

# FUJICA HALF

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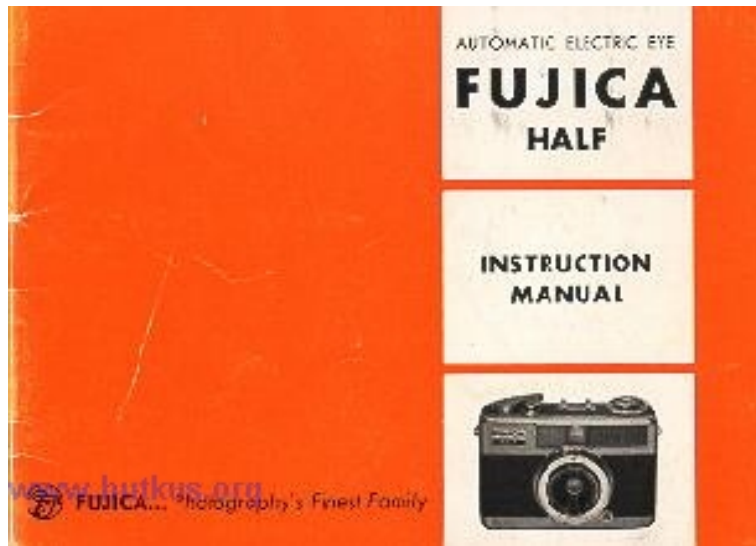
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**FUJICA HALF**  
**The True Candid Camera**  
**small...so light...so quick and easy to use**

So delightfully quick and easy to use, it's truly a "candid camera"... yet it gives you up to 72 sparkling color slides from the same kind of 35 mm film that delivers only 36 color slides from other cameras!

How can the Fujica Half do it ? By dividing each frame of standard 35 mm film in half and putting a picture on each half. And the Fujinon lens is so sharp that the pictures it takes are crisp and full of lively color. When you project them, (or, of course, enlarge them if you want to make prints), you'll see the same quality you expect from a full size, fine quality 35 mm camera.

This booklet will tell you how to get the most from your new Fujica Half ... how to use its convenient automatic features, how the computer electric eye sets *both* lens openings and shutter speeds automatically... to give you correct exposure every time you press the button. Read this manual carefully and you will take better pictures than ever before.

## Only 4 Basic Steps Needed



### 1. Set the Correct Film Speed

On the back of the camera, to the right of the viewfinder, you'll find the Film Speed Setting. Align the ASA number of your film with the arrow.

### 2. Set the Camera for Automatic Exposure

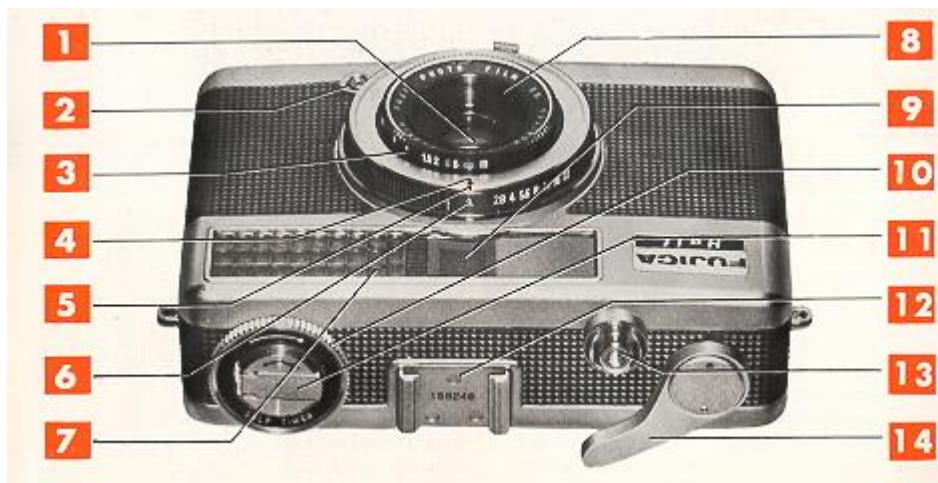
Rotate the inner black ring on the lens until the Red "A" is on top, in line with the black line on the lens housing. This sets the camera for completely automatic operation.

