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The large manuals are split only for easy download size.

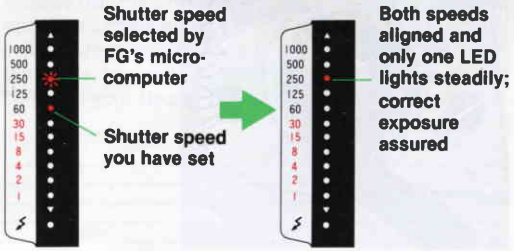
Manual mode operation

(1) Set the f/stop you desire or turn the shutter speed/mode selector dial to any of eleven numbered settings you desire. (Note that you cannot set the dial between indicated settings.)

(2) While looking through the viewfinder, depress the shutter release button halfway and check the lighted LEDs.
- The blinking LED(s) indicates the shutter speed selected by the FG's microcomputer to match the f/stop you have set.
- The lighted LED indicates the shutter speed you have set.

(3) If one LED is blinking, to get the correct exposure rotate the aperture ring and/or the shutter speed dial so that both the blinking LED and the steadily lighted LED are aligned and only one LED lights up steadily. If two LEDs are blinking, rotate the aperture ring and/or shutter speed dial until one LED lights up steadily or the blinking LEDs come as close as possible to it; then make further fine adjustments by rotating the aperture ring so that only one LED lights up steadily.

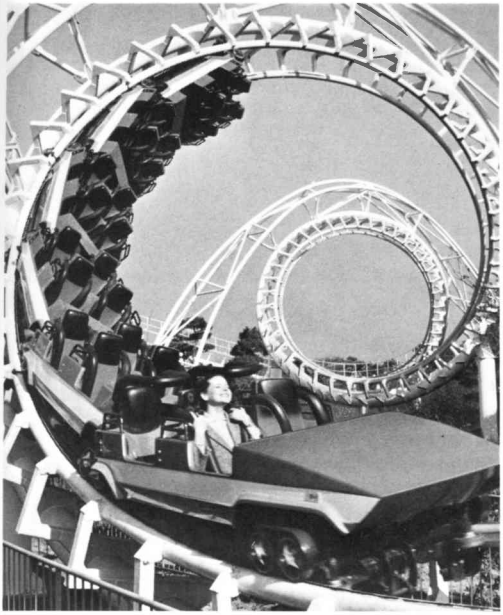
(4) If you wish to create intentional under- or over-exposure, set either the aperture ring or shutter speed dial so that your selected shutter speed is displayed in the viewfinder either above or below that selected by the FG.



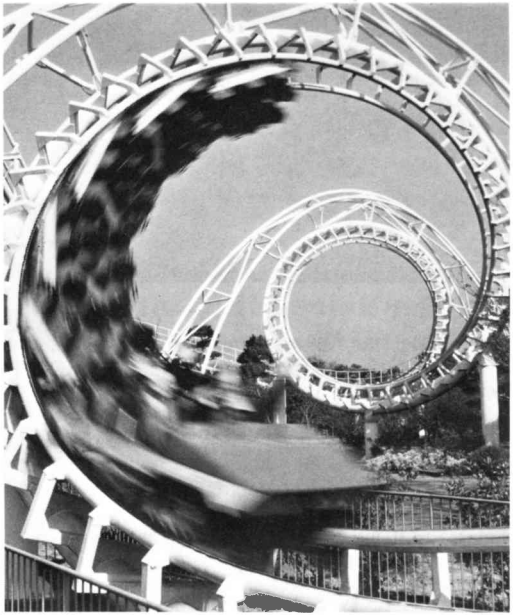
Notes:

1) At the mechanical settings of M90 and B, the meter does not function and no LEDs are displayed.

2) The audio warning system does not function on manual.



Fast shutter speed
(freeze action)



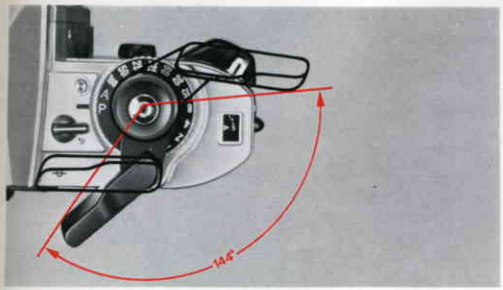
Slow shutter speed
(intentional blur)

Shutter Release Button ㊲

Depressing the shutter release button halfway switches on the exposure meter for approx. 16 sec., even after taking your finger off the button, and causes the viewfinder LED(s) to light up steadily. Pushing the button all the way down releases the shutter.

