

A PUBLICATION OF THE
NIKON HISTORICAL SOCIETY

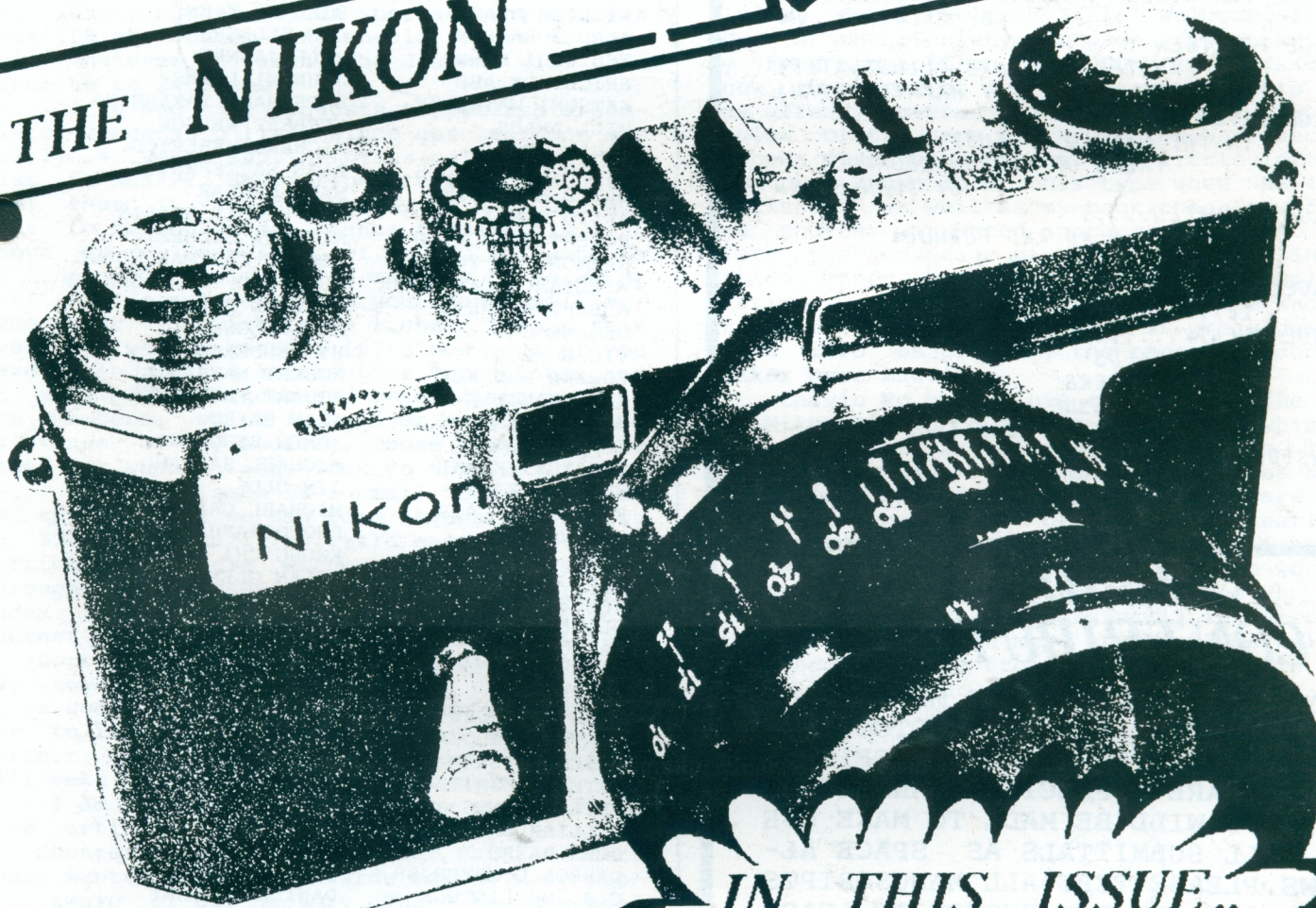
SEPTEMBER 30, 1988



21

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE!!!

THE NIKON  JOURNAL



IN THIS ISSUE..

PG 2-THE NIKKOR 1000.
PG 10-NIKON F CLIP-ON METERS
PG 14-THE EARLIEST NIKKORS..
ILLUSTRATED!!

ROBERT ROTOLONI
EDITOR/PUBLISHER

THE NIKON Journal

ROBERT ROTOLONI
EDITOR/PUBLISHER

VOLUME SIX---NUMBER ONE---SEPT. 30, 1988
THE "NIKON JOURNAL" IS PUBLISHED FOUR
TIMES A YEAR BY "RJR" PUBLISHING, INC.
AT P.O. BOX 3213, MUNSTER, IN 46321 USA.
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CONTENTS

PAGE ONE.....
EDITORIAL...BY ROBERT J. ROTOLONI
EDITOR/PUBLISHER

PAGE TWO.....
THE "NIKKOR 1000"-NEW INFORMATION
BY FRED KRUGHOFF
WITH R. ROTOLONI

PAGE TEN.....
THE NIKON "F" CLIP-ON METERS.
BY CALVIN K. HO

PAGE FOURTEEN
THE EARLIEST NIKKORS-ILLUSTRATED!
BY HAYATO UEYAMA

PAGE SEVENTEEN....
IN THE SHADOW OF FUJI...
TALES OF NIPPON KOGAKU...
BY JOHN BAIRD

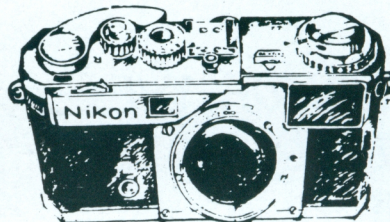
PAGE EIGHTEEN.....
50MM. F1.8 AD AND FORMULA
LETTERS TO N.H.S.

PAGE NINETEEN.....
LETTERS TO N.H.S. (CONT.)

PAGE TWENTY.....
CLASSIFIEDS
NEW MEMBERS
NEXT ISSUE
BLACK IS BEAUTIFUL
INSIDE REAR COVER.
ODDS N' ENDS...
NIKON FE ACTION CAMERA!!?

MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

ANY CONTRIBUTIONS BY MEMBERS OF
MANUSCRIPTS AND/OR PHOTOGRAPHS
CONCERNING THE NIKON RANGEFINDER
SERIES ARE APPRECIATED, AND EVERY
ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO MAKE USE
OF ALL SUBMITTALS AS SPACE AL-
LWS. PLEASE TYPE ALL MANUSCRIPTS
AND MAKE ALL B/W PHOTOS AT LEAST
"3 BY 5" AND GLOSSY. A SEAMLESS
BACKGROUND IS PREFERRED AND TRY
TO MAKE PHOTOS HIGH CONTRAST.
YOU WILL BE GIVEN A BY-LINE UN-
LESS ANONYMITY IS REQUESTED AND
ENCLOSE AN "SASE" IF RETURN OF
THE MATERIAL IS DESIRED.....
THANK YOU.



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EDITORIAL

Another year has gone by and this issue of The Journal marks our 5th Anniversary. How time flies when you're having fun! My hope is that you are enjoying it as much as I am.

NHS-20 introduced our new enlarged 24pg format, and as you can see, I have retained it for this issue as well. I've decided to stay with this new size since, of all the improvements instituted in The Journal these first 5 years, the four additional pages has prompted the largest number of positive & encouraging letters to date. Enlarging The Journal was a gamble or sorts. Unfortunately my timing was such that the larger, and heavier, Journal coincided with a U.S. postage increase (just my luck!). The result was the most expensive magazine to date, and a bit more than I had estimated. However, our numbers are holding quite well, with 11 new members in this issue, and a nearly 100% renewal rate, we now stand at 142 confirmed members. Things will be a bit tight for awhile, but if we can increase our numbers just 10% the bottom line should return to normal. Whatever it takes, The Journal will continue to be 24 pages!

I've had many requests to publish a complete membership list, since our last one was nearly 4 years ago. My plans call for such a list in NHS-22. However, before I publish it I feel that I should give anyone who DOES NOT want to be included a chance to make his wish known to me. Therefore, if you DO NOT want to be included, you must let me know by December 1st! If I do not hear from you then I will assume that you wish to be listed. I hope that everyone will agree to it, since each of you have been listed at the time you joined, and it will promote increased interaction amongst the members, which is a major reason for the existence of any society. Those of you who've asked for such a list, look to NHS-22.

New this issue is a small "contents" box on the cover. I've had some requests for such an item to make it a little easier to find a particular article without having to search through each issue. There was a cumulative index for the first 15 issues in NHS-16, with another planned for a future issue, but I felt a short listing on the cover would go a long way towards making such a search easier. This is a good example of a suggestion from a member to improve The Journal, and I welcome any further ideas that any of you might have that will make our magazine more enjoyable.

I am sure all of you are now aware of the fine article that appeared in the June issue of Shutterbug written by member Peter Dechert that went a long way towards making many people aware of our Society. There has now been a second article, courtesy of Jack Naylor, in the Spring issue of "The New England Journal Photographic History", which is one of the successors of the "Photographica Journal". On page 18 Jack gives us a very complimentary review. Not only does he mention the "Journal",

but also our first Convention, as well as information on how to join our Society. Listed are the costs of membership and our address. As I have said before, publicity such as this can only help us continue to grow. Thank you Jack for the kind words!

One of our newer members is also making an effort to promote the Society. He is Gray Levett who is the owner of "Grays of Westminster", a haven for used & collectible cameras located in London. Gray sent me a copy of his full page ad that appeared in the May 14, 1988 issue of England's "Amateur Photographer", on page 103. In it he devoted a column inch to the Society in which he mentions our goals as well as our address. Anyone who has an idea of the costs involved in such an ad will appreciate how valuable every inch of space is. Thank you Gray for this fine effort in our behalf, and we appreciate it very much!

On page 20 are listed 11 new members, including our first from Italy! Welcome each of you to the Society. On page 2 is an article by Fred Krughoff on the 1000mm f6.3 Nikkor. I know that some of you will say that this lens was already covered in NHS-4. However, two examples of the rare black version have recently been discovered. Since very little information was known about this type when NHS-4 was published, as well as my book, these new facts and photos warranted another article to complete the coverage of this rare item. In addition, Fred has correlated all known illustrations and info on the 1000 that we know of at this time, and the result is great deal of added info on probably the rarest production Nikkor ever made!

