the camera to a microscope for taking photomicrographs.

③ **Extension Bellows**

For taking extreme close-ups and high magnification shots of small objects. It will let you freely adjust the distance between camera and subject.

④ **Extension Tube**

Used between the camera's normal angle lens and body to bring up the magnification from 0.3x to 1.2x. Equipped with automatic diaphragm to allow focusing with the aperture fully open.

⑤ **Rightangle Finder**

For attaching to the viewfinder eyepiece to simplify viewing from a low position or with the camera mounted on a copying stand. Equipped with built-in eyesight adjustment lens.

⑥ **Close-up Lens**

Used in front of the camera's normal angle lens for shooting from a distance of 28~50cm.

⑦ **Leica Mount Adapter**

For mounting Leica mount lenses on the camera. Used for copying work and for taking extreme close-ups only in combination with an extension bellows or an enlarging lens.

⑧ **Reverse Adapter**

For mounting the reverse end of the lens to the extension bellows for taking clear, larger-than-life-size pictures.

2. Convenience Accessories.

⑨ Lens Front Cap

For protecting the lens front glass (included with the camera).

⑩ Lens Rear Cap

For protecting the lens rear glass and aperture control pin.

⑪ O-Setter

⑫ Eyesight Adjustment Lens

A viewfinder eyepiece attachment which enables the near- and farsighted to focus the lens precisely. Available in +2, +0.5, -2.5 and -4 diop.

⑬ Eye Cup

A viewfinder eyepiece attachment which gives you a clearer view through the viewfinder.

⑭ Lens hood for 28mm lens

⑮ Lens hood for 35mm lens

⑯ Lens hood for 50 and 55mm lenses

⑰ Lens hood for 100 and 135mm lenses

⑱ Case

■ INFRARED PHOTOGRAPHY

With an infrared film loaded in the camera, the actual focusing point becomes slightly farther than the point of sharpest focus of the lens.

● Procedure

① Focus the lens.

② Adjust the distance for infrared photography, put on the red filter, and shoot.

● Detailed directions are packed with the film.



■ CAMERA CARE

1. Press down the shutter release button to make sure the shutter has been released.
2. Dust off the camera and wipe it with a piece of lint-free cloth. Dust and film debris adhering to the insides of the camera body are removed with a blower.
3. Do not put fingermarks on the lens and eyepiece glass. To remove fingermarks, wipe off gently with lens cleaning paper. Do not touch the mirror.
4. To avoid salt sprays and sand from attaching to the camera when shooting ocean scenes, carry the camera in a vinyl bag and take it out only when you are ready to shoot.
Be sure to wipe the camera clean with a piece of cloth when you reach home.
5. Do not subject the camera to abrupt temperature extremes because moisture can condense on the lens as well as inside the camera and cause faulty wire contact. If you have to, take it out of the bag and case by slow degrees to condition it to the surrounding atmosphere.
6. The camera should be thoroughly checked by an expert about once every two years. This is the way to extend its service life.
7. Guard against dropping the camera on the ground or floor.
8. Do not leave the camera out in direct sunlight.
9. This camera does not require lubricating. Do not take it apart or oil it.
10. If you are not using the camera for any length of time, remove the battery and keep the camera where it is cool, dry and free of dust. A small quantity of silicagel or any other dessicant will help keep the camera dry.
11. Keep a note of the lens and body number for identification purpose just in case you leave it behind somewhere.

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