To check battery power, depress the button halfway. If the viewfinder LED(s) lights steadily, power is sufficient. If the LED(s) disappears the instant you remove your finger from the button, power is weak and you must change batteries. If you continue to use the camera in this situation, the batteries will be completely exhausted: when the shutter release button is depressed, the shutter curtains will not open and the mirror will be locked in the up position. To return the mirror to its place, switch to the B setting.

The shutter release button is threaded at the center to accept a standard cable release.



Film Advance Lever ①

The film advance lever is coaxial with the shutter release button and is specially contoured to fit the thumb. A hinged lever, it fits snugly to the camera body. It has a throw of 144°, and is operated in one complete stroke or a series of shorter ones. After completion of film winding, the lever quick-returns to the stand-off position when your finger is taken off the lever.

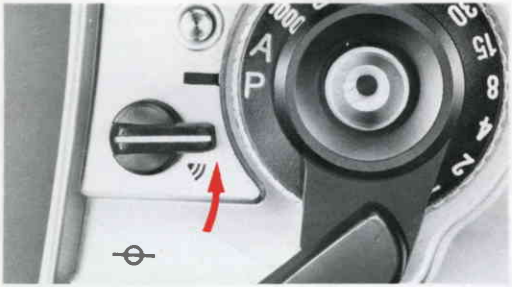
Notes:

1) At the end of the roll the lever will not wind. In this case, don't force the lever, just release your finger, depress the film rewind button ㉞ and rewind the film.

2) Be sure to release your finger from the shutter release button while advancing the film to prevent taking a picture accidentally at the instant the film is advanced.

Frame Counter ㊴

To keep track of the number of exposed frames, the frame counter is graduated from S (Start = two frames below 0) to 36. After "1," and starting from "2," every two frames are numbered in white with white indices in between. When making blank shots with the shutter speed/mode selector set at other than M90 and B, the 1/60 and 1/125 sec. LEDs will blink until the frame counter reaches "1," showing that the shutter is firing at 1/90 sec. Only after "1," will both the meter and viewfinder information work normally. Don't take pictures until the frame counter reaches "1." The frame counter automatically resets to "S" when the camera back is opened.



Audio Warning Lever (38)

To prevent incorrect exposure or blurred photos resulting from extreme shooting conditions, the Nikon FG is equipped with an audio warning device, operable on P or A modes, in addition to the visual LED warning indications. To switch the device on, turn the lever as far as it will go, uncovering the audio warning mark ( ), and depress the shutter release button halfway. While the button is depressed, the audio warning will sound indicating that scene brightness is out of the metering range of 1~1/1000 sec. which results in over- or underexposure, or that shutter speed is too slow for hand-held shooting. Check the viewfinder for LED indications and adjust exposure as on pages 26~27 or 30~31. If you don't want to hear the warning sound, simply turn the lever to the OFF position (to cover the mark), but be sure to check the viewfinder LED before shooting to confirm if scene brightness is within metering range.

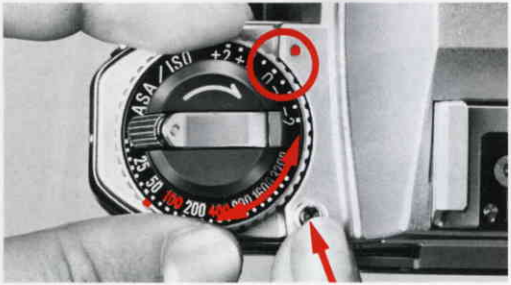
Note: *The audio warning device does not function even with the lever set at ON when both top and bottom warning LEDs are alternately blinking to warn of improper aperture setting on P.*

ASA/ISO Film Speed Dial ㉙

The scale on the ASA/ISO dial has numbered settings for speeds from ASA/ISO 12 to 3200. Two dots between each number stand for intermediate settings, such as 64, 80, etc. The 64, 100 and 400 settings are indicated in red. The table gives the speeds for all intermediate settings. To set the film speed in use, lift *up the* dial and rotate it until the desired number (or dot representing the film speed) click-stops opposite the index dot ㉗.

ASA/ISO is a numerical rating of the film's sensitivity to a given amount of light. The higher the number, the greater the sensitivity, and vice versa. The film's ASA/ISO is indicated on the cartridge itself, on the film carton and on the data sheet packed inside.

This dial can also be used to compensate exposure, as in the following example: with ASA/ISO 100 film, set the dial to 50 to overexpose +1 step; to 25 for +2 steps; to 200 for −1 step; to 400 for −2 steps. After compensated shootings, be sure to return the dial to the film's original speed.