Calvin Ho begins his coverage on the early Nikon F clip-on meters on page 10, which is our first real article on the reflexes. Those of you who have wanted coverage of the Nikon F have not been forgotten. On page 14 are some beautiful photographs of some of the earliest Nikkors of all, the pre-war lenses found on the Hansa & Seiki Canons. They are the work of Hayato Ueyama and illustrate some of the rarest of the early Nikkors still in existence today. Look for even more in NHS-22 as well as a second article from Cavin Ho. Also in this issue is another interesting column by John Baird. This time he has uncovered some information on the prototype 50mm/f1.8 Nikkor that never went into production! I think you will find it very interesting indeed!



ROBERT ROTOLONI
EDITOR/PUBLISHER

THE "NIKKOR 1000"...

NEW INFORMATION.

BY FRED KRUGHOFF

WITH ROBERT ROTOLONI

The working details of the 1000mm f6.3 Reflex-Nikkor have been covered in several publications which are listed at the end of this article. I'm going to address the various forms this lens appeared in during its production run. This lens is unusual because, within the small known serial number range of only "18" examples recorded to date, there are three types plus at least one prototype! This nearly qualifies all the lenses as prototypes since no single run seems to have been longer than five lenses!!

The "1000" was produced over a period extending from its American introduction in 1959, to at least 1969. The dealer price list dated May 1, 1970 no longer shows this lens. The largest production of the "1000" was most likely during 1963 just prior to the Olympics that were held in Japan in 1964. This means ten years of production for a possible total of only 65 lenses, which includes those made in reflex mount!

All of the known examples share a common design, but the external features were refined and changed as more examples were ordered and built. All I have seen possess the same aluminum body casting which was numbered when they were cast. It is probable that all the castings were made at the same time and set aside for future production as orders were received.

Changes included the color and texture of the barrel, the method used for mounting the shade, and the actual camera mount, be it rangefinder or reflex. In addition, a rear cover was added, as well as a case designed to protect this 22 pound giant.

I have owned and carefully examined two of these lenses. Lens #100648 in rangefinder mount, and #631047 in reflex mount. While the reflex lens is no longer in my collection, it is identical to #100648 in all ways except for being in a permanent reflex mount. Only the case for the later lens had changed.

Recently Don Sellers has uncovered two very early examples of this lens in the U.S. They are numbers 100635 & 100637 and are the first BLACK examples to be found and recorded to date. These two lenses have at last given clarity to the serial number progression and design changes seen in the "1000" and allowed the production to be placed into 4 distinct types. (Lens #100635 is now in the Rotoloni collection and is illustrated here along with #100637, and represent the first time ever that detailed photos of the BLACK version of the 1000mm Nikkor have been published!)

TYPE ONE...Early all black version. Possible serial # range is 100631 to 100638.

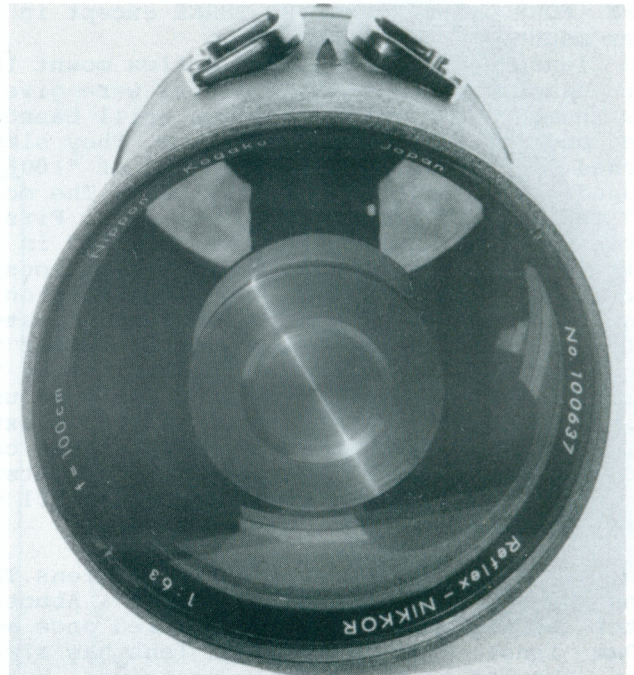
It has handles of the same type which would be used throughout the manufacture of this lens. There is no provision for a rear cap nor does it have any stop machined into the front edge of the barrel for the shade. This allows the shade to slip back onto the lens. The entire barrel is finished in the same black crinkle paint. It was supplied with a front cap made of leather and a black metal slip-on shade that can be reversed for storage. However, neither known example came with a case so its original type, if any, is unknown at this time.

TYPE TWO...Same as TYPE ONE except that most of the barrel is finished in a grey crinkle paint with a white shade.

This lens is shown in the first edition of the Cooper & Abbott Nikon F Handbook published in 1968. It appears on the bottom of page 5-72 and the serial number is 100XXX, with the last 3 digits unreadable. It appears identical to TYPE ONE except that the main body is finished in grey crinkle paint, which would become standard, while the rear of the lens is still black crinkle as TYPE ONE. It still has no provision for a rear cap. The photo clearly shows that the shade has been pushed back almost to the handles, since no stop has been machined into the leading edge of the barrel. This lens also has the same sights as TYPE ONE and is different from later lenses in the position of these sights as well as their configuration and the material used.

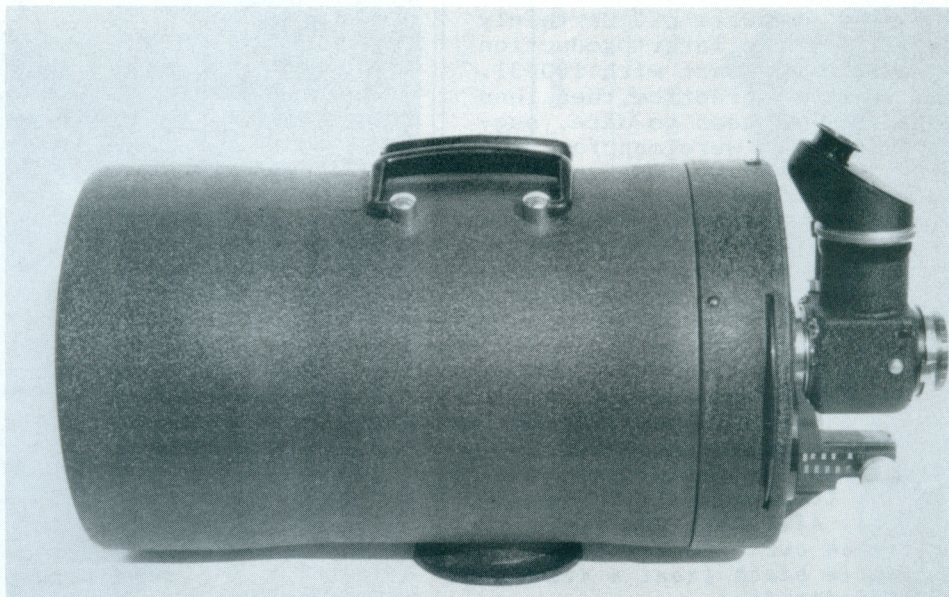
TYPE THREE...This is the same grey crinkle & satin black lens that is shown in both the Cooper & Abbott and Rotoloni books. Numbers seen to date range from 100642-100648.

This is the first version to have a machined area near the leading edge of the barrel that serves as a "stop" for the shade and prevents it from sliding down onto the barrel. It also is the first to have the large rear cap that completely covers the focusing bellows & camera mount. This lens was made with an R mount and the example I have is #100648. This type was supplied in a large grey hammertone steel carrying case, which was not as heavy as later cases for the reflex types.



The primary reason for this second article on the 1000mm/f6.3 Reflex-Nikkor to appear within these pages is the recent discovery of two examples of the all black version. At the time I wrote both my book and the first article in The Journal (NHS-4), no confirmed serial numbers for the black version had been reported, nor any actual lenses known to have been collected. This has all changed with the arrival of the 2 lenses pictured above. They were discovered by Don Sellers and reportedly were once the property of NASA and used to photograph all our space launches right through the Apollo flights. As you can see they are

numbers 100635 & 100637 which, based on the probable starting point of 100631, the 5th & 7th such lenses made! Prior to these lenses, the only information on the black version consisted of several photographs distributed amongst the early literature. Over all these small pieces of information do not tell us much since no numbers are visible and the photographs themselves are not very usable. We can now, with the discovery of these lenses, show you what the black version really looked like. All the photos of the two lenses were supplied by Don Sellers who has retained lens #100637 for his collection.



TYPE FOUR...Same as TYPE THREE except in reflex mount.

The lenses made in direct reflex mount (and not usable on the rangefinders) were given a new number sequence that was still based on the code of the lens designation. They simply turned the original RF sequence of "100631" around and came up with "631001". The mount on this lens was changed in two ways. First, a permanent "NF" style tube was mounted in the same place as the rangefinder reflex housing formally occupied, with no modification to the focusing bellows, which remained a feature till the end. Also Nikon realized that the mount would not support the weight of the Nikon F with motor drive so a small adjustable pedestal was provided to carry the extra weight below the permanent NF tube. The case had two inch wide straps added to the outside to offer more protection, but was still the same grey hammertone.

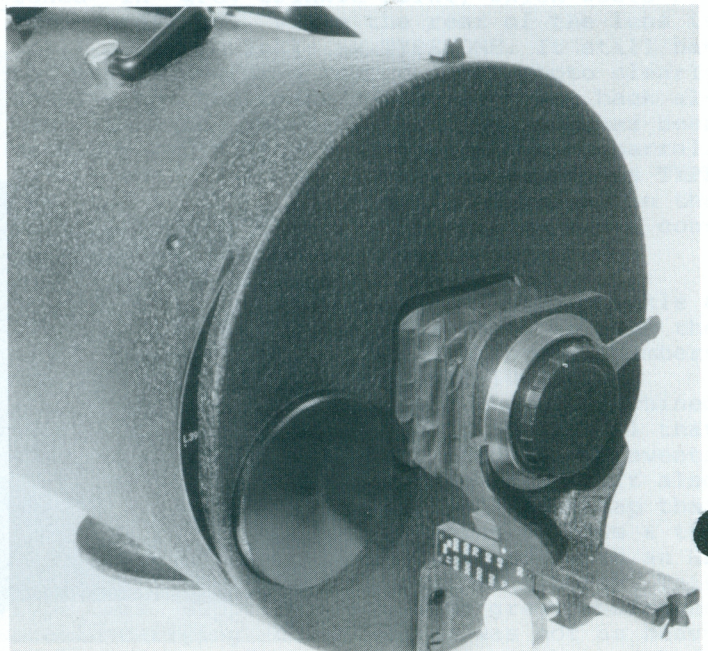
Finally we come to the problem lens. This lens appears three times in Cooper & Abbott's later books and is even identified once as a 500mm lens! This all black lens has always been thought to be an early prototype, but it shares many more features with TYPE THREE & TYPE FOUR lenses than with the TYPE ONE/TWO!! It is likely an attempt to produce a lighter lens. It is finished in crinkle & satin black has a machined stop for the shade and has provision for the large rear cap, although the mountings do differ slightly. The lens has no handles, which is probably because of the fact the body was machined to a lighter profile to save weight. This lens was made in RF mount. Interestingly it is shown in one photo with a prototype 350mm lens! There is also a change in the front mirror mount and the lens retaining & identification ring. It is not possible to read the serial number. I believe that despite the appearance of this lens the same basic body casting was used.