### 3. Focus the Lens

Dial the kind of picture you're taking into the smaller ring on the outside of the lens: " P " for portraits, " G " for groups and co for distant shots and scenics.

### 4. Then, just shoot

Swing the film advance lever all the way to wind the shutter, point the camera at your subject and shoot. That's all there is to it. Try it a few times until you get the feel of it.



1 Fujinon 28 mm, f/2.8 lens

8. Threaded filter mount

2. Flash connection outlet

3. Focusing Ring

4. Focusing ring arrow

5. Lens opening guide mark (Red)

6. Lens opening ring

7. Computer electric eye light-gathering window

9. Viewfinder window

10. Self-timer winding ring

11. Film rewind knob

12. Accessory shoe and serial number

13. Shutter release button

14. Film advance winding lever



15. Shutter speed setting slide  
(shown here set at automatic)

16. Shutter speed ring

17. Rewind button

18. Tripod socket

19. Self-resetting automatic exposure counter



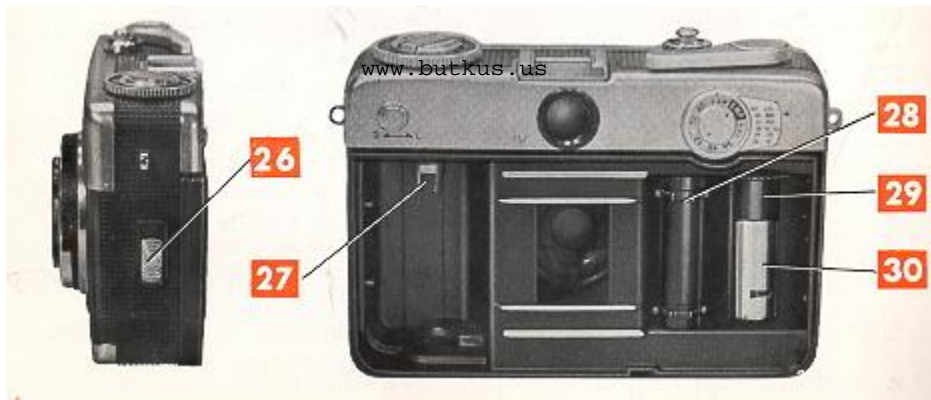
20. Self-timer starting (S) and locking (L) slide

21. Viewfinder Film reminder dial. Set it after loading your film to remind you what film is in camera.

23. ASA film speed setting

24. Wrist strap fixing

25. ASA film speed setting mark



26 Camera back slide lock (Move up to open back)

27 Film cartridge spindle

28. Film sprocket wheel

29 Film take-up spool

30 Take-up spool film catch

### The Back and Inside of your FUJICA HALF

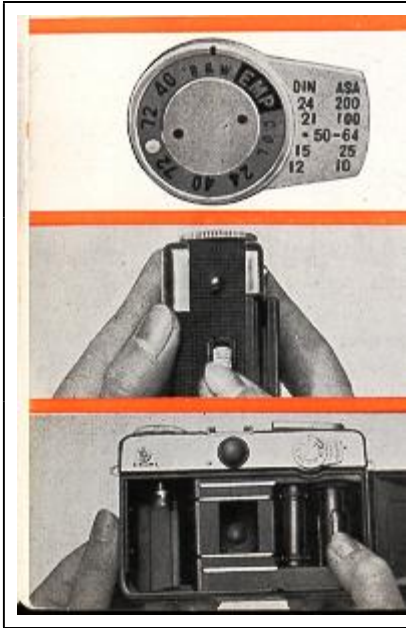


Before inserting film cartridge, push film spindle up



After inserting film cartridge, push film spindle down

## How to load film into the Fujica Half



### 1. SET FILM SPEED

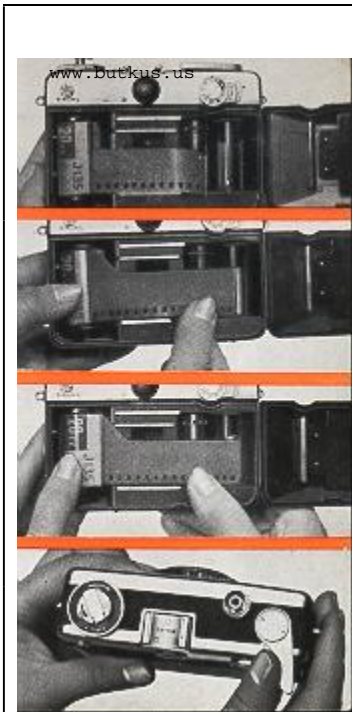
Align the ASA number of the film you're using with the Mark (No. 24) by pushing the ASA Film Speed Setting Control (No. 23) up or down.

