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NotesThe shutter. Note Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circledPage 7Assembly and Adjustment NotesTorque Limits 35 to 55 gcm.Raise the rewind crank knob and turn inThe clutch should engage within one halfEx DifferenceNo washerEx DifferenceWacher “t”No washer. Note Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbersPage 8Assembly and Adjustment NotesNote Shining the light source a penlight or the illuminator D or M through theNote It must stay on the pad at both extremes of dial play.http://www.drapikowski.pl/uploaded/fck_files/file/hunter-svc-100-manual.xml

It should switch from one function to the next as shown. Page 9Disassembly Notes. To remove the front panel unit, remove theAssembly and Adjustment NotesTripod SocketFront Panel Unit InstallationPosition the main diaphragm lever so theInstallationNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circledPage 10Assembly and Adjustment Notes. Disassembly NotesTerminal. If the SV board is not going to beFig. 2With the levers positioned as in figureIf this operation is not doneCheck that theNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 6. Page 11Numbers 116. Page 12Assembly and Adjustment Notes. Disassembly NotesPut diabond on the rear of the boardInstallation Checks. Assembly and Adjustment NotesPush it in until it is flush against the mainNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers onPage 13Assembly and Adjustment NotesSee section 9 Upper BodyNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbersPage 14Assembly and Adjustment NotesNote The thick white lead goes to the. P.C. terminal. Note. Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 12. Disassemble in normal order and reassemble in reverse order. Page 15Page 16Assembly and Adjustment Notes. Disassembly NoteNotesPattern breakPage 17Assembly and Adjustinent NotesLubricate the pivot shaft with astrooil.Thrust play should be under 0.05mm and end play under 0.2mm. Use washers toTighten the screws starting with the one at the front mount side. Note Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 16. Page 18Assembly and Adjustment NotesInformationTemporarily fix the end as shown in figure 2. At the point on the shutter dial pulley where the slot is a very small knot must nowDo not get bond on the cable or in the pulleyIf they are not correctly aligned in theCheck that the rightside viewfinder information appears when the dial is moved. Page 19Steel Balls 3,5,7,9 Lozoid 72090.

Page 20Disassembly Notes. Be careful not to loose any of the bearing balls inside the camera. See the facingAssembly and adjustmentThen measure the torque. Std 110 150 gcmNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 20. Page 21Assembly and adjustment notesThe protuding striker section should be as. Lozoid Loroid 72090. Page 22Assembly and Adjustment NotesFor accurate checks, they can be pushed to the maximum with thePage 23Assembly and Adjustment NotesFrom the maximum curtain travel position, wind, release the shutter with theIt should be no more than halfatooth on the master gear.It should not be highDo not use enough to increase theThe nut must not exceed the height of the shutter speed selector base.Measure the tension at the ratchet pawl as indicated.AboutPage 24Adjustment NotesSlowly push the 1st curtain release leverAt the maximum curtain travel position, and with theAt a point 0.8mm from the bottom of theIt is different from engagement andPage 25Adjustment NotesAdjust with the eccentric. Adjust so that at 1.25mm of the shutter buttonSet the rewind R button.Page 26Adjustment NotesFasterAdjust the resistor for a current flow of 459uA through theNote 1. Low voltage interlock is the voltage where shutter release is prevented by thePage 27Adjustment NotesThey shouldPage 28Adjustment NotesShutter button protrusion. Release Stroke. Total Stroke. Release pressureTotal Stroke. SW 1 Pressure. SW 2 PressurePage 29Adjustment NotesWhen winding from the maximumAlso, when winding from the MCTP,With the brake claw at the thirdApply TUFFY TF1156 to the markedNumber 113. Page 31Assembly and Adjustment Note. Disassembly NotesBy taking these steps, the SVBefore removing the meter unit 6Move the meter needle in the normalThe exposure flex cannot be removedElectrical Diagrams. Page 32Assembly and Adjustment NotesSoldering time should be somewhatNote Numbers in parentheses in the text

correspond to circled numbers on page 31. Page 33Numbers 122.