Exposure Compensation Dial ⑬

For unusual lighting situations, such as shown in the diagram, the exposure compensation dial allows adjustments to prevent over- or underexposure. Also, the dial can be used to intentionally obtain special effects like over- or underexposure, even under normal lighting conditions. Conveniently operable on P and A, the dial ranges from +2EV to −2EV in one-half increments.

To operate, press the lock button ⑫ and turn the dial until it click-stops opposite the desired compensation value. On P, each increment causes a corresponding shift in both shutter speed and f/stop (except for when the graph line becomes horizontal, and then only shutter speed is shifted); on A, shutter speed only is shifted, corresponding to the compensated amount. New shutter speed setting is visible in the viewfinder. After taking the picture, return the dial to 0, or incorrect exposures will result in ordinary shooting. In addition to the dial, exposures can be compensated with the exposure compensation button ⑮, by changing the ASA/ISO setting, and by changing shutter speed or aperture setting in the manual mode.

Note: *At ASA/ISO 25: Only 1 step compensation in the + direction; − direction is normal. At ASA/ISO 1600: Only 1 step compensation in the − direction; + direction is normal. At ASA/ISO 12: Cannot compensate in the + direction; − direction is normal. At ASA/ISO 3200: Cannot compensate in the − direction; + direction is normal.*

Suggested Applications for Exposure Compensation

+2 white background, snow scene

+1 white background occupying half of viewing area

−1 spotlighted subject, black background occupying half of viewing area

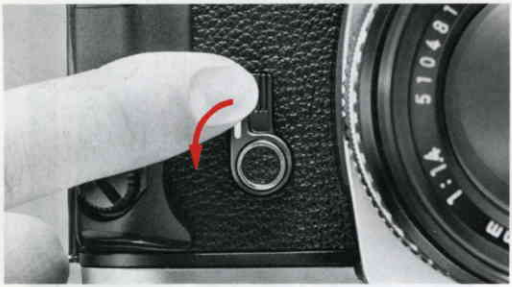
−2 black background

Exposure Compensation Button ⑮

Conveniently operable on P and A, this gives a compensation of +2EV to quickly and easily adjust exposure when shooting snow scenes, sidelit or backlit subjects, or in cases where the main subject and background are strongly contrasted. Keep the button depressed as you press the shutter release button. On P, both f/stop and shutter speed are shifted toward a slower speed and smaller f/number by an equivalent of two EVs, according to the programmed graph. On A, shutter speed is shifted two stops, e.g., from 1/250 sec. to 1/60 sec. On both P and A, the new shutter speed is displayed in the viewfinder.

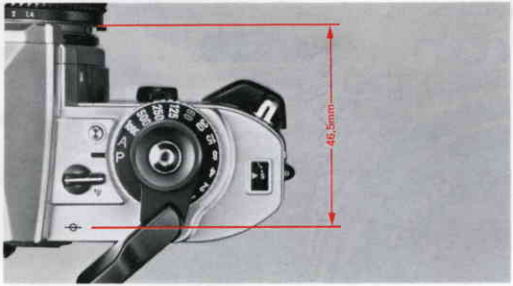
Backlit subject

After compensated



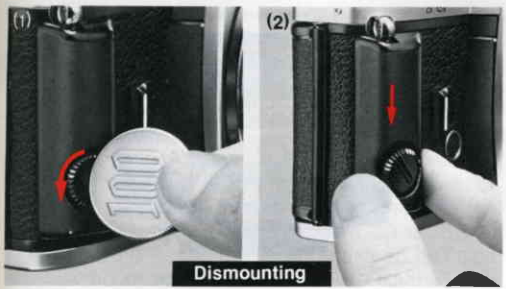
Self-Timer Lever ⑥

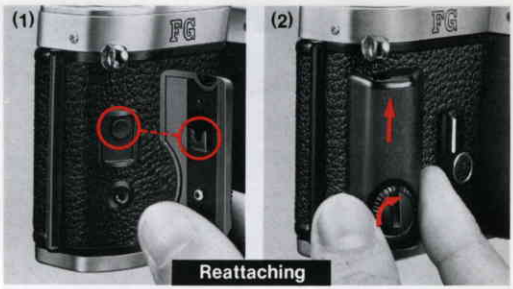
This provides an approx. 10-sec. exposure delay. Independent of the shutter mechanism, the self-timer can be set either before or after the film is advanced. It can be operated at all modes except the B setting. Slide the lever away from the lens as far as it will go, cover the viewfinder eyepiece to prevent stray light from entering through the viewfinder, then depress the shutter release button. After use, return the lever to its original position. The self-timer is cancellable any time before shooting by returning the lever to its original position.