### 2. OPEN BACK

Open the back of the camera by pushing up on the Slide Lock (No. 26). The back will spring open slightly. Swing it open fully.

### 3. ROTATE FILM TAKE UP SPOOL

Rotate the Take-up Spool (No. 29) until the arrow cut-out is directly on top. Move the spool by means of the knurled wheel at its top, or by moving the Film Sprocket Wheel (No. 28).



### 4 INSERT FILM ROLL

Push the Film Cartridge Holder (No. 27) up. Drop in the film cartridge with the sprocket holes of the protruding film leader *down*. Then, push the Rewind Knob all the way down so that the film cartridge spindle is inserted into the film cartridge.

### 5. INSERT END OF FILM

Slip the end of the film under the Film Catch (No. 30) until the film shows clearly all the way to the head of the arrow cut-out

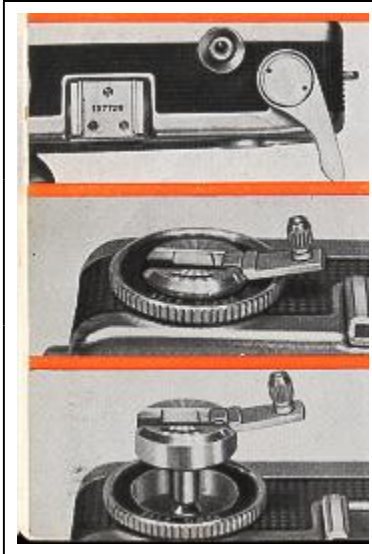
### 6. ADVANCE FILM

Hold the film cartridge in place with your thumb and swing the Film Advance Lever (No. 14) all the way out. This will start the film on the Take-up Spool. Be sure the film perforations engage the sprocket teeth on the Sprocket Wheel. Then, close the back firmly until it clicks.

### 7. PRESS SHUTTER RELEASE

The Exposure Counter (No. 19) will now read "S". Press the Shutter Release Button (No. 13) and swing the Film Advance Lever again. Do this twice more until the Exposure Counter reads " O ".

## How to unload



1. When you reach the last frame, the Exposure Counter (No. 19) will read "72" or "40" or "24", depending on the film load, and the Film Advance Lever will stop part way out. **DO NOT TRY TO FORCE IT ALL THE WAY.** This is your signal to

2. Erect the handle on the Film Rewind Knob (No. 11) and push the Rewind Button (No. 17) all the way in. Turn the handle in the direction of the arrow until no more resistance is felt.

3. Open the camera back as before. Pull the handle all the way up to free the cartridge, and lift the cartridge out. Now, swing the Film Advance Lever fully out and permit it to snap back. Cover the camera back.

## What you see in the viewfinder..



When you look through the Viewfinder (No. 21), you see your subject, brightly and clearly, framed in a white outline that tells exactly what will be in the picture. To the left, you see a scale of lens openings (f/stops) and shutter speeds.

To set the camera for Automatic exposure, rotate the Lens Opening Ring (No. 6) until the red "A" clicks into position in line with the Guide Mark (No. 5). Look through the viewfinder and press the Shutter Release Button (No. 13) until some resistance is felt, about halfway down. You'll see a black bar swing up from the bottom and point to a combination of lens opening and shutter speed. This is the combination that the computer electric eye *automatically selected and set for you* for the light value of the object or scene you observe through the viewfinder. -All you need do now is focus and shoot.

How this automatic setting can be very useful in manual settings is explained on Pages 16 and 17.