I have included photos supplied by Don Sellers & Bob Rotoloni of the "new" black lenses recently discovered and a list of every photo of this lens I am aware of. Certainly this is the rarest of the later production lenses. If the numbers do start with 100631, which would follow Nikon's practice, then lens 100648, being the highest seen to date, suggests that only "18" units were manufactured in RF mount!! I have used my lens and I've discovered that it has better contrast and sharpness than that found on later Nikon Mirrors. It was truly an amazing design!

A view of the very different rear face of the black version. Compare this with the photos in my book and in NHS-4, which show a later lens that has clips to attach a rear cap that this version lacks. Also note that this lens has a crinkle finish over its entire surface instead of the satin black front & rear surfaces found on the later lens.

SOURCE MATERIAL FOR THE 1000/F6.3 NIKKOR

- 1.) "The Nikon Rangefinder Camera", R. Rotoloni Hove Foto Books. 1983..Page 152-153.
- 2.) "The Nikon System", Jeremy Haworth, Henry Greenwood & Co., 1969, Pages 81-85. This work provides a really complete review of the rangefinder version used with the removable NF tube.
- 3.) "The Nikon Journal", Nikon Historical Soc. June 1984, article by R. Rotoloni pages 5-8. This expands on the original work in his book and includes very good photos of lens #100648.
- 4.) "The Nikon F/Nikkormat Handbook, Cooper & Abbott, Amphoto Books, 1968. Pages 4-2, 4-34, 5-72, 5-73. Page 4-34 shows the 1000 being used at the '64 Olympics, and four lenses are shown. Pages 5-72 & 73- 2 lenses are shown, both the transition Type 2 at the bottom of the page and a later Type 4 at the top. It is interesting to note the Type 2 has a white shade. Optical formula shown on page 5-73.
- 5.) Nikon Ad, "Camera-35 Oct. 1961". "The man with a Nikon F is master of all he surveys". This ad shows what appears to be #100638, and it is clearly an all black TYPE ONE!
- 6.) "Official Nikon F/Nikkorex F Manual", 196 Amphoto. Page 50-51. These are the photos where the prototype all black is called both a 500mm/f5 and a 1000/f6.3!
- 7.) "Nikon/Nikkormat Handbook", Cooper, 1974, Amphoto, page 1-20. Prototype all black shown with a prototype 350mm. No numbers are readable.



SERIAL #	BODY COLOR	MACHINED FOR SHADE	SHADE COLOR	REAR CAP	MOUNT	CASTING #	HANDLES	CASE
100635 ROLOLONI	BLACK CRINKLE	NO	BLACK	NO	RF	10	YES	NO
100637 SELLERS	BLACK CRINKLE	NO	BLACK	NO	RF	6	YES	NO
100XXX	GREY/BL. CRINKLE	NO	WHITE	NO	RF	NA	YES	NA
100642	GREY CRINKLE BLACK ** ENDS	YES	BLACK	YES	RF	8 or 3 ***	YES	YES
100643 RUBIN	SAME AS ABOVE	YES	BLACK	YES	RF	NA	YES	YES
100648 KRUGHOFF	SAME AS ABOVE	YES	BLACK	YES	RF	9	YES	YES
631020 ANGLE	SAME AS ABOVE	YES	BLACK	YES	F*	NA	YES	YES
631035 RUBIN	SAME AS ABOVE	YES	BLACK	YES	F	NA	YES	YES
631047 KRUGHOFF	SAME AS ABOVE	YES	BLACK	YES	F	NA	YES	YES

*-This lens was converted from F mount to RF mount after manufacture.

** -This lens and those that follow have a grey crinkle finished barrel with satin black ends to distinguish them from #100XXX, which has a grey crinkle barrel and a black crinkle finished rear surface.

***-The casting number can be read as either a 3 or an 8.

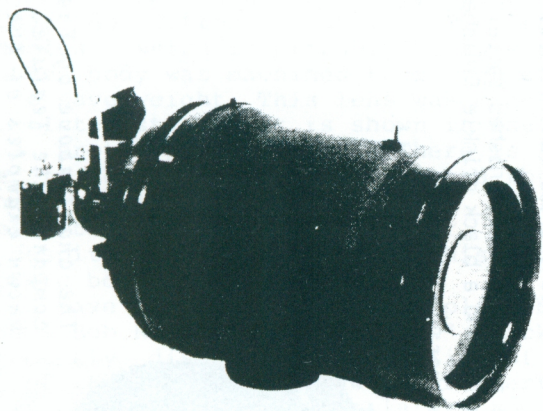


The chart above by Fred Krughoff compares the features of all the known examples of the "1000" for which we have any factual information at this time. The photo on the left illustrates the shade & cap in the stored position.



The following information is in the form of a supplement to Fred's comprehensive coverage. The photos of the 2 black lenses in this article were supplied by member Don Sellers. In addition, I have reproduced on the following pages most of the material listed in his bibliography plus two additional sources. They are the first official dealer sheets on the Nikon F that were distributed and which also cover the SP, which was still in production. The second item is from a very early Nikon F brochure which shows a TYPE TWO lens and also uses as its back cover the very same photo in the Nikon ad that Fred mentions. By the way, I have used this very ad for the rear cover of this Journal to tie in with the article.

All of the information on the early all black lenses is new since publication of my book. When I was writing it I knew of the existence of the black version from the photos mentioned in this article. However, at that time no actual lenses were known to me nor any verified serial numbers, thus the black type was not shown in the book. This article is the result of continuing research into all aspects of the RF system that is a joint effort of various members of the Society and has, in the last five years, uncovered an immense amount of new information and facts. I would like to thank Fred and Don for making this article possible.

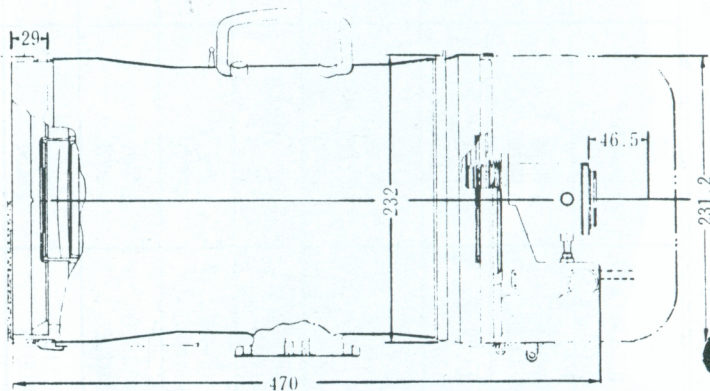


The photo above is the one that appears in the 1974 edition of the Nikon/Nikkormat handbook on page 1-20. Note the lack of handles & the satin black front & rear rims. It has a different sight, a machined stop for a shade, a different identification ring up front and, what appears to be a slightly altered shape to the barrel itself. At the right is a drawing of the later grey version seen in the 1st Nikon Handbook from 1968. Note the outline of the rear cap & the tiny pedestal under the NF tube mentioned in the article.

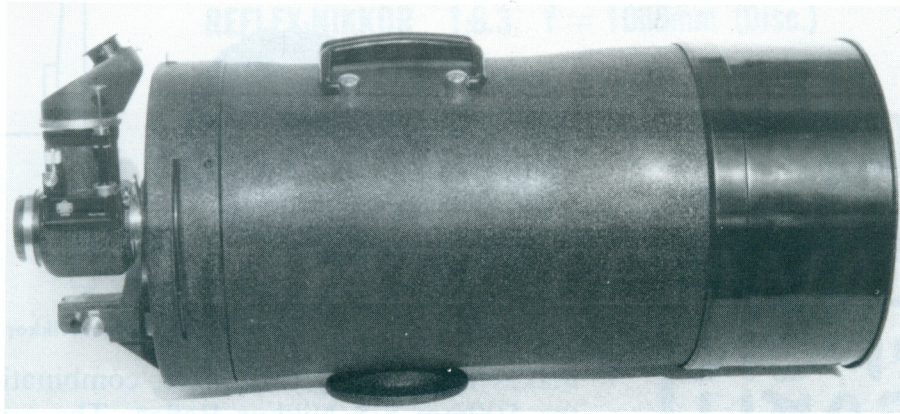


"Big Bertha" catadioptric lenses used with Nikon cameras for sports photography at 1964 Olympic games in Japan.

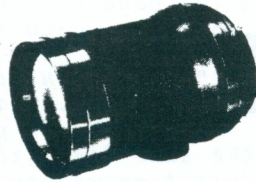
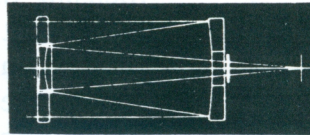
This photo is on page 4-34 of the 1st Nikon Handbook. A total of four 1000mm Nikkors can be seen. Three are of the TYPE 3 (or 4) while the fourth lens (barely visible) appears to have a white shade.



Dimensions of Reflex-Nikkor 1:6.3 f=1000mm.