Film Plane Indicator ⑩

The film plane indicator (⊸) is engraved on the top deck just behind the audio warning lever. It indicates the exact position of the film plane inside the camera and is used to measure the exact distance between the subject and film plane, such as in macrophotography. The distance between the film plane and lens mounting flange is exactly 46.5 mm.





Hand Grip ⑤

This not only allows steady shooting but also a secure comfortable fit in your hand. When shooting with motor drive, the grip should be dismounted. To do this, (1) insert a coin into the slot, turn the screw counterclockwise until it loosens, (2) then slide it down until it separates from the body. To reattach, (1) align the grip attachment screw with the inner hole in the hand grip, (2) slip the grip up until it stops, then screw clockwise until it becomes tight.

Memo Holder (45)

As a reminder of film type, ASA/ISO speed, and the number of exposures on the roll in use, clip off the end of the film carton and insert into the memo holder.

Infrared Focusing Index (19)

The red dot located just beside the focusing index on most lenses is the infrared focusing index. When shooting with black-and-white infrared film, it is necessary to refocus the lens to compensate for the fact that infrared rays focus at a point slightly in front of visible light. To use the index, focus on your subject through the viewfinder, then look at the lens and take note of the focused distance. Finally, reset the focusing ring so that the desired distance is aligned with the red dot.

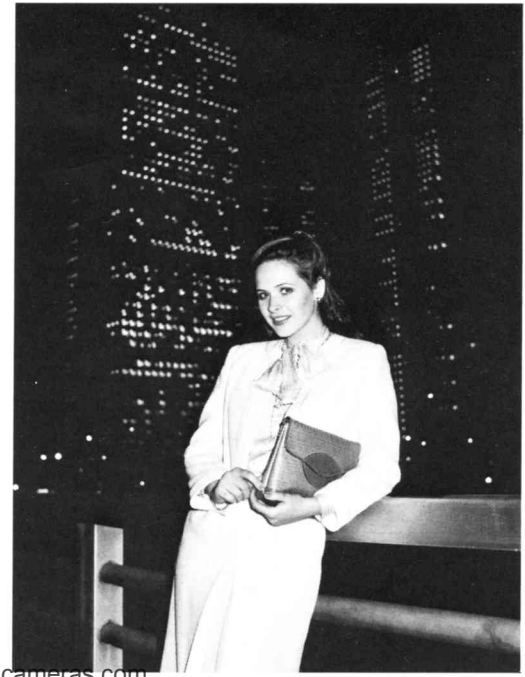
FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

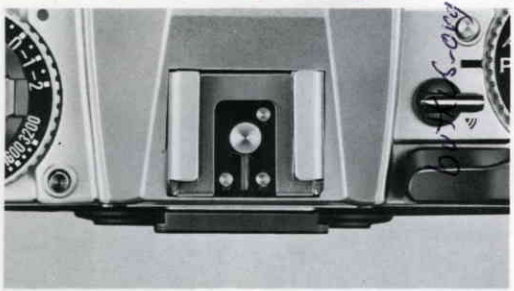
Electronic flashes are convenient not only for night or low-light shooting but also as a supplemental light to fill in shadows in the daytime. When shooting with electronic flashes such as the Nikon SB-15, SB-10 and SB-E, the FG's shutter speed is automatically switched to 1/90 sec. on P, A and on manual modes when the manual shutter speed is 1/125 sec. or above. If the manual shutter speed is 1/60 sec. or below, the shutter will operate at the set speed. The Nikon FG directly accepts the Nikon SB-15, SB-10 SB-E and SB-9 Speedlights which have an ISO-type hot-shoe mount, and the SB-12 and SB-7 via the Flash Unit Adapters AS-6 and AS-2 respectively. Be sure to check the guide number of the flash unit and set the aperture to match the shooting distance. The sync contact of the FG is an X-contact only and synchronizes at the speed of 1/90 sec. or slower. Flash bulbs can also be used at the following shutter speed sync ranges:

		Shutter speed (sec.)												
		1/1000	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/90	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	B
Speedlight														
Flashbulb	FP													
	M													
	MF													

Synchronized

Cannot be used





Accessory Shoe ㉔

Located at the top of the pentaprism viewfinder, the hot shoe allows direct mounting of the Nikon SB-15 Speedlight or any electronic flash with ISO-type mounting foot. Other flash units may be mounted with an adapter—see the table on the next page. Four electrical contacts provide synchronization of the flash unit, flash output stop signal on TTL mode, identification of the TTL flash, and both ready-light indication in the camera's viewfinder (via an LED) and auto switching to the proper sync speed of 1/90 sec. with some Nikon dedicated flashes.