If the black bar remains in any part of the red area at the bottom of the lens opening scale when the Shutter Release Button is depressed, the light isn't strong enough to take good pictures with the film you're using. That's your signal to switch to flash. (See Page 18.)

Notice the two white lines on either side of the white outline, a little way down from the top. These are "parallax correctors". When you are photographing any subject closer than 3 feet (1 meter) from the camera, keep the top of your subject below these two lines.

## How the Computer Electric Eye helps you take perfect pictures . automatically

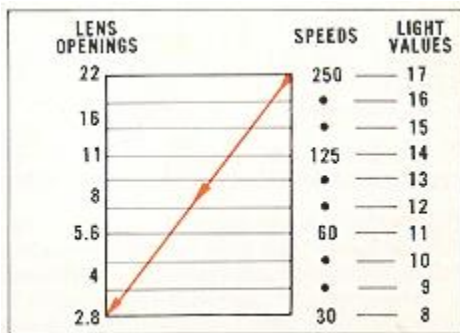
The latest types of electric eye cameras today usually set the lens opening automatically. The user then must select and set a shutter speed. The Fujica Half goes a big step further. When set for automatic operation, the Fujica selects *and sets both* the shutter speed and the lens opening for you.

The colored arrow in the chart on this page shows you how the computer electric eye starts off at the fastest shutter speed and smallest lens opening.

Fastest shutter speed to catch any action and smallest lens opening to give you the sharpest possible picture with the greatest depth of field. If the light isn't bright enough to give you a perfect picture with this combination... the entire circuit shifts to the next combination, and so on until a perfect picture is possible.

*This entire sequence takes place in the time it takes you to press the button.*

The column titled " Light Values" shows the broad range of lighting situations your Fujica Half sets itself up for... very bright "17" to dim "8".



When you look through the viewfinder you will see two dots between each of the shutter speeds. If, when pressing the shutter release button, the black bar stops at one of these dots, this chart shows you the exact light value of the scene being photographed.

*For setting any combination manually see face 16.*

## How the FUJICA HALF Close-up Light Lock helps you solve difficult lighting situations with ease



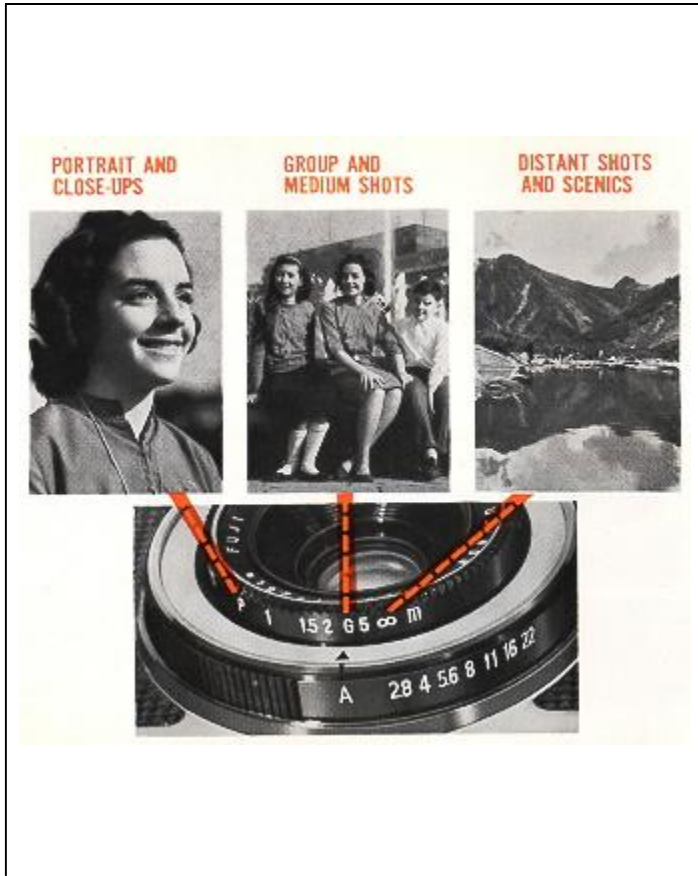
If you're shooting a portrait against very dark trees, or with any similar situation, you'll want to get correct exposure on important skin tones and facial detail. Most automatic cameras would overexpose skin tones or underexpose the background. With the Fujica Half, focus first, then go up to your subject and aim the camera just a few inches away from the lighter part of your subject's face. Press the Shutter Release Button until the black bar swings

up. Then, hold the button in that position, and back up to your shooting position. Aim and press the button all the way down to take the picture. More natural skin tones and shading will be the result in your finished color slide or print.



