This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.

This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer I have no connection with any camera company

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.

This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.

It'll make you feel better, won't it?

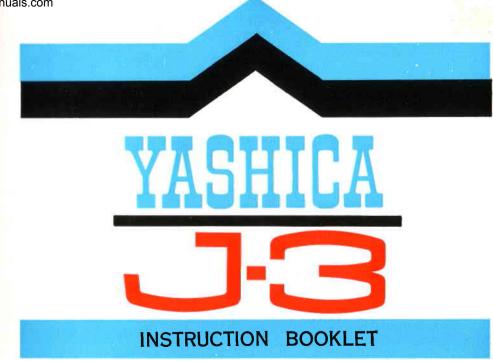
If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,

click on the secure site on my main page.

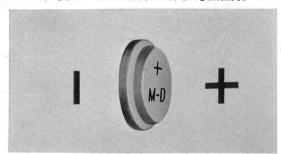




YASHICA CO., LTD.

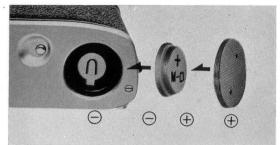


#### MEPCURY BATTERY REPLACEMENT

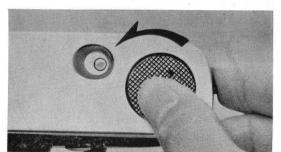


Your YASHICA J-3 incorporates a 1.3V long-life mercury battery (Mallory RM: 1 or General RG-1 or equivalent) that supplies power to the super-sensitive CdS exposure meter. Under normal conditions the life of this battery is rated at about two years.

Unlike regular batteries, however, it provides full power throughout its life and need not be replaced until it gets old.



To replace battery unscrew cap, take out old battery and replace with new one, being careful to observe polarity marking. +(plus) polarity marking on new battery should face out, toward the battery compartment cap, and -(minus) toward camera.



The mercury battery is housed in a special compartment in the base of the camera. Access to the compartment is provided by a round, screwout cap.



# CAUTION ON MERCURY BATTERY

Do not leave finger prints on the mercury battery as these cause it to rust or corrode. Wipe with a soft cloth and keep battery clean. Do not disassemble the mercury battery. Do not throw any used mercury battery into a fire or where children can get hold of it. Remove mercury battery when camera is not use for a long period of time, store it in a cool, dry and safe place.



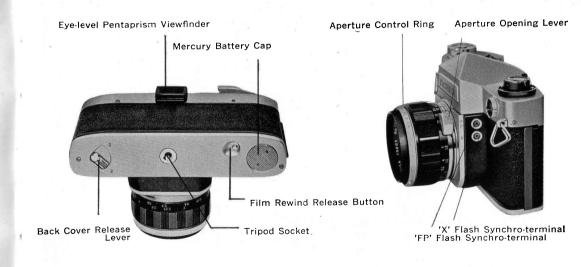
Exposure Meter

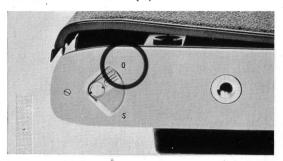
Film Rewind Crank

High'—'Low' Sensitivity
Switching Dial

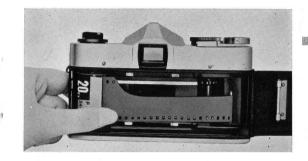
CdS Meter Condenser
Lens

ASA(DIN) Film
Speed Dial
Focusing Ring

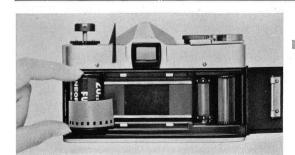




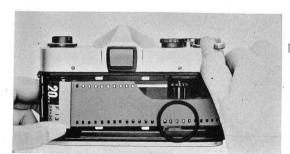
To unlock the back cover, slide the Release Lever to "O" position and the hinged back cover will swing open.



Gently draw out the film leader from the casette, thread the film leader into the slot of the Take-up Spool.

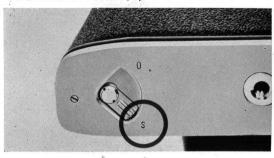


Pull out the Film Rewinding Knob, and insert a new roll of 35mm film in the film chamber.

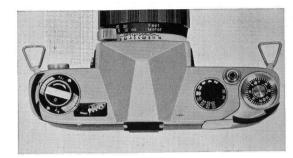


Advance the film with one stroke of the Advance Lever, and make sure the perforations in the film are threaded on sprocket teeth.

## LOADING FILM (2)



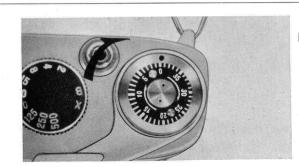
Close the back cover by pressing it with your fingers and move Back Cover Release Lever to "S" position.



Repeat twice the operation of advancing the film with the Film Advance Lever, and pressing the shutter Release Button.



Flip-up the film Rewind Crank handle to the horizontal position and gently wind in the direction of the arrow until you feel a slight resistance.



■Turn the Film Exposure Counter Dial with your finger in the direction of the arrow and set the "O" figure opposite the red dot.

Now the camera is ready for the first picture.

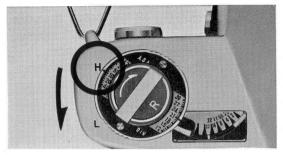
## FOR CORRECT EXPOSURE (2)



Aim the camer at the subject, the red indicator needle in the Exposure Meter will then show the proper f/stop number.



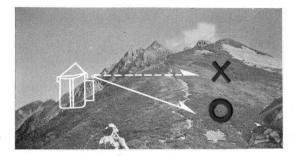
The f/stop number shown by the needle is then set by turning the Aperture Control Ring on the lens barrel until this f/stop number is opposite the red dot.





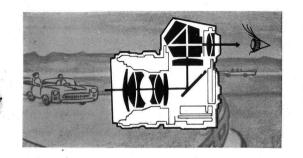
# **High and Low Setting - Readings**

In the meter dial are two red warning indicators for over and under exposure. Meter needle should be between these red blocks after both ASA speed dial and shutter speed dial have been set. It is then necessary only to point the meter at the subject, read the number aligned with the needle and set diaphragm to indicated f/stop.



### For Outdoor Scenes

Scenic views are properly measured for exposure by pointing the exposure meter downward to measure the light reflected from the main point of interest. (see photo) If pointed toward the mountain top under-exposure will result due to meter measurement of sky brightness only.



Viewing and focusing are both done through a single window.

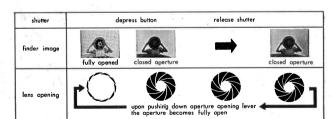
There is never any question about parallax correction as you always see the picture exactly as you get it on film.



# Backlighted Subjects

Except for special effects (such as silhouettes), backlighted subjects require that the reading be taken from the shadow areas.

Care should be taken to bring the meter sufficiently close to the subject so that the mainsource of light does not influence the reading.



Left cut shows how the finder, the Quick-return-mirror, and the aperture control system work.