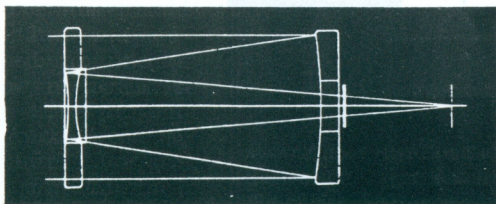
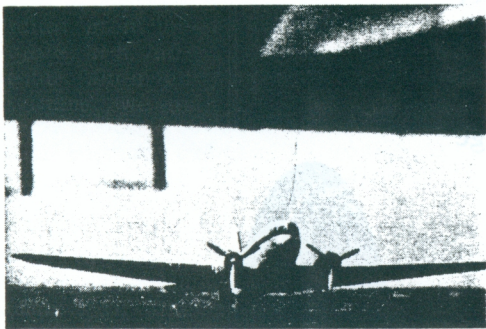
Above is #100637 with shade mounted. There is no stop and this shade will literally slide back to the handles! At right is the illustration that appears in the original Nikon F dealer sheets. It lacks handles and appears identical to that seen on page 6. Below is from an early Nikon F pamphlet. This lens is the TYPE TWO mentioned in the article. It appears identical to the black lens EXCEPT that the barrel is grey crinkle and the shade has been painted white! See page 9!!



1000mm f6.3 REFLEX-NIKKOR

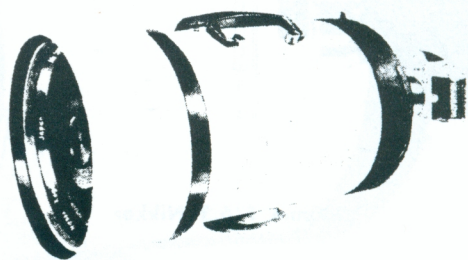
Supplied in fitted metal case, with front and rear caps and lens hood.

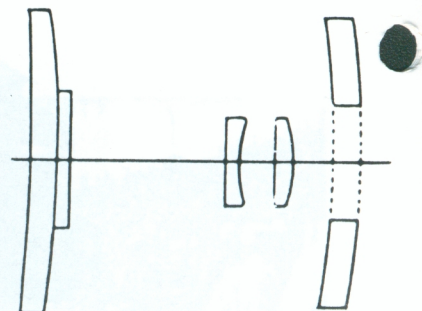
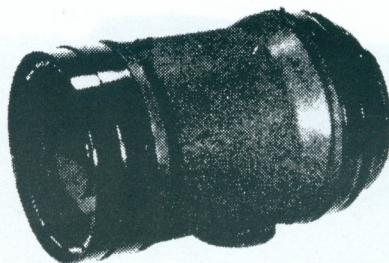
LN195—A high resolution super-telephoto providing 20x magnification with a 2.5° angle of view. Reflecting type. Features 3-elements; stops to f22; closest focusing distance is 100 feet. Has 4 built-in interchangeable filters.



Reflex-Nikkor 1000mm F: 6.3

Catadioptric system. Stopped down to F: 22 by means of built-in neutral density filters. Picture angle: 2°30'. Closest focus distance: 100ft. Attachment size: screw-in 52mm P=1mm. Built-in color filters on revolver. Preset diaphragm. Weight: 10 kg. Supplied with slip-on hood and metal carrying case.





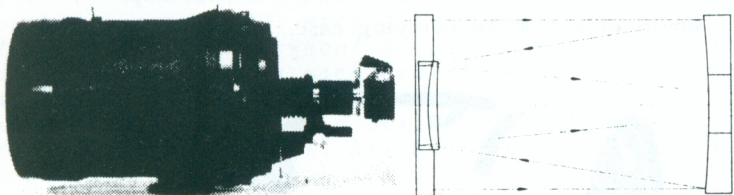
500mm f/5 Reflex-Nikkor

makes an amazingly compact combination mirror and lens, the 500mm f/5 Nikkor Reflex. The optical system, known as a *catadioptric*, allows this sensationally long focal length to be hand-held at reasonable shutter speeds since it's only 7¾ inches long and weighs but 3¼ pounds. Its closest focusing distance is 50 ft. It comes complete with 5 screw-in filters that fit the rear of the lens. Because it is exactly the same focal length as the all-glass 500mm Nikkor lens, it covers the same 5° angle. This is truly the sports or naturalist photographer's dream lens.

This is the page that Fred mentions where the 1000mm is also used to illustrate the 500mm f/5 Mirror lens!! It is page 51 in the book entitled "Official Nikon F/Nikkorex F Manual" published in 1962. Again it is the same handleless lens seen on page 6! The bottom photo is the same lens from a different point of view. This time we can see that a Nikon F has been mounted using an NF tube.

1000MM f/6.3 NIKKOR: THE LONGEST

By using a reflecting principle employing two mirrors as in giant telescopes, Nippon Kogaku has evolved a super compact but super long tele lens of fantastic performance. It covers a field of view of only 2.5°, focuses as close as 100 ft., accepts a slip-on lens hood and four 52mm screw-in filters on an internal revolving filter disc. Yellow, red, orange

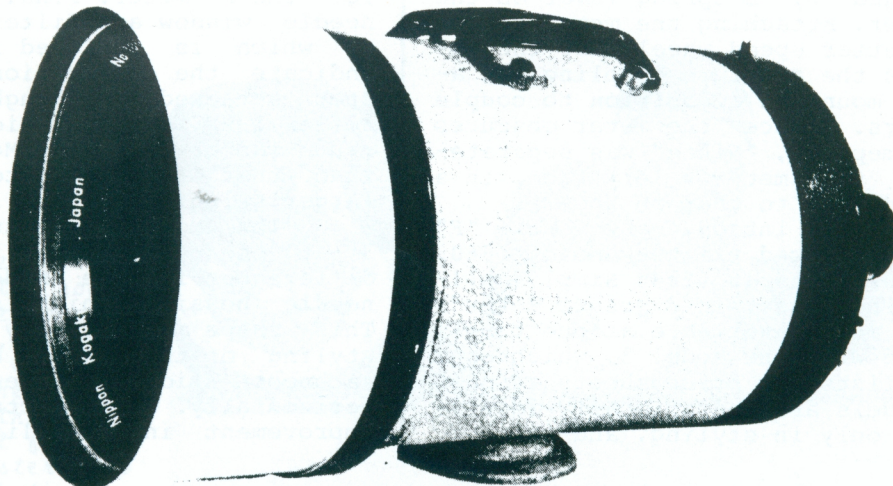
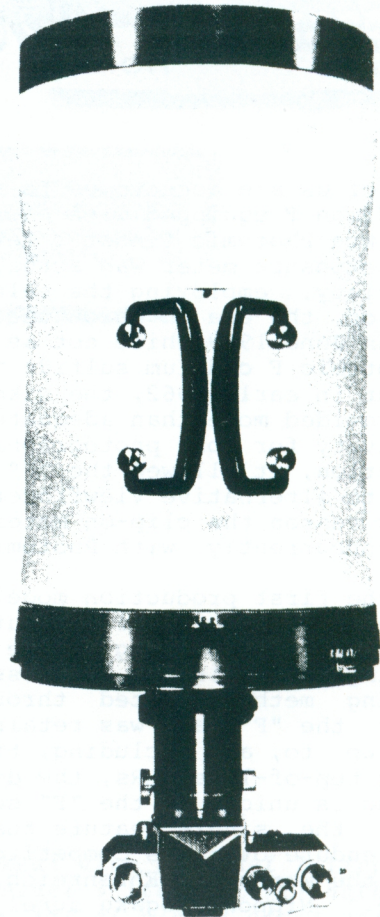


1000mm f/6.3 Nikkor



REFLEX-NIKKOR 1:6.3 f = 1000mm (Disc.)

The famous page from the first Nikon Handbook by Cooper & Abbott! The lens on the bottom is the TYPE TWO version. You can see that it is identical to the TYPE ONE black lens EXCEPT that the shade has been painted white save for a narrow black band at its rear, and the barrel is grey crinkle, while the rear edge is still black crinkle! This lens would come after #100637 but before #100642!!! How many could have been made? One, or two or three?? The upper lens is either a TYPE 3 or 4 since we cannot tell if the NF tube is permanent or not, which is really the only way to differentiate between them. This is the type seen in both my book and NHS-4 and have been seen with numbers between #100642 & #100648 in RF count!! How many could have been made of this type??



NIKON "F"

CLIP-ON METERS

BY CALVIN K. HO

Most of us are accustomed to seeing the versatile Nikon F equipped with one or another of the Nikon Photomic finders. Yet, the original "F" exposure meter was actually of the clip-on variety, employing the selenium cell technology of the era in which the Nikon "F" premiered in June 1959. While not as high tech as the Photomic F cadmium sulfide meter that would appear in early 1962, the Nikon F clip-on meter provided more than adequate accuracy and sensitivity for most photographic purposes. In addition, it allowed the "F" to retain metering with alternative viewfinders attached. For this reason the clip-on meter was made available concurrently with Photomic finders until 1968.

From the first production models the "F" was equipped with the familiar shutter wheel pin and notched aperture ring on the Auto-Nikkors allowing controls to be cross-coupled. This coupling method lasted throughout the lifespan of the "F", and was retained in the F2 series up to, and including, the F2SB in 1976! Among top-of-line SLRs, the dual external coupling is unique to the "F" series, and is probably the single feature that allowed the "F" to endure over its competitors, and to go on, in the words of Ehrenreich, "defying obsolescence." Nippon Kogaku surely realized the importance of their cross-coupling system for it was heavily patented, explaining why no other camera has this singularly Nikon feature.

Nippon Kogaku produced three models of the clip-on meter for the "F". All of them secure onto the front nameplate by means of metal claws engaged by a spring lever on the side of the meter. Attaching the meter places the secondary shutter speed wheel over the camera's and sets the aperture coupling pin above the lens mount in a position to couple with Auto-Nikkors. Since the meter obscures the camera's nameplate, "Nikon" was separately engraved on the meter's left face, in a smaller font identical to that on the SP!