## How to focus your FUJICA HALF *Simplified . . . Automatically . . .sharp*

One of the best features of your Fujica Half is the simplicity of its focusing system. By simply matching a symbol with the kind of picture you're shooting, you can get sharpest focus for clearest pictures.



For portrait shots at about 2 1/2 feet (0.7 meters), turn the Focusing Ring (No. 3) until the " P" on the Focusing Ring is in line with the Focusing Ring Arrow (No. 4). Use the red "G" for group shots at about 10 feet (3 meters), and the red 00 for distant and scenic shots from 25 feet (7.5 meters) and beyond. That's all there is to it.

BUT, if you want to focus way in for table-top shots and other extreme close-ups, you can set the Focusing Ring at the white 2-foot mark. Use the other white figures for focusing on distances in-between Portraits and Groups, or in between Groups and Distant shots.

If you wish, you can also use the white figures to determine and control Depth-of-Field (see Page 20). The chart on that page will tell you where the Focusing Ring must be set for any given area of sharpness, with any setting of the Lens Opening Ring.

## How to switch from automatic operation to manual control and set any combination of shutter speeds and lens openings you wish

To switch from Automatic operation to Manual Control, simply move the Lens Opening Ring anywhere off " A" position.

You now have a range of 7 lens openings and 4 shutter speeds to form any combination you desire. For instance, you might want to simulate a night shot in broad daylight by underexposing indoor color film outdoors.

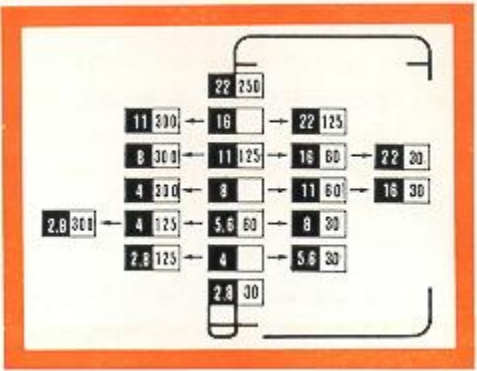
Or you may want to get a sharp foreground with a soft, out-of-focus background, while maintaining correct exposure.



**FIRST SELECT A LENS OPENING, with a full range of f/ stops from f12.8 to f122 to choose from. When you move the Ring off "A", the camera is set for manual use.**

**THEN, SELECT A SHUTTER SPEED by moving the Shutter Sp00d Setting Slide until the speed you want appears in the square cut-out.**

**Even when you operate the camera manually, you can use the Computer Electric Eye to help you arrive at correct exposure**



Re-set the camera for Automatic operation, aim at your subject, and press the Shutter Release Button until the black bar swings up and gives you a Shutter Speed and Lens Opening combination. Using this combination as a basis, consult the chart on this page. You'll find a variety of other Shutter Speed and Lens Opening settings which will also give you correct exposure...but each is most suitable for a certain kind of picture.


For instance, you might want to "freeze" fast action and the Computer Electric Eye tells you that f/5.6 at 1/60 sec. is your basic correct exposure. 1/60 sec. is not fast enough to stop action, so you consult the chart and find that f/4 at 1/125 sec. is also correct, as is f/2.8 at 1/300 sec.

Now, if you wish to shoot at 1/300th, you set the lens opening at 2.8 and then move the Shutter Speed Slide to "300". You've chosen a combination of Shutter Speed and Lens opening that's correct for the picture you want to take, and you know you'll get correct exposure, too.



### **FLASH Your FUJICA HALF is fully synchronized for electronic flash or flashbulbs**



The Shutter of your Fujica Half is synchronized for electronic flash, and also Class M flashbulbs. The flashgun plugs into the standard Flash Socket (No. 2), and attaches to the camera by means of the Accessory Shoe (No. 12) or the Tripod Socket (No. 18).