Page 34Assembly and Adjustment Notes. DisassemblyTake care not to kink the cable. Assembly and Adjustment NotesApply Tuffy TF1156 to the MD. Contacts on the lower flex asNote Numbers in parentheses in the textPage 35Assembly and Adjustment NotesAfter installing 15 through 17 check the following points.Note Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 34. Page 36Assembly and Adjustment NotesTo adjust, loosed the lever screw and move the lever.Page 37Numbers 110Page 39Assembly and Adjustment Notes. Disassembly NotesWhen current flows through the coilAssembly and Adjustment NotesStd 280g or greaterNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 39. Page 40Assembly and Adjustment NotesPage 41Introduction and Contents. There are many electrical checks and adjustments for this camera, but they need not allThe following table is aAdjustment. Type of repair. Normal. AdjustmentMain CKT. ReplacedDoDo. DoDo. Do. DoCheckCheckDo. Check. CheckDo. DoNotes. Do indicates a required step. Check indicates an advisable step. Page 42. CheckAssembly and Adjustment NotesPage 43Assembly and Adjustment NotesIf the oscillator is not within limits, proceed as follows.Install a fixed resistor with a resistance as near asInstall the correct value R TC R6 on the SV ckt. board.The correct value for each shutter speed is VC multiplied by the number listed belowPage 44Assembly and Adjustment Notes. ShutterThe V AVO value is the same as for AVO 5.Page 45Assembly and Adjustment NotesPage 46Assembly and Adjustment NotesWhen E1 measured at SV ckt.Page 47Assembly and Adjustment NotesMeasure its resistance and install the nearest availableLight SourcePage 48Assembly and Adjustment NotesNoteLight sourcePage 49Numbers 124. Page 50Disassembly Notes. Assembly and Adjustment NotesAOAC VR 9 wiper 3.Assembly and Adjustment NotesAOAC VR 9 wiper brush 3 areAOAC resistor board 9.

Check that the VR AOAC wiper 3FLA not enough to come out of theNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 50. Page 51Assembly and Adjustment NotesNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 50. Page 52Numbers 19. Page 53Assembly and Adjustment NotesNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 53. Page 54Numbers 113. Page 55Assembly and Adjustment NotesTake care not to reverse them. WhenThe absorber 6 is available isUse plyobond.Note Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 55. Assembly and Adjustment Notes. Page 56Heat it with a soldering iron to shape it correctly. Page 57Assembly and Adjustment NotesThe safety switch must make turn on when the edge of the mirror is at the opticalPage 58Assembly and Adjustment NotesIn the body, theAdjust eccentric B so that a line through the axes of the sector gear andPage 59Assembly and Adjustment NotesNote Some R AV boards have circular marks indicating full step intervals andPage 60Numbers 126. Page 61Assembly and Adjustment NotesNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled nurnbers on page 61. Page 62Assembly and Adjustment NotesNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 61. Page 63Numbers 139. Page 64Assembly and Adjustment NotesNote Numbers in parentheses in the text correspond to circled numbers on page 64. Page 65Apply moistureproofing Tuffy TF1156 at the points indicated by hatching.Cover completely. Page 66Page 67ASA dial. Page 68Page 69Shutter Tester Model 7J18C or PA16 Transistorized. Shutter Tester or Simplified Shutter TesterVOAC 77 Must measure to 1mVUniversal RangeViewfinder Collimator SU0062 or. Universal Rangefinder CollimatorUniversal RangeViewf inder Collimator SU0062. or.