Note: *Use of other manufacturer's flash units, even with the same ISO-type mounting foot, may cause abnormalities in shutter speed precision or even breakage of the IC circuit.*

Viewfinder Ready-Light

When the Nikon FG is used together with Nikon Speedlights such as the SB-15, SB-10, SB-E, etc., a viewfinder ready-light LED opposite the thunderbolt mark lights up when the flash is fully charged or recycled. This way, you're easily informed of flash readiness without having to take your eye off the viewfinder. The same LED blinks to warn of insufficient flash output, incorrect setting of the FG's ASA/ISO film speed dial or misseting of the FG's shutter speed/mode selector to M90 or B (when the SB-15 is set at the TTL shooting mode). It also blinks to warn of improper setting of the SB-E's switch (the switch should be set at the FE/FM position).

Note: *When the camera's meter switch is off, the ready-light will not light up except at the M90 or B setting.*

Nikon FG and Speedlight Combinations

	Ready-light	Shutter speed auto change	Flash output control
SB-15	yes	yes	TTL/Auto
SB-E	yes	yes	Auto
SB-10	yes	yes	Auto
SB-11, 14 (with SC-13)	yes	yes	Auto
SB-12 (with AS-6)	yes	yes	Manual
SB-7 (with AS-2)	no	no	Auto

Note: *When electronic flashes (except the SB-7 with AS-2) are combined with the FG, the shutter speed is automatically switched to 1/90 sync speed on P, A and manual settings of 1/125 sec. or above. If the FG is set at 1/60 sec. or slower on manual, the sync speed corresponds to that setting.*

CLOSE-UP PHOTOGRAPHY

For nature lovers, scientists, even general use, close-up photography provides the means to see the world in all its smallest details. The following are available for close-up work at a shorter distance than that of the index engraved on the lens:

(1) Close-up lenses—No. 0, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3T, No. 4T, No. 5T and No. 6T lenses; direct mounting; normal exposure method.

(2) Auto rings—PK-11, PK-12 and PK-13; mount between lens and camera body; usable only in combination with AI lenses; normal exposure method.

(3) Bellows Focusing Attachment PB-6—Use the aperture control lever of the PB-6 for stop-down measurement as follows: on A, release the shutter button after turning the PB-6's aperture control lever; on manual, turn the aperture control of the PB-6 and turn either the f/stop or shutter dial until only the steady LED begins to light, indicating correct exposure for manual mode. Note that P (Program) mode is unusable. Shooting magnification is successively changeable by the expansion and contraction of the bellows.
Any combination of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 is possible.

(4) Micro-Nikkor 55mm f/2.8, 105mm f/4 and 200mm f/4 (IF)—When using AI-type Micro-Nikkor lenses at a shooting magnification range from 1/2 to 1/1, use the Auto Ring PK-13 or Teleconverter TC-200 (in the case of the TC-200, usable from infinity to 1/1 magnification) with the 55mm f/2.8; use the PN-11 with the 105mm f/4. In the case of the 200mm f/4 (IF), the Teleconverter TC-300 is recommended for photos with a wide magnification range from infinity to 1/1. Because both the auto rings and teleconverters have automatic aperture coupling devices, they enable automatic exposure control when combined with Micro-Nikkor lenses.

For close-up photography with these accessories, it is recommended to shoot at A or manual modes since depth of field is generally shallow and you must stop your aperture down as much as possible to get the greatest area of clear focus. In focusing, it is essential to focus on the matte field. To measure the exact distance between the subject and the film plane, use the film plane indicator.