Leave the Shutter Speed Slide at A.  position. This automatically sets the shutter at 1/30 sec. Set the Focusing Ring for the distance between the camera and the subject you're shooting. Then, set the lens opening in accordance with the instructions supplied by the manufacturer of the flashbulbs or electronic flash unit you're using.

## TIME EXPOSURES / SELF-TIMER

	<p>For exposures longer than 1/30 sec., move the Lens Opening Ring off Automatic to the Lens Opening you're going to use. Then, move the Shutter Speed Slide to the "B" position. Swing the Film Advance Lever to advance the film and wind the shutter. Now, the shutter will remain open as long as the Button is depressed, and will snap shut as soon as the Button is released. For sharp, time exposed pictures, it's always best to mount the camera on a tripod or some other firm support.</p>
	<p>You can delay the actual snapping of the picture up to 10 seconds in order to get into the picture yourself! Leave the camera in Automatic operation, or use it manually, as you prefer. Advance the film and wind the shutter in the usual way. BUT . . . don't depress the Shutter Release Button. Instead, move the Self-Timer Slide (No. 20) to "L" (Lock) and rotate the Self-Timer Ring (No. 10) in the direction of the arrow. The more you turn it, the longer the delay will be, up to ten seconds. Move the Self-Timer Slide to "S" (Start). You'll hear a buzzing and the Ring will start to turn. That's your signal to get into the picture. After the delay you've set, you'll hear a click and the camera will stop buzzing. That means you've taken your own picture with your Fujica Half.</p>

## How to control your "Depth-of-Field" to ~ further improve the quality of your pictures

### THE DEPTH-OF-FIELD CHART

	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
0.6 m 2 ft	0.57~ 0.63 1.9 ~ 2.1	0.56~ 0.64 1.9 ~ 2.1	0.54~ 0.66 1.8 ~ 2.2	0.52~ 0.70 1.7 ~ 2.3	0.49~ 0.75 1.6 ~ 2.5	0.46~ 0.86 1.5 ~ 2.9	0.42~ 1.04 1.4 ~ 3.5
P	0.78~ 0.88 2.6 ~ 2.9	0.75~ 0.92 2.5 ~ 3.1	0.72~ 0.98 2.4 ~ 3.3	0.68~ 1.06 2.3 ~ 3.5	0.64~ 1.19 2.1 ~ 3.6	0.58~ 1.50 1.9 ~ 5.0	0.52~ 2.17 1.7 ~ 7.2
1 m 3 ft	0.95~ 1.14 2.75~ 3.3	0.92~ 1.19 2.7 ~ 3.5	0.87~ 1.30 2.5 ~ 3.7	0.81~ 1.45 2.4 ~ 4.1	0.75~ 1.72 2.2 ~ 4.8	0.67~ 2.38 2.0 ~ 6.3	0.60~ 5.00 1.75~10.5
1.5 m 4 ft	1.38~ 1.82 3.6 ~ 4.5	1.31~ 1.96 3.5 ~ 4.8	1.22~ 2.27 3.2 ~ 5.3	1.10~ 2.78 2.95~ 6.3	0.98~ 4.00 2.7 ~ 7.9	0.84~13.3 2.35~13	0.72~∞ 2.05~72
2 m 6 ft	1.77~ 2.56 5.1 ~ 7.3	1.67~ 2.94 4.8 ~ 8.0	1.50~ 3.57 4.3 ~ 9.7	1.33~ 5.00 3.9 ~13	1.16~ 1.25 3.5 ~23	0.98~∞ 2.9 ~∞	0.82~∞ 2.5 ~∞
6	2.50~ 4.76 8.3 ~15.9	2.27~ 5.88 7.6 ~19.6	1.96~ 8.33 6.5 ~27.8	1.69~∞ 5.63~∞	1.43~∞ 4.8 ~∞	1.15~∞ 3.8 ~∞	0.93~∞ 3.1 ~∞
5 m 15 ft	3.51~10.0 10 ~27	3.03~20.0 9.2 ~40	2.56~∞ 7.7 ~∞	2.08~∞ 6.3 ~∞	1.72~∞ 5.3 ~∞	1.32~∞ 4 ~∞	1.04~∞ 3.3 ~∞
∞	10.0 ~∞ 33.3 ~∞	7.14~∞ 24 ~∞	4.76~∞ 15.9 ~∞	3.33~∞ 11.1 ~∞	2.44~∞ 8.1 ~∞	1.72~∞ 5.7 ~∞	1.27~∞ 4.2 ~∞