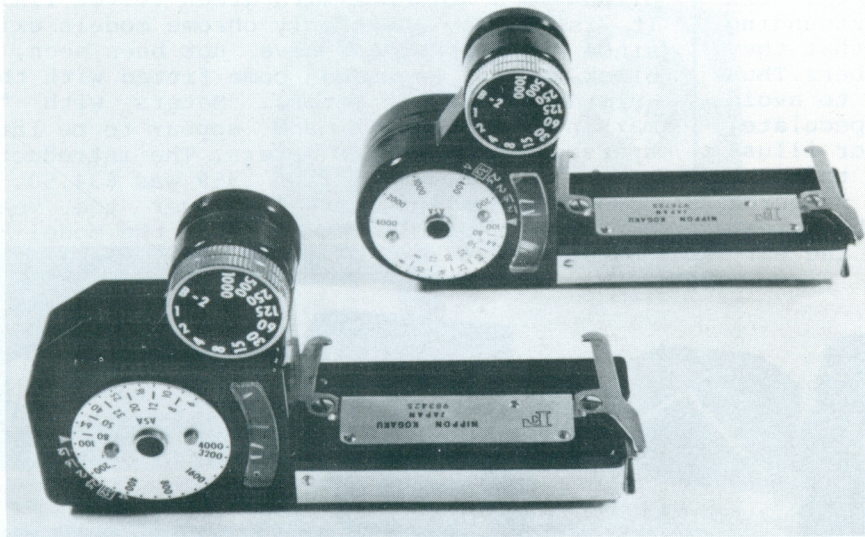
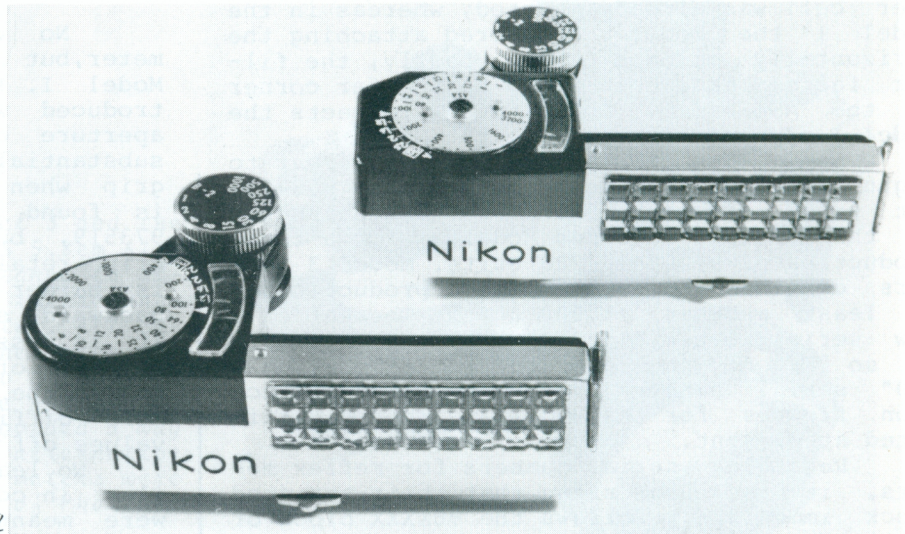
The Model I was introduced with the "F" in 1959 and was produced til the end of 1960. (Actually, the meter was at first simply called the "Nikon Photoelectric Exposure Meter", being the only model available at the time). It was replaced with the Model 3, which continued to be listed in price sheets through 1967. The two models are operationally identical and differ only in styling, and as such,

they are the subjects in this first of two articles. The second article will feature the lesser known Model 2, another version produced concurrently with the Model I that lacked several features. Less information is available for this model, for it was apparently never listed in price sheets, nor advertised in any other way.

The distinguishing feature of the Model I meter is its rounded needle housing. Even though production of the Model I & RF meters overlapped several years, they bear no resemblances and share no external hardware such as dials, needle housing, or even the meter cell panel, which is honey-combed on the RF meter, but comprised of an array of very small squares on the "F" version. In addition to the major innovation of aperture coupling, the "F" meter offered a number of other improvements over the RF variety. The selenium cell is larger, allowing 25% greater sensitivity, and the pop-open front metal cover normally used in bright light is missing. Instead, the Model I is equipped with an internal shunt that automatically switches between low and high sensitivities, depending on the shutter and aperture settings. The meter houses a single indicator needle and two guide forks--one in silver for low sensitivity, and one in gold for high sensitivity. To use the meter one simply bracketed the needle with either indicator fork by setting shutter speed or aperture, and that was it! Provision is made for a plastic translucent incident attachment that slides horizontally over the meter cell, and the Model I accepts the booster identical to that for the RF meter. Finally, etched next to the needle window are filter factor markings, one of which is enclosed in an etched square to indicate the correction factor with the booster attached. Although the boosters for the reflex & RF meters are identical, the enhancement factor for the Model I (3.2X) is lower than that of the RF meter (4X) because of the larger selenium cell.

The Model I was superseded by the Model 3 at the beginning of 1961. The most notable difference in the Model 3 lies in the meter needle housing, which is angular and clipped. This shape more closely parallels the angular styling of the Nikon F body. The incident attachment slides on vertically rather than horizontally. This actually offered a subtle improvement in usability, for the vertical

Front view of Model I (front left) & Model 3 (rear right) clip-on meters. They differ primarily only in cosmetic details, such as the rounded needle housing of the Model I and positioning of the filter factors. They are otherwise operationally identical



Rear view of Model I (top right) and Model 3 (lower left). Both meters had a set of pincer claws designed to attach securely onto the camera's name plate.

A comparison of the Model I & RF meters. The meter housing is slightly more compact in the reflex meter. Although the reflex and RF versions were co-produced, they hardly resemble one another! The only common external feature seems to be the booster clip on the left end of both.

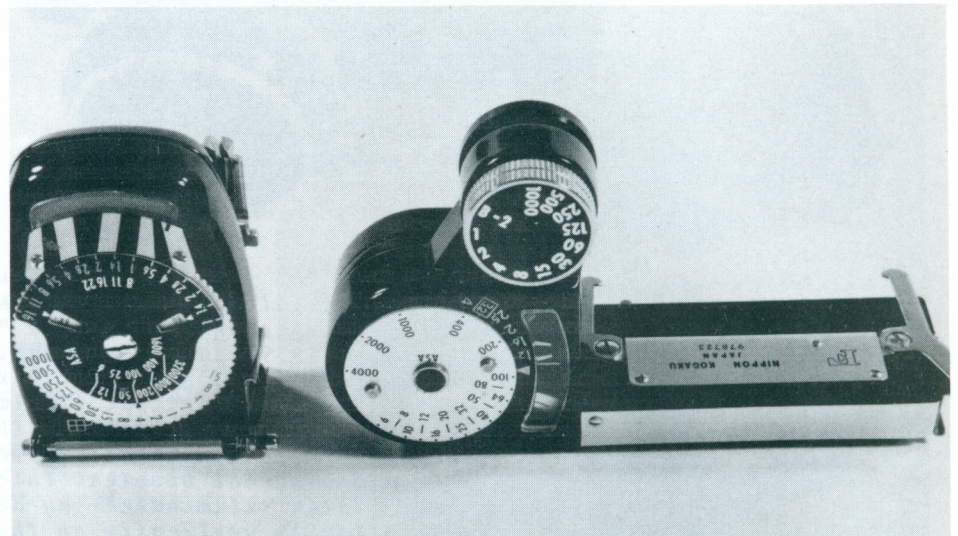


plate could still be attached when the booster cell was already mounted, whereas in the Model I the booster hindered attaching the horizontally mounted plate. Lastly, the filter factors have been moved to the far corner of the ASA dial. In all other respects the Model 3 appears identical to the Model I.

Serial numbers for the Model I appear to begin at 970001 and go up to at least 978723, but stop somewhere below 980780, (the number of the earliest recorded Model 3) for a total production of 9,000-10,000 units. Model 3 numbers continue to 991894 for a production of at least another 11,000 units. Thereafter a new serial number block 20XXXX is seen. There is so far only one recorded example bearing a "20" serial number prefix, so total production figures for the Model 3 cannot be estimated at present.

Regarding serial numbers for reflex meters, it is interesting that their assigned block immediately follows the 96XXXX block of late RF meters, possibly explaining why Nikon changed over to the 7-digit RF meters. According to this theory, the 97XXXX series of Model Is were made concurrently with the 96XX RF meters around 1959-60, and the astounding numbers of RF meters produced meant that they soon would spill into the reflex numbers. Thus the decision to add another digit to avoid serial number overlap. To further speculate, if the last 6-digit RF meter was, for illustration purposes, 963000 (96-3000), then the first 7-digit meter may have been numbered 9623001 (96-2-3001). Interestingly, the latest recorded 6-digit meter is 962527, and the earliest 7-digit is 9623521!

No variations are known for the Model 3 meter, but there is one minor variation in the Model I. In the earliest version that was introduced with the "F" in 1959, the meter's aperture coupling pin is attached to a more substantial thumb notch, making it easier to grip when mating it to the lens. This feature is found on meters numbered up to at least 973519, but was later reduced to a pointed grip retained on the Model 3, which actually is harder to grasp. Why Nikon would take this backward step in ergonomic design isn't clear. It is possible that since the grip sits right on top of, & partially obscures the aperture #s on the lens, the larger grip could make it more difficult for the user to read aperture values off the lens.

No leather case was provided, since, similar in concept to the Mini-35 RF finder, they were meant to fit in the everready case while attached to the camera. Indeed, many have come with Nikon F outfits mounted on the camera. Bought separately, the Model I and 3 were supplied in a gold box with green velvet lining. It is likely that only chrome models exist, since black meters have not been seen, and black Nikon Fs have come fitted with their original chrome meters. Meters with "EP" markings are known and appear to be interspersed with non-EP meters. The introductory price of the Model I in 1959 was \$34.50. The price gradually increased over the years, with the last listed price of the Model 3 at \$39.00 in 1967.



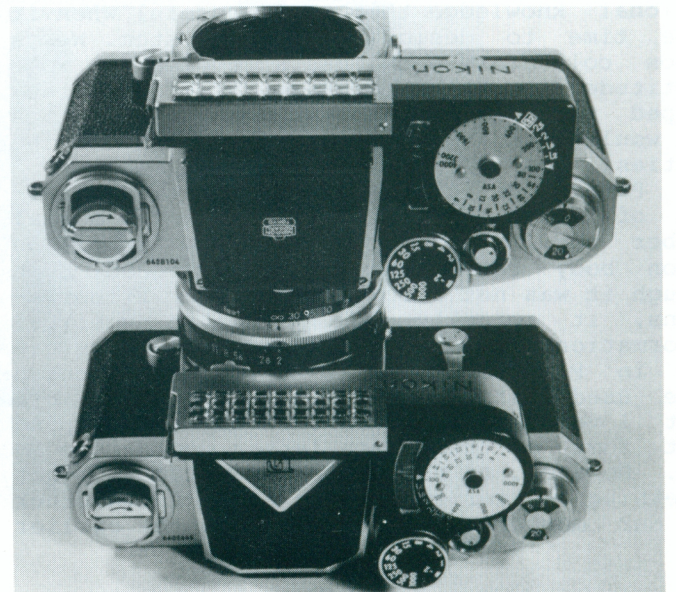
An early Nikon "F" fitted with a boosted Model I and the first version of the Nikkor-S 5cm f2.0 lens. This is what a metered "F" outfit purchased in 1959 would look like. If the booster attachment looks familiar to RF fans, its because it is the identical item! When the booster is attached to the Model I, the horizontal incident plate cannot be removed without first detaching the booster. This inconvenience was later eliminated by designing the plate to slide on vertically on the 3.