Universal Parallax CollimatorPrecision Variable ResistorsPage 71Shutter Button RingPage 72Page 73Series 1 Shutter Will Not ReleaseNote All circuits are coated with Tuffy TF1156 which must be penetrated to makePage 74Page 75Page 76Page 77Page 78Page 79Page missing. Page 80Page 81Page 82Page missing. Page 83Page 84Page 85Page 86Page 87Page 88File Type Extension pdf. PDF Version 1.6. Linearized No. XMP Toolkit Adobe XMP Core 4.0c316 44.253921, Sun Oct 01 2006 171439. Creator Tool PScript5.dll Version 5.2. Title Microsoft Word F1N repair manual.doc. Creator

Ketil. Document ID uuid9830f1fed3484759b28004a04a5e8580. Instance ID uuid7e32c2e302e64b77ba212bed63299235. Producer Adobe Acrobat 8.0. Has XFA No. Page Count 125. Author Ketil. The site may not work properly if you dont update your browser. If you do not update your browser, we suggest you visit old reddit. Press J to jump to the feed. Press question mark to learn the rest of the keyboard shortcuts Log in sign up User account menu 266 What could go wrong. Camera repair at home of my Canon F1 Camera repair at home of my Canon F1 The problem was a jammed film advance counter. Caused by a combination of the fouling of the counter dial on the shutter release button and the counter window becoming unglued. On the first attempt, I pulled it apart, fixed the issue but ended up with a cloudy counter window due to some errant glue, and some intermittent fouling. Attempt number two, pulled apart and cleaned the window, but dropped a tiny barely visible spring and spent the next 20 minutes searching in my floor. Next is to replace the light seals and it should be ready for a new roll of film. Edit For everyone freaking out or who finds this later one with the same issue here is the link for the instructions and a link for the F1 service manual. You shouldnt get any problems with light seals, just get a really sharp scalpel to cut them to exact dimensions if there arent precut ones to buy.

Im getting ready to relube my nikkor 105mm 1.8 ais and 50mm 1.4d. I see no problems with 105 as its relatively simple, but im getting some shakes about 50mm one. Mad clusterfucked internals in that one. Also i have Nikon D1x that was left on a shelf for a few years and it looks like shutter lube dried up. Still cant decide whether to do it or not goddamned rubber covers on body. Gray the owner relies to emails very fast, and with good information. Lots of important jobs you cant make with home tools. Telling the customer no is usually worse then just giving a way higher quote theyre unlikely to accept from a business perspective. Document! Document! Document! Either take pictures with your phone or video it each step of the way. I’m rebuilding a lens and almost screwed up because I couldn’t remember the exact sequence for assembling the front rings.My f1 suffered the same problem alongside a sticky shutter on slower speeds, there was this old guy on YouTube who specialises in taking apart and fixing common problems with big name cameras, can’t remember his name but was a proper good help. Or just because they can. Don’t skimp on these or you risk stripping the screws. However I would say with a word of warning in the nicest way, if you have to ask about what is there and where to get it, I would be hesitant in doing a repair like this.All rights reserved Back to top. Click on icon to proceed. The battery chamber can be opened by unscrewing it with aThen check the position of theTo set the dialWhen film advances, shutter release and mirror operation are activated. When shutterThose who cannotThe following information will be obtained through the viewfinder. When the image in it becomes sharper and clearer it is inWhen the object or subject matter snapinClick on icon to proceed. Maintenance. Mr. Richard Yeow, General Manager.

The Canon FD lens mount was introduced along with the F1, but the previous Canon FL mount lenses and older R series lenses were also compatible with the camera with some limitations. The Canon F1 was marketed as a competitor to the Nikon F and Nikon F2 single lens reflex cameras by Nikon.Their earlier profession Canonflex of 1959 had failed due a premature introduction before professional accessories were ready.Equipped with a motor drive, the camera was able to shoot up to 9 frames per second—the highest speed of any motor driven camera at the time.One exception is the FLP 38 mm F2.8, which was designed for the Canon Pellix. This lens rear element extends further into the camera body than other FLmount lenses, and would obstruct the moving mirror of the Canon F1.To remove the viewfinder, one depressed the two small buttons at the rear sides of the finder, and slid the finder toward the back of the camera or depress one button on the bottom of the Speed Finder.It had a popup hood to shield the focusing screen from stray light, as well as a magnifier to help with critical focusing. The waistlevel finder did not allow the metering information to be seen.The speed finder had a unique arrangement of prisms which allowed the entire finder image to be viewed from 60 millimeters away. In addition, the speed finder was arranged in such a