∴ Depth-of-field " is the area behind and in front of the subject You're actually focused on which will also be in sharp focus. It varies with the lens opening and with the distance from the subject to the camera. (The wider the lens opening, f/2.8 is wide open and f/22 is almost completely closed. the narrower the depth-of-field.

The smaller the lens opening, the greater the depth-of-field. Also, the further away the subject focused on, the greater the depth-of-field.) You can use this characteristic of all lenses to design just the kind of pictures you want to get. The chart on this page tells you the depth-of-field for each lens opening and for each setting on the Focusing Ring.

### **How Filters help you , , take better pictures .**

Filters are precision-tinted discs of colored glass that fit in front of the lens. They improve the quality of your pictures by emphasizing some colors. . . de-emphasizing others.

In color photography, two filters are commonly used: Type A conversion filter which lets you use tungsten-balanced indoor film outdoors, and ultraviolet (UV) or skylight filters that cut through haze and reduce the over-blue effect of shooting in open shade on a bright day.

Most common black-and-white filters are: Green, which lightens foliage and gives landscapes a brighter look. Yellow, which improves skin tones and tends to diminish freckles and skin blemishes... also emphasizes clouds in a blue sky. Red, which really brings out clouds by blackening the sky and gives water scenes sparkle.

Your Fujica Half accepts screw-in filters, 22.5 mm diameter.

### **FILTER FACTORS**

Since the filter absorbs part of the light, you have to compensate to get correct exposure. Each filter has a factor number which indicates its absorption. For example, a medium yellow filter has a factor of 2, which means it absorbs half the light. To compensate in automatic shooting, divide the ASA number of the film by the filter factor and set that number in the ASA Film Speed Setting (No. 23). For example: Using a medium yellow filter and a film having an ASA of 100. Since the filter factor is 2, set the ASA setting at 50.

For manual exposures, open the lens one f/stop wider for a filter factor of 2 1 1/2 stops for a filter factor of 3, and so on. Or, choose an equivalently slower shutter speed.

FOR EXAMPLE: Filter factor is 2. Normal exposure is f/8 at 1/125 sec. Open lens to f/5.6 or set shutter at 1/60 sec.

## How to hold your FUJICA HALF



The Fujica Half nestles in your hands very snugly and securely. However, it's wise to form the habit of placing your left forefinger under the lens to avoid interference with the Light Gathering Window (No. 7).

With camera in its normal position (Film Advance Lever on top) the picture will be vertical in composition. For horizontal compositions, hold the camera with the Film Advance Lever at either side, whichever is more comfortable and convenient.

Hold the camera steadily, against your cheek and squeeze ... don't push... the Shutter Release Button.

## How to care for your FUJICA HALF

Your Fujica Half is ruggedly built to give you long years of trouble-free service. Like any precision instrument, it will perform better for a longer time if it is cared for properly.

Always keep it in its soft leather pouch when it's not in use. Keep the lens capped and the shutter un-wound. Be careful not to bang it or drop it while you're carrying it. In other words, treat it as you might a fine watch... meant to be used continuously, but abused... never!

Clean the front and rear of the lens infrequently... about once every three months. A drop of lens cleaning fluid will loosen dirt and dust. Wipe the lens gently with a lens tissue until it is dry. NEVER use a solvent on the lens. NEVER wipe the lens with facial tissue which leaves a deposit of lint, or with a handkerchief which may damage the hard chemical coating.

### **REMOVE FINGERPRINTS IMMEDIATELY.**

They are acidic ... and, if not removed, will etch themselves into the coating of the lens. Use lens fluid placed on lens tissues to remove them.

If you use the camera constantly, it is advisable to clean the inside once a week. Blow out large dust particles with an ear syringe. Then, get into the corners with a lens tissue wrapped around a toothpick. NEVER use anything metallic that might scratch the insides.