Waist level Nikon "F" with a Model 3 and the first version of the fast Nikkor-S 5.8cm f1.4 lens. The clip-on meters were designed to allow the viewfinders & lenses to be interchanged without having to detach the meter. All camera operations can be used with the meter attached, and even the meter's zero adjustment screw, which lies below the needle housing, is still accessible. Because it provided a way to retain coupled metering with alternative viewfinders attached, the clip-on meters were still available during the era of Photomic metering up until 1968.



Nikon clip-on meters came fitted in plush green velveteen lined boxes. The same type of gold box was provided for the Model 1, but was marked "Nikon Exposure Meter" but without reference to the model number because no other meter was available for the "F" at the time.

A comparison of Models 1 & 3 mounted on Nikon "F"s. Fitted on the camera, they provided a compact shooting arrangement, and added only 4oz. of additional weight. The camera ever-ready case for the "F" was designed with extra space on top to accommodate the fitted meter, and therefore, no separate case was provided for the meter itself.



THE EARLIEST NIKKORS... ILLUSTRATED!!

BY HAYATO UEYAMA

Back in NHS-10 there appeared an article by member Peter Dechert, best known for his concise and authoritative history of the entire Canon rangefinder series, detailing the various types of NIKKOR optics that were made for the earliest Canons. The appropriate title was "The Earliest Nikkors", since these lenses, though made in Canon bayonet or screw mount, represent the earliest photographic optics for 35mm cameras made by Nippon Kogaku, long before the Nikon I arrived. As a matter of fact the first normals made for their new "NIKON" were simply re-mountings of the same f2.0 & f3.5 lenses made for the earlier Canon bodies during the short "marriage" of Nippon Kogaku & Seiki Kogaku.

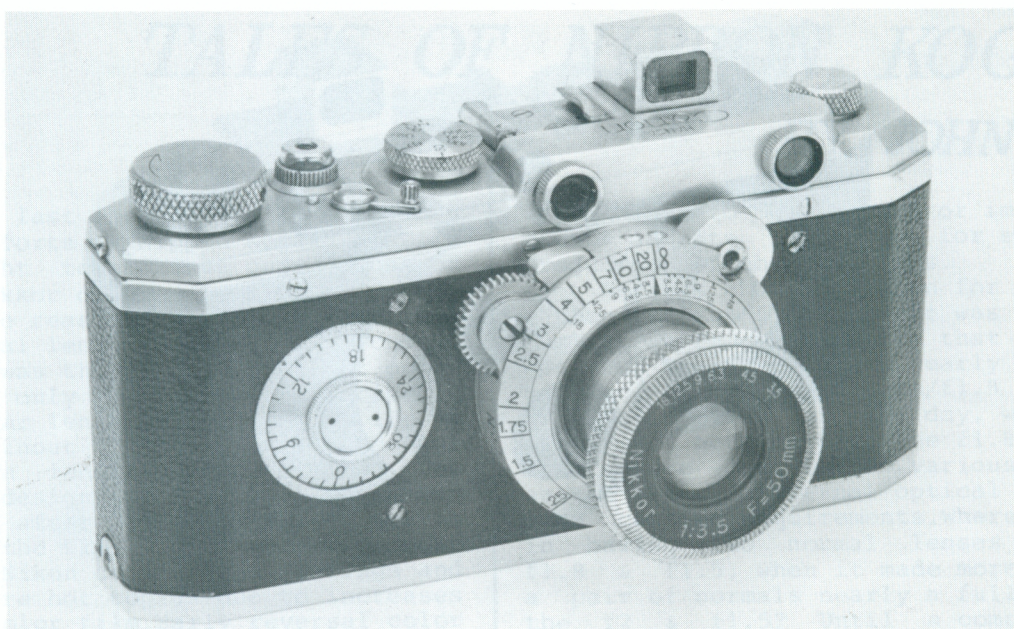
It is this relationship that bridges the gap between Canon and Nikon collectors and increases our interest in these lenses. Although none can ever be mounted on your favorite S2, the fact that they represent the ancestors of the lens line you are very familiar with, assures their place in Nikon history and in the Nikon Journal. No study of the history of N-K can be complete without detailed coverage of their optics and optical skill, and no such coverage can be called objective without allowing for the fact that our famous Nikkors did not just come out of nowhere on the Nikon I in 1947! There had been a long period of development, designing and testing that resulted in the Canon-Nikkors and that gave N-K additional knowledge that proved useful when it came time to design their own system. We as Nikon collectors and users today owe some gratitude to these earliest Nikkors for they helped pave the way for the many fine optics we would find available for our Nikons in the fifties.

Peter's article was a very detailed listing of each type of lens arranged by serial number and, in many cases, the number of the Canon body to which they were matched. Even though it was not accompanied by any illustrations, it actually contained more numerical information on these early lenses than was given in Peter's book. The fact that no photos were used left room for a follow up article that I've wanted to do for some time hoping that some of these rare lenses would come my way. However, to date none have. But I've got something better than I had hoped for. Another of our members is very much into the earlier

Canons and actually collaborated with Peter on his book. He is Mr. Hayato Ueyama and he is responsible for the absolutely beautiful set of photos in this article. Using Peter's article and book as a guide, it becomes evident that some of these lenses, to say nothing of the cameras themselves, are very rare and unusual and exist today in extremely limited numbers. But they do exist and some of the best remaining specimens will be illustrated in these pages. Each is mounted on an equally unusual body and in many cases the original camera to which it was mated. In the case of the bayonet Canons, the normals were about all that were available and sets found today would represent an original pairing of lens & body that have survived all these years as a unit. All in all, the photos in this article, and any that follow, illustrate not only some of the rarest of Canons, but also some of the most difficult to find and historically important Nikkor optics in existence today, and help form a bridge back to the very beginning of the relationship between 35mm photography and Nippon Kogaku, K.K.

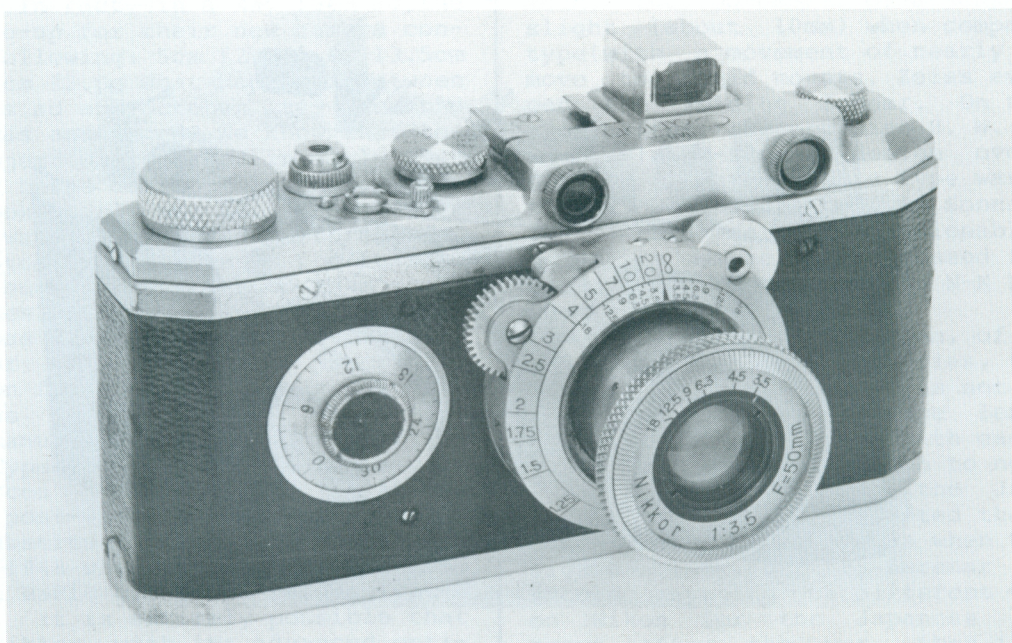


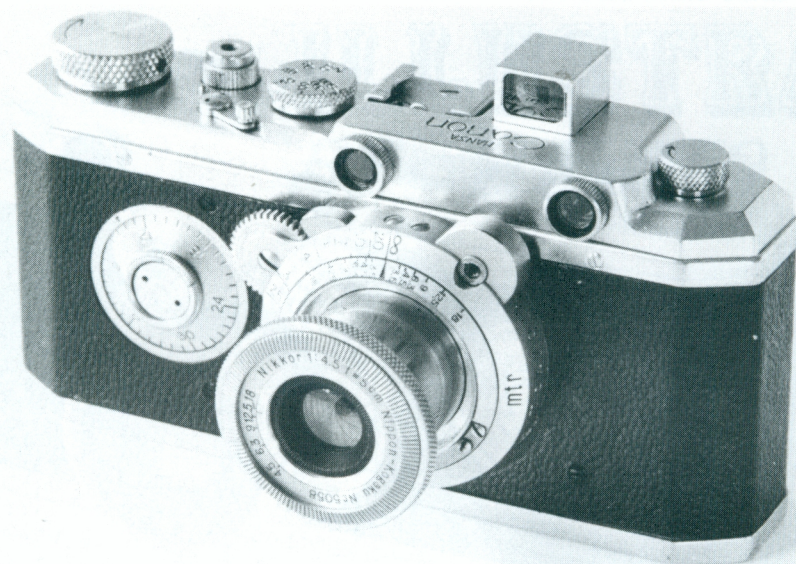
A close-up view of the special Nikon designed bayonet focusing mount used on the Hansa and Seiki Canons. A similar inner bayonet mount would be used much later on Nikon's own camera!



