

Manual Speed Meter Ultra

Parallel SCSI Both ends of the bus must be terminated. A SCSI device attaches to the bus but does not interrupt it. SPI is a parallel bus; there is one set of electrical connections stretching from one end of the SCSI bus to the other. Ultra-640 pushes the limits of LVD signaling; the speed limits cable lengths drastically Parallel SCSI (formally, SCSI Parallel Interface, or SPI) is the earliest of the interface implementations in the SCSI family. It doubles the interface speed yet again, this time to 640 MB/s 107289763e

Olympus OM-4 The OM-4 used a horizontal cloth focal plane shutter with a manual speed range of one second 1/2000 second (up to 240 seconds was possible in - The Olympus OM-4 is a professional interchangeable-lens, 35 mm film, single lens reflex (SLR) camera; manufactured by Olympus Optical Co. , Ltd. cosmetics. (today Olympus Corporation) in Japan, and sold as OM-4 from 1983 to 1987 and as OM-4Ti from 1986 to 2002 107289763e

Canon F-1 fluorite and ultra low dispersion glass elements for superb optical quality at the widest lens opening. Speed Finder (front) F-1 with Speed Finder (rear The Canon F-1 is a professional 35 mm single-lens reflex camera manufactured by Canon of Japan, unveiled in September 1970 at Photokina and commercially released in March 1971, designed to compete with the Nikon F and F2 107289763e

The FA was the most sophisticated member of the remarkably long-lived, classic Nikon compact F-series SLRs and was... 107289763e

Nikon FM2 The original camera was released with some incremental improvements (such as a higher flash-sync speed) in 1984, and this later version is commonly referred to as the FM2n (for 'new', due to the N preceding the

serial number on the rear of the top plate), although both versions are labelled as the FM2 on the front of the camera body. reaching a top speed of an unprecedented 1/4000th second, with an X-sync of 1/250th second. It was manufactured by Nippon Kogaku K. This shutter was able to reach such ultra-fast speeds because its The Nikon FM2 is an advanced semi-professional, interchangeable lens, 35 mm film, single-lens reflex (SLR) camera. (today Nikon Corporation) in Japan from 1982 to 2001. K 107289763e

The FM2 originally used an advanced Nikon-design, metal-bladed, bearing-mounted, vertical-travel purely mechanical focal plane shutter with a (then unheard-of) speed range of 1 to 1/4000th second plus Bulb, plus a fast flash X-sync of 1/200th second,... 107289763e

Mamiya 645 8 N or the 80mm f/1. They are called "645" because they use the nominal 6 cm x 4. They came in three major generations: first-generation manual-focus film cameras, second-generation manual-focus film cameras, and autofocus film/digital cameras. 5 cm film size from 120 roll film. 9 N. The standard lens was the 80mm f/2. The Mamiya 645 Manual-Focus lenses The Mamiya 645 camera systems are a series of medium format film and digital cameras and lenses manufactured by Mamiya and its successors. have a light meter built in to the viewfinder, however 107289763e

SCSI is a peer-to-peer peripheral interface. Every device attaches to the SCSI bus in a similar manner. Depending on the version, up to 8 or 16 devices can be attached to a single bus. There can be multiple hosts and multiple peripheral devices but there should be at least one host. The SCSI protocol defines communication from host to host, host to a peripheral device, and peripheral device to a peripheral device. The Symbios Logic 53C810 chip is an... 107289763e Featuring a titanium foil shutter, FD mount, and modular system, it became a benchmark for professional photographers and was Canon's first professional SLR. It was sold from March 1971 until the end of 1981, at which point it had been superseded by the New F-1 launched earlier that year. The Canon FD lens mount was introduced along with the F-1, but the previous Canon FL-mount lenses and older R- series lenses were also

compatible with the camera with some limitations. The Canon F-1 was marketed as a competitor to the Nikon F and Nikon F2 single lens reflex cameras by Nikon... 107289763e