way that it could be viewed in either the eyelevel or waistlevel position. The speed finder was suggested for use when wearing goggles or anything else that could prevent the user from placing the eyepiece right up to their eye. The Speed finder allowed full metering.The Booster T Finder contained an ultrasensitive metering cell which could read as low as EV 3.5. Just like the metering range was shifted towards the dark side, this finder also shift the shutter speeds the camera provided towards the long end.

When the Boosters shutter speed dial was turned further, towards longer times, the cameras dial stopped at the Bulb setting, and the finder kept the trigger button pressed for the duration of the exposure. The mechanics of this connection also resulted in the oddity that there was no 2 s setting, but 4, 3 and 1 seconds.This finder used the same coupling pin on the shutter speed dial as the Booster T Finder did, to sync the finders shutter speed setting with the camera. It required a cord connected battery magazine 8AAs or the Motor Drive MF and a special power cord.A later battery pack that direct connected to the unit became available. The unit also contained a built intervalometer for delays up to 1 frame per minute. The maximum speed was 3 frames per second. Its use at the 1972 Olympics in Japan produced fantastic sequential shots that were previously impossible to achieve.The Motor Drive MF had its batteries 10 AAs in a vertical grip that mounted to the front left looking from the front. It used 4 AA batteries in the same battery magazine that the Canon Aseries Power Winder A used. The Power winder F could use most of the remote switches that also fit the Motor Drive MF. The only two accessories that it could not use were the Interval Timer L and the Remote Switch 60MF. While not as fast, The Power Winder F was smaller and lighter than the Motor Drive MF.A Data Back F for the original F1 and F1n or Data Back FN for the New F1 which being mechanical is now incapable of putting the current year on a photo or a bulk film back that could hold 250 exposures could be attached. The Film Chamber 250 could be used alone or with the Motor Drive Unit or Motor Drive MF the MFs grip had to be removed and coupled via a dedicated cord.Initially, there were two flash couplers, D and L. The D model was a simple xsynch coupler that allowed any nondedicated manual or auto flash to be used. The Flash Coupler L contained two batteries now hard to find, one being originally a 1.

35v mercuric oxide and the other being the uncommon PX1 size, one which powered a light to light up the metering window visible in the viewfinder, and the other to work with the original Canon Auto tuning system CATS. The CATS used a special auto flash, the SpeedLite 133D and Flash auto Rings A, B, A2 and B2 and Canon 50 mm and 35 mm Lenses which signalled through the cords the distance of the subject and the charge level of the flash to allow match needle flash photography. This was also to use the CATS equipment It appears in some Canon publications, and there are user instructions for it, however most people have never actually seen a SpeedLight 500A.It contained a small battery powered light to light up the metering window.This flash coupler, obviously could not be used with any other viewfinder, and did not have the electronics that the L model had, but it was more compact and the newer Aseries flashes which had auto flash capabilities had now superseded the old SpeedLite 133D.It was also possible for the flash unit to select an appropriate camera aperture based on its own photo cell exposure reading, provided that the motor drive was also present. The motor drive is necessary for the camera to function in shutter priority. TTL Flash was introduced on the Nikon F3 1981 which was a direct competitor of the F1 New. For many this was considered as a considerable advantage although the ergonomics of the Nikon F3 with its liquid crystal display lacked the clarity of the Canon F1.This revised version is sometimes called the F1n not to be confused with the 1981 New F1. All told 13 improvements were made. These changes wereThese Laser Matte screens were noticeably brighter than the earlier screens, and they were continued with the New F1.Canon also manufactured and sold commemorative 55 mm and much harder to find 58 mm lens caps with the 1976 Montreal Olympics for their normal lenses in production at the time.Special Lake Placid 52 mm lens caps were also made.