The above is a very early Hansa Canon with an N-K mount #129. The lens is one of the earliest $f/3.5$ Nikkors and has the unusual "black face". It is so early that there is no serial number on the lens itself! According to Peter Dechert, the first numbered lenses begin at about #50501 indicating that N-K believed that they had produced approximately 500 normal lenses before deciding to number each individual lens. However, most collected black face Nikkors are so early that they lack serial numbers.

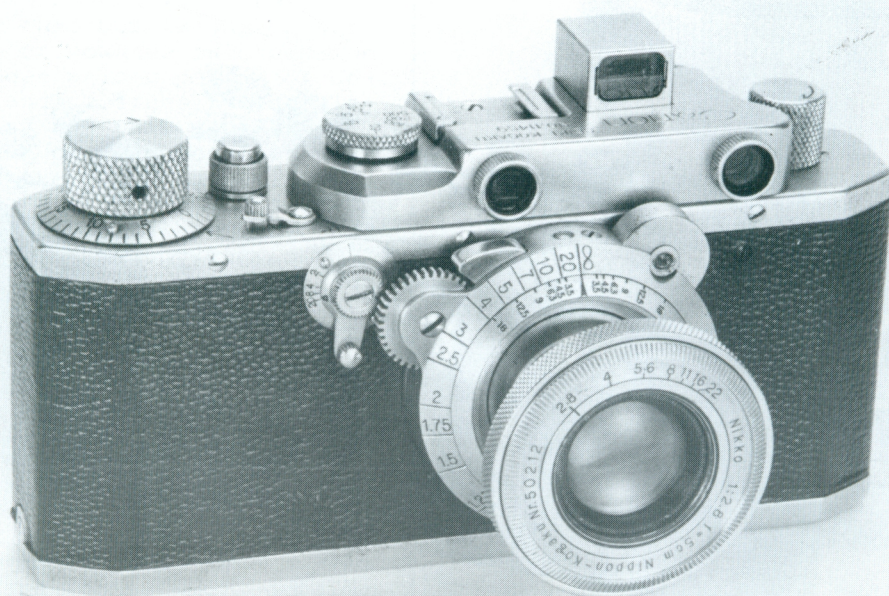
Below is an even earlier numbered Hansa Canon with N-K mount #68! It is fitted with a rare chrome finished $f/3.5$ Nikkor which still lacks a serial number. Even fewer un-numbered $f/3.5$ lenses exist in chrome face than in the black face. While the above camera had a metal mask on the front of the viewfinder, the lower body is fitted with a finder that includes the field of view covered by a 35mm focal length lens! However, only one such lens has shown up to date, and it is in the collection of the JCII Museum in Tokyo!





Above is yet another Hansa Canon but with the 50mm f/4.5 Nikkor mounted. It is lens #5058, which, following Nikon's usual practice, may be either lens #8 or #58, in this series! Note the superb condition of this example.

Below is Canon S #11459 with Nikkor f/2.8 lens #50212. The f/2.8 lens is an unusual item in its own right, but this example is even more interesting for the fact that this lens is mis-engraved! Note that the lens face reads "NIKKO" and not "NIKKOR"!! A double rarity!!



IN THE SHADOW OF FUJI...

TALES OF NIPPON KOGAKU!!

BY JOHN BAIRD

Following last issue's article on early lens coating efforts at Nippon Kogaku, K.K., it seems only right to continue our discussion on post-war Nikkor optics. As mentioned earlier, one of the reasons N-K based its prewar high speed normal lenses for the Canon camera on the Sonnar, was that this particular optical formula had only 6 air-to-glass surfaces. Now, for pre-war lenses this was very important, since without modern anti-reflection coatings, camera lenses made with the more complex Gauss design have less contrast than those patterned after the Tessar based German Sonnar. But by the time Nippon Kogaku brought out its first Nikon camera lens coatings and fast lenses were hot topics due to increases in the use of color film. Early reversal color films with their low ASA speeds forced camera makers to develop faster & better lenses. So by the late 1940's the push was on at Nippon Kogaku to develop an alternative wide aperture lens to that of the standard 50mm/f2 Nikkor. Hence, enter the rare 50mm/f1.8 lens! The only thing which is more unusual than the 1.8 itself is why Nippon Kogaku failed to mass produce it. Perhaps we can resolve a few questions concerning this lens.

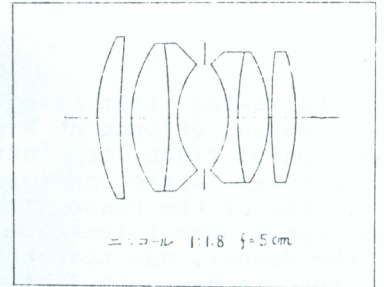
First of all, based on available information, N-K apparently had every intention of placing the 50mm/1.8 into production with the 50mm/2.0 Nikkor. In fact, in a May 1949 ad, the Nikon lens line-up for their new camera consisted of the following: 5cm f2, f1.8, 13.5cm f4, and the 8.5cm f2. So what happened between the time of this ad and October 1949 when the 50mm/1.5 lens was announced? We know that the Nikkor 1.8 project was started in early 1948 when the Gauss based design for the lens was completed. It took nearly one full year before Nippon Kogaku was able to produce three, and only three, prototype f1.8 lenses for testing purposes. Why such a long time to make these few trial lenses? One explanation might be Nippon Kogaku was unable to obtain enough optical glass for the f1.8 design. After all, even the common f2.0 lens had three post-war optical formulas due to the fact the factory was unable to manufacture BaF10 glass for the preferred f2 Type-A design. The shortage of this glass forced N-K to make modifications to the original post-war 50mm/f2. In the Type-C version, a substitute glass (BaF9) was used until June of 1948 when the factory was able to produce more BaF10 glass and resume Type-A production. So, it is entirely possible that the 50mm/f1.8 Nikkor, with its advanced optical design, required glass that Nippon Kogaku

was unable to manufacture or import in sufficient amounts to allow for economical mass production of this new lens.

Perhaps another reason for the discontinuation of the f1.8 project was that the maximum aperture was nearly that of the f2. And besides, the f1.8 was nearly the same speed as the newly arrived 50mm/f1.5 lens, which, by all definitions of the day, was a very fast lens! So, here we have the f1.8--difficult to manufacture due to the various types of rare earth glass, internal optical construction & lens coating requirements. Where's the bargain in having two normal lenses with speeds of f1.8 & f1.5, when it made more sense to have a pair of normals nearly a full stop apart as the f2 & f1.5? Until a comparison test is done between the 1.8 & 2.0 Nikkors, one could speculate that the performance of the 1.8 was not that much better, if at all, than the f2, which had already won great praise from post-war camera fans for its sharpness & contrast. It is interesting to note that when N-K designed the f1.5, and later the f1.4, they settled on the Sonnar design for both! This fact tends to support the position that the Gauss design, in N-K's opinion, did not equal the Sonnar based 50mm/f2.0 Nikkor.

Finally the demise of the f1.8 might be found in its physical length. In a folding mount the movement of a Sonnar type lens is slight (about 10mm) when compared to a Gauss type (with a movement of nearly 18mm). With the move to rigid mounts, Zeiss eventually dropped the folding Sonnar. On the other hand, even after the optician H. W. Lee worked the Gauss-Planar-Summar design over in 1920, the overall length of this type was still greater than the Tessar derived Sonnar. Perhaps N-K found this feature objectionable when compared to its compact Sonnar based f2 Nikkor. Perhaps this was the reason N-K finally went to the rigid mount lenses.

For whatever reason, of all the lenses made for the Nikon RF series, the f1.8 has to be the rarest. But all is not lost for those supporters of Gauss type lenses. As in the case of Leica & Contax, with each company taking a different approach to normals...Leitz-Gauss & Zeiss-Sonnar...the Japanese were no different. As Nikon adopted the Sonnar types, Canon sided with Gauss when Hiroshi Ito designed the 50/f1.8 Serenar in 1951. Why should anything be different when Canon took on Nikon for the Japanese 35mm RF system crown after the war, than it had been with Leitz and Zeiss before the war?



V-⑧ 「カメラ」誌・昭和24年5月号の広告。50ミリとしてF2とF1.8が並記されている。

V-⑨ 50ミリF1.8のレンズ構成。

Reproduced above is the May 1949 ad mentioned in John's article in which the 50mm $f/1.8$ lens is actually mentioned. One glaring omission in this ad is the 3.5cm $f/3.5$ lens which, based on all our information, existed well before this date! However, the important point here is that the $f/1.8$ lens is actually mentioned in print, and its release must have been at least contemplated at this time! On the right is the actual optical formula of the 5cm $f/1.8$ lens which, as mentioned in the text, is of the Gauss type and not a Sonnar formula.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From Walter Bradley...

Let me begin by telling you how much I look forward to receiving each issue of the "NHS" Journal. I read the description of the convention with notable envy since I couldn't quite arrange to be there. I have a modest collection of Nikon equipment and have enjoyed attending local camera shows for years. I have decided to set up a table myself at the September show in Houston. I don't have a lot to sell, so I plan also to display some of my Nikon collection as "not for sale". I'm writing to you to see whether it would be useful and appropriate for me to represent the Society, insofar as displaying copies of our Journal & inviting people to join. If this seems reasonable to you is there such a thing as an official application form for the NHS? If so how to I get a supply for my show? I hope to have some sort of banner for my table, and might want to use the NHS logo, but only with your written approval. In this regard I worry whether the NHS should get legal protection for the name and logo to protect against possible unauthorized use...an example is some kind of "rip off" promotion. (The Convention items made by the members are fine...I wish I had one of the T-shirts!) But it is something to think about. Thanks again for publishing such a fine journal.

Some answers are needed here. First of all, in response to Walter's letter, I have had some professionally typeset and printed official NHS application forms prepared. I can make an amount of these available to ANY member who feels that he can help the Society by taking them to shows in various sections of the country, and the world for that matter, and displaying them before the public. It strikes me as a very efficient form of promotion and I'd appreciate a member giving up some very valuable table space for such a venture. I've had 500 forms already printed up and welcome any further offers such as Walter's. As for the matter of protecting our name and logo I feel that I could do this for the name but I'm not so sure about the logo. Remember that the NHS logo consists of the old, and now totally defunct N-K logo, topped by our 3 letters. I am not sure that something like this can be protected but would welcome any thoughts on the subject by the members. Do we have any lawyers in the Society?? (RJR)

LETTERS...(CONT.)

From Akito Tamla...