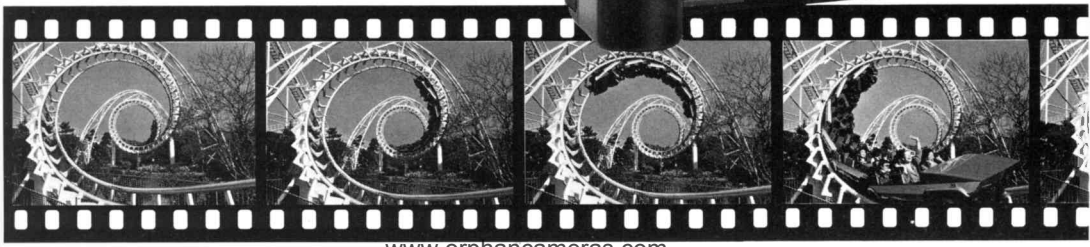
ACCESSORIES

Speedlight SB-15

Designed to complement the versatility of the FG, the Nikon SB-15 is a direct-mounting electronic flash unit offering fully automatic through-the-lens flash output control. With the camera on P, A or manual settings of 1/125 sec. or faster, the proper synchronization speed of 1/90 sec. is automatically set. Then, on TTL mode, while the shutter is open, the camera's silicon photodiode reads the light reflected off the film and sends a signal to the flash unit to cut itself off when the exposure is correct. With a guide number of 25 (ASA/ISO 100 and meters) or 40 (ASA/ISO 25 and feet), the SB-15 Speedlight provides just the right amount of light for subjects located between 0.6m and 15m (2ft and 49ft). As soon as the flash is recycled and ready to fire, an LED ready-light inside the finder goes on. The same LED blinks to let you know when the light is insufficient for proper exposure. Shooting is possible at all apertures from f/2 to f/22. Other features include a bounceable flashtube module. In addition, the SB-15 couples with the Motor Drive MD-14 for continuous flash shooting.

Motor Drive MD-14

Made for the Nikon FG, the MD-14 Motor Drive enables shooting up to 3.2 fps (frames per second) on high speed setting, or 2 fps on low speed setting, using the FG's shutter release button as the motor drive trigger and for auto winding. One-frame-at-a-time picture taking is also possible, enabling you to follow a moving subject without ever taking your eye from the subject. To attach, remove the FG's hand grip ⑤ and engage the tripod socket ㊼ of the camera with the attachment screw. The MD-14 is also operable with the Nikon EM camera, providing the same shooting ratio as that for the Nikon FG. The FG also accepts the compact, lightweight MD-E Motor Drive for 1.5 fps shooting. Attachment and operation are the same as above.



Data Back MF-15

To keep track of when photos were taken, the FG accepts the slim, lightweight Data Back MF-15 which slips on in place of the FG's regular camera back (46) with no sync cord needed. Three imprinting modes are possible: year/month/day (up to year 2100), day/hour/minute, or picture counting (up to 2000); displayed on the data back in clear LCDs and printed, if you choose, on the photo in unobtrusive red LED numerals. For double-duty as a handy clock, a quartz timer with alarm function is incorporated.

Other Accessories

Filters

Nikon offers a wide selection of filters of various sizes and types to meet the needs of color and black-and-white photography. These filters work best with Nikon/Nikkor lenses. They are also useful for protecting the front of the lens.

Lens hoods

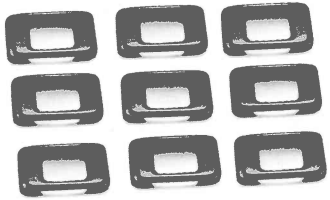
These are recommended to prevent side or slanted light from entering the lens and causing ghost images and flare. Four types are available to match various Nikon/Nikkor lenses: snap-on, screw-in, telescopic (already incorporated into the lens), and slip-on.

Nikon Filters

Type			Filter Designation	Filter Factor		Screw-In Type (mm)						Drop-In Type
				Daylight	Tungsten Light	39	52	62	72	95	122	Series IX
For Both Color and Black-and-White Film	Skylight		L1BC	1		●	●	●	●			
	Ultraviolet		L37C	1		●	●	●	●		●	
			L39	1			●		●	●	●	●
For Black-and-White Film	Yellow	Light	Y44	1.5 (1/2)	1		●					●
		Medium	Y48	1.7 (2/3)	1.2 (1/3)		●	●	●	●	●	●
		Deep	Y52	2 (1)	1.4 (1/2)	●	●					●
	Orange		O56	3.5 (1 1/3)	2 (1)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Red		R60	8 (3)	5 (2 1/3)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
	Green	Light	X0	2 (1)	1.7 (2/3)		●					
		Deep	X1	5 (2 1/3)	3.5 (1 1/3)		●					
For Both Color and Black-and-White Film	Polarizing		Polar	2 – 4 (1 – 2)			●	●	●			
	Soft filters		No.1	1			●					
			No.2	1			●					
	Neutral Density		ND2X	2 (1)		●						
			ND4X	4 (2)		●	●		●			
			ND8X	8 (3)		●	●					
For Color Film	Amber	Light	A2	1.2 (1/3)		●	●					
		Deep	A12	2 (1)		●	●					
	Blue	Light	B2	1.2 (1/3)		●	●					
		Medium	B8	1.6 (2/3)		●	●					
		Deep	B12	2.2 (1/4)		●	●					

Eyepiece correction lenses

To correct both near- and far-sightedness, nine lenses are available from −5 to +3 diopter values. These values are derived from the dioptry of both the finder and the correction lens.