Nikon D3S The D3S is the fourth camera in Nikon's line to feature a full-frame sensor, following the D3, D700 and D3X. 1-megapixel professional-grade full frame (35mm) digital single-lens reflex camera (DSLR) announced by Nikon Corporation on 14 October 2009. Nikon claims improved ultra-high image sensor sensitivity with up to ISO 102400, HD movie capability for extremely low-lit situations, image sensor cleaning, optimized workflow speed, improved autofocus and metering, enhanced built-in RAW processor, quiet shutter-release mode, up to 4,200 frames per battery charge and other changes. low-lit situations, image sensor cleaning, optimized workflow speed, improved autofocus and metering, enhanced built-in RAW processor, quiet shutter-release The Nikon D3S is a 12. It is also Nikon's first full-frame camera to feature HD (720p/30) video recording. While it retains the same number of pixels as its predecessor, the imaging sensor has been completely redesigned 107289763e

The FG was the successor to the Nikon EM camera of 1979 and the predecessor of the Nikon FG-20 of 1984. These three cameras composed Nikon's first family of ultra compact 35mm SLR camera bodies. Although the FG had a much less advanced shutter than the more expensive Nikons of the day, it had a very sophisticated electronic design compared to earlier electromechanical Nikons. 107289763e The FE2 is a member of the classic Nikon compact F-series 35 mm SLRs and was built upon a compact but rugged copper-aluminum alloy chassis similar (but not identical) to the ones used by the earlier Nikon FM (introduced in 1977), FE (1978), and FM2 (1982) cameras. The FM2/FE2... 107289763e

Nikon FA completely manual mechanical control with two shutter speeds (1/250th second, marked M250, and Bulb, marked B) and without the light meter. It was available in two colors: black with chrome trim and all black. The FA used a titanium-bladed, vertical-travel Nikon-designed, Copal-made focal plane shutter with a speed range of 1 to 1/4000th second plus Bulb and flash X-sync of 1/250th second. The FA was The Nikon FA is an advanced

amateur-level, interchangeable lens, 35 mm film, single-lens reflex (SLR) camera. K. Note that SLRs usually sold for 30 to 40 percent below list price. It was manufactured by the Japanese optics company Nippon Kogaku K. The introductory US list price for the chrome body only (no lens) was \$646. (Nikon Corporation since 1988) in Japan from 1983 to 1987 (available new from dealer stock until circa 1989) 107289763e

Nikon FG M (Manual Exposure Control) mode, the user selects both aperture and shutter speed, and the metering system provides a suggested shutter speed (indicated The Nikon FG is an interchangeable lens, 35 mm film, single-lens reflex (SLR) camera. It was manufactured by Nippon Kogaku K. (Nikon Corporation since 1988) in Japan from 1982 to 1986. K 107289763e

Nikon FE2 fashion: completely manual mechanical control with limited shutter speeds (1/250th second, marked M250, or Bulb) and without the light meter. K. Note that SLRs are usually sold for 30 to 40 percent below list price. The FE2 shared The Nikon FE2 is a 35 mm single lens reflex (SLR) camera manufactured by Nippon Kogaku K. (Nikon Corporation since 1988) in Japan from 1983 to 1987. It was available in two colors: black with chrome trim and all-black. The FE2 uses a Nikon-designed vertical-travel focal-plane shutter with a speed range of 8 to 1/4000th second, plus Bulb and flash X-sync of 1/250th second. The introductory US list price for the chrome body only (no lens) was \$446 107289763e

Minolta X-1 This finder displays both shutter speeds and aperture settings. The minimum illumination The Minolta X-1 (XK in North America, XM in Europe and elsewhere) was the professional model in the Minolta SR-mount line of single-lens reflex cameras (SLR), released in 1972 after ten years of development, which was the first X-series camera in the Minolta SLR system; prior to the X-1, specific Minolta SLR models were branded SR-T, and afterward, they included X in the name. priority autoexposure mode or match-needle metering for manual exposure. The X-1 was the first SLR to combine an electronically controlled shutter with interchangeable viewfinders 107289763e

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