United Kingdom Hove Books. p. 192pp ill. ISBN 9781897802045. Retrieved on October 21, 2005. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. I have for years now done most of my photography, well all of it actually, with EOS digital cameras. And I have no desire to go back to developing my own film or setting up a dark room. I can be far more expressive with a digital workflow. However, my heart lies with the manual focus range finder and SLR cameras. For the most part, they are not plastic, they are not all black, and they feel wonderful in the hand. I was a black powder shooter. And I always felt that it was because there was a real connection with the process. You made the bullets, you poured the powder into the barrel, you seated the bullet, you primed the weapon, and when you fired it the whole process was real because you were involved in every step. The machine does not focus for you, it does not set the aperture or the shutter speed, it does not stabilize the image. You do every step yourself and when you record the image on film it somehow seems more real and immediate. But, on the other hand, maybe I am raving mad. Somehow they were magic. And the Canon cameras of this era were solid, sleek, and they felt like a precision piece of equipment, which they were. Take the top or bottom cover off of one and you will see they are built like a Swiss watch. The world has passed these cameras by but so long as there are collectors who prize them, they will not be forgotten. The Manuals for these cameras are very old now and most have been destroyed. They are hard to find, even on the Internet. Look at Ebay very few. Here is what we have been able to find The lenses on this camera were branded Canon lenses. They are for my own use and possibly your enjoyment!. The comments are mine and I take full responsibility for them. If anyone feels I have stepped on their copyright toes, please let me know and I will endeavour to make it right.

And thank you to all who have contributed material to the internet that I have used. You have made this possible. You will receive file via email or download link. Register to access all of the benefits reserved to registered users or click on login if you are already registered. It may not display this or other websites correctly. You should upgrade or use an alternative browser. It is written by Larry Lyells who wrote the best repair manuals available. Unless you a camera technician dont even think about doing repairs on that camera.But it was the wrong camera at the wrong time. I would not put it in the top five for sure in any category save Excessive System Parts. Trouble was that Nikon came out with the F3 in the meantime with several different solutions that very much appealed to the users and their methods of working electronically controlled shutter 100% of the time which was more accurate at higher shutter speeds AND at highest frame rates a lighter smaller motor that was faster. If Canon had put the shutter of the T90 into the New F1 when it came out nobody would remember the F3. And I believe at some level they considered it; they most definitely could have technically. All the pros handful I knew that shot it professionally loved it, Ive shot more than a few rolls thru a few, some with motors some without. No doubt it was a tank. If in good shape the cameras can hammer thru a lot of film.The New F1 would have been a competitive pro camera if Nikon had released the F3 later and the F2 was the New F1 only competitor. The hybrid shutter in theory was an excellent idea, especially for the pros that it was targeted to, who had a distinct distrust of battery dependent cameras and who could blame them in that era of power hungry circuits, and this was Canons as well as Pentax pro body the LX and my previously mentioned Minolta X1 solution to assuring working pros that theyd always have a functioning camera to finish the assignment.

HOWEVER, once again the arrival of the Nikon F3 while the New F1 was in development changed the game under Canons feet The LCD meter display and extremely low power consumption of the F3 also helped by powering the body from the motor drive battery meant that those power concerned pros learned very quickly that battery concerns with the F3 were simply not an issue. Especially when used with the excellent motor MD4 which most of the working pros adapted to using very quickly, as opposed to the F2 and its line of heavy fussy motors, where many pros would have only one dedicated motored body and 23 other nonmotor bodies. Most pros started carrying 23 fully

motored F3s. When the camera worked as well as the water housing didnt leak the setup made great images. Oh and the reason that camera was the Olympic camera was wholly due to Canons extensive corporate sponsorship of those particular games.By continuing to use this site, you are consenting to our use of cookies. If you have a Photrio account, please log in and select stay logged in to prevent recurrence of this notice.We may receive a commission for purchases made through these links. To read our full affiliate disclosure statement please click Here.