Rubber eyecup

By helping to block stray light from entering the eyepiece, this improves the apparent brightness and contrast of the viewfinder image and facilitates focusing. Attach directly to the viewfinder or eyepiece correction lens' frame.

Eyepiece adapter

Used when attaching the Magnifier DG-2. Be sure to lift the adapter before opening the camera back.

Semi-soft cases

Three types are available: CF-17 for use with standard lens; CF-18 for use with 43~86mm f/3.5, 36~72mm f/3.5 or lenses of shorter extension than these; and CF-19D for use when the MF-15 Data Back is attached.

Custom shoulder bags

Three types are available: CB-1, blue; CB-2, green; CB-3, beige.

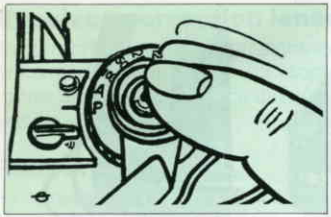
Neckstrap

Available in several colors: AN-1, leather; AN-4Y, AN-4B, AN-6Y and AN-6W, webbed nylon.

Shutter Release Adapter AR-8

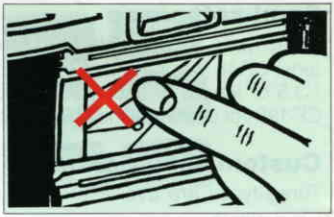
For use with the Cable Release AR-2 or Double Cable Release AR-4. Screw into the center of the shutter release button.

TIPS ON CAMERA CARE

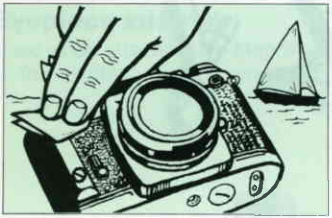


• Don't force your camera's controls—they are designed to work with a minimum of pressure.

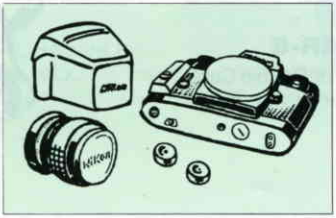
• Clean all lens and prism surfaces periodically with a blower-type brush or lens tissue moistened with an approved photo lens cleaning liquid.



• Avoid touching the camera's interior surfaces, especially the shutter curtains (31) and film pressure plate (42).



• If the camera body is exposed to rain or mist, wipe moisture gently with a soft cloth and dry the camera. After using the camera near salt water, take care that you wipe it with a cloth moistened with pure water to remove possible traces of salt.



• Store your camera, lenses and accessories in a cool, dry place. Remove the batteries when the camera or accessories are not to be used for an extended period.

• Dispose of used batteries properly—never throw them into fire. For battery performance by brand, refer to manufacturer's literature.

OPTIMUM BATTERY PERFORMANCE

Caution: Keep batteries away from infants and small children. In case a battery is accidentally swallowed, call a doctor immediately as the material inside the batteries can cause serious problems.

New batteries: Between manufacturing and first use, all batteries exhibit some drain. Therefore, care should be taken to purchase the newest (and freshest) ones possible. To help you do this, some manufacturers stamp the date of manufacture on the bottom of each battery. Ask your camera dealer for assistance in interpreting the codes.

Temperature: Battery life ratings are based on operation at around 20°C (68°F). At other temperatures, battery life is shortened by as much as two-thirds. Spare batteries should therefore be kept available if operation in low temperatures is anticipated.

Continuous use: Batteries are drained much more quickly by continuous use than by intermittent use.

Storage: When not in use, the batteries should be removed to prevent damage from leakage. To minimize drain during the period of disuse, store the batteries in a cool, dry place.

Battery brand: Do not use mixed brands of batteries, nor batteries with different model numbers. Also, avoid mixing new and old batteries since proper performance will not be obtained and battery leakage into your FG may occur.

Polarity: When installing batteries, observe the voltage polarities carefully. Reversal of positive (+) and negative (−) terminals will result in leakage. If leakage should occur, clean carefully or take your FG to your dealer.