You already know of the existence of 7-digit 85mm/f2 Nikkors such as #9031155 in Leica SM. Once I saw a 85/f2 in Nikon mount #9031156 in Tokyo Ginza. Another interesting number was in Shutterbug in May 88' & listed as #389252. My records show the 85/f2 as 296xxx then they go to #396xxx, but no batches with #38xxxx! Do you think this is a mis-print? Do you know of any lenses starting with #38x?

Nippon Kogaku engraved most of its lenses in centimeters such as...2.1cm, 2.5cm...13.5cm, 25cm...100cm. The only exception was the very late Olympic 1.4 which is engraved 50mm! But there is another example. The very latest production of the 13.5cm lenses are engraved as 135mm f3.5! It is possible that other lenses of very late production may also be marked in millimeters, but I cannot confirm as yet.

Tamla-san...As your records show I too have no 85mm lenses between the 296 & 396 batches. It is probable that the lens you mention is a mis-print. As for lenses in millimeters I was only aware of the Olympic since I have never seen an example of the very late 135s. Is this the latest lenses that are engraved with both feet and meters?

From Masato Imanishi...

Thank you very much for providing us with the NIKON JOURNAL, which gives us great enjoyment and help with our studies. I think that most of the members were disappointed at the changing of the name of Nippon Kogaku K.K. to just Nikon and I am one who was very disillusioned by this. I had already known of the change & I told many Nikon people not to do it.

In Japan there has been a great tendency among big corporations to change their names & logos for a fresher image and to increase its sales. We call this procedure "CI" (Corporation Identity). To my sorrow, N-K is one who has done "CI".

By the way I was really impressed by the cap and T-shirts that were shared at the 1st. NHS Convention & I think there might be many members who would want to get them. So how about talking to the gentlemen who made them to see if they can make them again and if it is possible let us know in a future issue?

From Mike Symons...

Congratulations are in order! NHS-20 was just fantastic! Loved everyone of the expanded 24 pages. The article on the Stereo was a mouth watering treat. The photos of all the parts of this outfit were simply the most detailed of us have ever seen! I will begin immediately to haunt all pawnshops and garage sales looking for an outfit like this. The Convention portion was very well done and brought back lots of fond memories. Lets do it again in a couple of years. I will be there you can count on that!

From Stephen Gandy...

SOME NIKON MYSTERIES..(For your enjoyment!)
MYSTERY #1..135mm in strange mount in NHS-21. Bill Fraker & I have determined that the lens is in an ALPA mount and is a modification of a Leica screw thread lens. The question is was it done by the factory? My guess is yes, since the adapter finish is identical to the lens barrel. I feel it was a prototype to help gauge the lens' marketability.

MYSTERY #2..Origin of 105/4 RF Nikkor.

As Bob stated in his book, the origins of the 105/4 are puzzling. Why should Nikon introduce a slower lens than its very popular f2.5 at the end of the rangefinder era when they were already slowing production? Since the reflex lenses were adapted from the RF versions the assumption has always been that this was also true for this lens. Maybe not! Imagine yourself a Nikon executive in 1959. The sales success of your new premium pro SLR is forcing a reduction in your old standby rangefinder system. You intend to make your new "F" the most complete system camera ever made with lenses from 21 to 1000. A new reflex 105/2.5 is on the way but suppose the 2.5 is not everyone's cup of tea. Could a market for a lighter, less expensive reflex lens that also focused closer exist? Nikon would test the market. It was recognized as a calculated risk from a marketing standpoint, but then so was the "F"! Nikon was innovatively blazing new corporate trails for itself in 1959. While they were at it they would also test market it in the RF mount. The head of both lenses are identical as far as I can tell, with only the mountings being different. The interesting thing, however, is that the 105/4 lenses with the earlier serial numbers are in REFLEX mount. The RF lenses appear to begin where the reflex type leave off. Since neither were successful in the marketplace, only one run of each was made. If this theory is correct we have an RF lens as an afterthought to a reflex lens, and quite a unique item!

MYSTERY #3..The Nikon SPX.

Years ago I wrote the original Nikon newsletter about a TTL Nikon RF called the SPX which a friend had told me about. Since then I have not been able to confirm the existence of the camera until now. Although I still don't have a picture of it, I consider my source indisputable! Herbert Keppler, former publisher of Modern Photography and author of thousands of articles, has just wrote me that he remembers the SPX! He states that Nikon and Joe Ehrenreich decided to kill the prototype TTL RF to concentrate on the Nikon F!!

Some very interesting thoughts here, Stephen! Sounds to me that there is germ enough for an article, especially on the 105/4. As for the SPX, it was also mentioned by Norman Rothschild in Popular Photography in his monthly column! Nikon SPX where are you!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Classified

WANTED...Nikon Reflex Housing to match 180mm; Nikon SP, black w/motor..1000-1500 British pounds offered for a clean specimen; Also bl. 25mm, 21mm lenshood, RF Illuminator. Good Nikon collections. Complete & immediate payment. P-H van Hasbroeck, 34 Bury Walk, London, SW3 6QB. Tel: 01-352-8494.

WANTED..Any Nikon S with the following serial numbers: 6127706, 6127708, 6127709, 6127710 & 6127712; Also SP w/motor, complete. Cash or trade early, mid & late period Nikon reflex & Leica SM, M & R gear, New, Like New, Unused, Boxed & Unboxed. Rollei 3.5F Planar w/acc., like new, others like new & like new minus. Bob Harris, 1507 Fairway Dr., Dunedin, Florida 34698..Tel: 813-734-4906.

FOR SALE...Nikkor 135/f3.5 in Exakta mount!! Will sell lens alone w/shade & front cap for \$365.00 or will include Exakta VXIIb, prism, Steinheil 55mm auto, 35mm, 135mm/f2.8, cases, magnear, caps, IB & more accessories, ALL in EX+ to MINT- condition for \$565.00. Dave Weiler, Box 95, Geneseo, IL 61254 Tel: 309-944-5488 Eves.

WANTED...Any good clean Nikon RF item wanted. Top prices paid! Please send photo along with price to: Peter Lownds, W.de Zwijgerstraat 24, 3043 VD Rotterdam, Holland.

PLEASE NOTE...

This is a reminder that the next issue of The Journal will contain the first complete membership listing in quite some time. I've had numerous requests for such a list and I feel the time has arrived to run another. However, before I do, I want to make sure that anyone who DOES NOT want to be listed has a chance to inform me before publication. Therefore, if you DO NOT want you name and address listed, you must let me know by December 1, 1988. If I do not hear from you by then I will assume that you have no objections about being listed as a member.

I still have some copies of the latest book on Nikons that was recently published in Germany. At this time I only have half of my original shipment left, which is about 20 books. If you are at all interested in obtaining a copy please let me know as soon as possible. At this time I do not know if there will be a second shipment, so these could be the last ones, unless enough orders arrive to permit my reordering a batch. The prices were listed in NHS-20. So please get your orders in now!

NEW MEMBERS

Danilo Capuani
via S. Spirito, 10
40026 Imola (Bo)
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David L. Clarke
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Warwicks, England CV23 8DQ

Samuel Daniel
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S. Glastonbury, CT 06073

Earl Mann
698 N. Acacia St.
Woodlake, CA 93286

Dr. Charles Still, MD.
2 Culpepper Circle
Columbia, SC 29209

BLACK IS BEAUTIFUL!

PLEASE ADD THE FOLLOWING SERIAL NUMBERS TO OUR LIST OF BLACK NIKON RANGEFINDER BODIES!

6180701 6202595 6219024 6312187 6322176

NEXT ISSUE

The deadline for the next issue of "THE NIKON JOURNAL" will be December 1, 1988. I hope to have more of Mr. Ueyama's fine photos of the earliest Nikkors plus the second part of Calvin Ho's Nikon F meter article. Anyone else wishing to contribute to NHS-22 please have all material to me by this date. Since this is the last JOURNAL before the Holiday Season I would like to take this opportunity to wish all of you a healthy and happy Holidays time.

odds 'n ends

THIS "ODDS N' ENDS" PAGE WILL BE RESERVED IN ALL FUTURE ISSUES OF "THE NIKON JOURNAL" AS A SHOWCASE FOR THE RARE, THE UNUSUAL & OFFBEAT, OR JUST THE OUT OF THE ORDINARY! IF YOU FEEL

THAT YOU POSSESS AN ITEM THAT FULFILLS THESE CRITERIA, PLEASE SEND ME AT LEAST TWO OR MORE VARIED VIEWS OF YOUR ODDITY ALONG WITH ANY INFORMATION THAT WOULD BE OF INTEREST. THANKS!

Nikon FE Action Camera



All specifications of the Nikon FE Action Camera are exactly the same as the regular Nikon FE, except as follows:

- Viewfinder: Fixed eyelevel, high-eyepoint "action finder" using special roof prism; finder magnification is 0.58X; permits viewing of entire viewfield with the eye placed 43mm directly behind viewfinder; Aperture Direct Readout (ADR) not provided
- Metering range: EV 2 to EV 18 with 50mm f/1.4 lens at ASA 100
- Accessory shoe: Not provided
- Flash ready-light in viewfinder: Not provided
- Dimensions: 142.3mm(W) x 112.8mm(H) x 78.2mm(D)
- Weight: 790g (body only)

Note: Because of its large eyepiece, the FE Action Camera is more prone to inflated meter readings due to the influence of backlighting. To minimize the influence, keep your eye as close to the eyepiece as possible.

Pictured above is one of the strangest Nikons ever made. The photo and description sum up its features well, but one has to admit that this is one unique camera. Hopefully its owner will supply us with more information & photos for a future issue of The Journal, but I just couldn't resist running this insert sheet. And we thought Nikon didn't make strange and wonderful items anymore!



The man with a Nikon F is master of all he surveys

There isn't a picture problem he can't tackle; there isn't an assignment he can't handle. He need only reach out to draw upon an almost inexhaustible store of accessories. There are more than twenty interchangeable Nikkor lenses for the Nikon F, including a special micro lens, three automatic zooms and two catadioptric systems. There are two electric motor drives; a radio control; intervalometer; repeating flash; exposure meter; waist level finder, interchangeable focusing screens, microscope adapters, filters, hoods and macro-copy equipment.

The man with a Nikon F is master of all he surveys. He commands a system of photography whose scope and versatility are virtually unlimited. See it at your franchise Nikon dealer. For complete details write Dept. PP-2

**THIS AD APPEARED IN THE
OCTOBER 1961 ISSUE OF CAMERA 35**