SPECIFICATIONS

Type of camera	Electronically controlled 35mm single-lens reflex camera
Picture format	24mm×36mm (standard 35mm film format)
Lens mount	Nikon bayonet mount
Lenses	Nikkor 50/1.2, 50/1.4, 50/1.8, Nikon Series E 50/1.8 as standard; more than 60 Nikkor and Nikon Series E lenses available
Shutter	Electronically controlled vertical-travel metal focal-plane shutter
Shutter speeds	Stepless speeds from 1 to 1/1000 sec. on P (Program) and A (Auto) modes; 11 speeds quartz-controlled from 1 to 1/1000 sec. on manual; mechanically controlled, 1/90 sec. at M90 setting and long exposure at B setting
P (Program) mode exposure control	Light intensity feed-back type; shutter speed and aperture set automatically and steplessly
A (Auto) mode exposure control	Aperture priority type; aperture set manually while shutter speed set automatically and steplessly
Manual mode exposure control	Both aperture and shutter speed set manually. Shutter speed timing controlled by quartz
Viewfinder information	Shutter speed scale with LED display, exposure warning signal, ready-light when used with electronic flash
Exposure meter	TTL center-weighted full-aperture measurement; meter incorporates one silicon photodiode (SPD)
Metering range	EV 1 to EV 18 (i.e., f/1.4 at 1 sec. to f/16 at 1/1000 sec. at ASA/ISO 100 and with 50mm f/1.4 lens)
Film speed range	ASA/ISO 12~3200
Audio warning alarm	"Beep-beep" warning sound activated when shutter release button is pressed halfway if shutter speed is approx. 1/30 sec. and below, or above approx. 1/1000 sec.; can be turned off via audio warning lever
Exposure compensation dial	+2EV~−2EV in 1/2 increments

Exposure compensation button	Approx. +2EV when exposure compensation button is kept depressed as shutter release button is depressed
Viewfinder	Fixed eyelevel pentaprism type with built-in TTL exposure meter; approx. 92% frame coverage
Focusing screen	Fixed-type Nikon standard Type K screen; comprised of central split-image rangefinder spot, microprism collar and matte/Fresnel outer field; 12mm-dia. reference circle denotes area of center-weighted metering
Finder magnification	0.84X (50mm lens set at infinity)
Film advance	Via film winding lever of 144° winding angle; hinged type; either one continuous stroke or series of shorter strokes possible
Frame counter	Additive type; automatically resets to "S" when camera back is opened
Film rewind	Manual; film rewind crank rotates after rewind button is depressed
Hot-shoe contacts	Standard ISO-type accepts SB-15 or other ISO-type Nikon Speedlights directly
Flash synchronization	Speeds up to 1/90 sec. with electronic flash; with SB-15, flash sync is automatically set to 1/90 sec. when shutter speed/mode selector is set at P, A or manually 1/125~1/1000 sec.; while set to 1~1/60 sec. manually, the shutter speed will operate as set; the flash ready-light lights up when flash is recycled
Ready-light	Incorporated in the viewfinder
Motor drive coupling	Electrical contacts and mechanical coupler built in for operation with the Motor Drive MD-14 or MD-E
Camera back	Swings open when film rewind knob is pulled up; memo holder provided; interchangeable with the Data Back MF-15
Self-timer	Lever provided can be set for up to approx. 10 sec. exposure delay; setting cancellable before actual shutter release

SPECIFICATIONS—continued

Reflex mirror	Instant-return non-locakble type
Hand grip	Detachable type
Power source	Two 1.55V silver-oxide batteries (S-76 or SR-44 type), two 1.5V alkaline-manganese batteries (LR-44 type) or one 3V lithium battery (CR-1 3N type)
Power ON/OFF switch	Meter switched on when shutter release button is pressed halfway; stays switched on for approx. 16 seconds after finger is lifted off button
Dimensions	136.0mm(W)×87.5mm(H)×54mm(D)
Weight	Approx. 490g (body only)
Camera cases	Semi-soft cases CF-17, 18 and 19D

IMPORTANT

The camera body you purchased is packaged separately from the lens. Before mounting the lens, check if it is capable of Automatic Maximum Aperture Indexing (AI) operation with your camera body by verifying that the lens' aperture ring is fitted with a meter coupling ridge as illustrated at the right.

If the lens is fitted with the meter coupling ridge, it is capable of full-aperture exposure measurement; to attach it to the camera, follow the directions provided in the Basic Operation section of this instruction manual. If the lens is non-AI, it cannot be mounted on the Nikon FG. For further details on usable lenses and their recommended modes, please refer to pages 19 and 27.

Note: *AI-conversion of most non-AI Nikkor lenses having both an automatic diaphragm and meter coupling prong is available at reasonable cost for the convenience of Nikkor lens users. Please contact your local authorized Nikon dealer.*