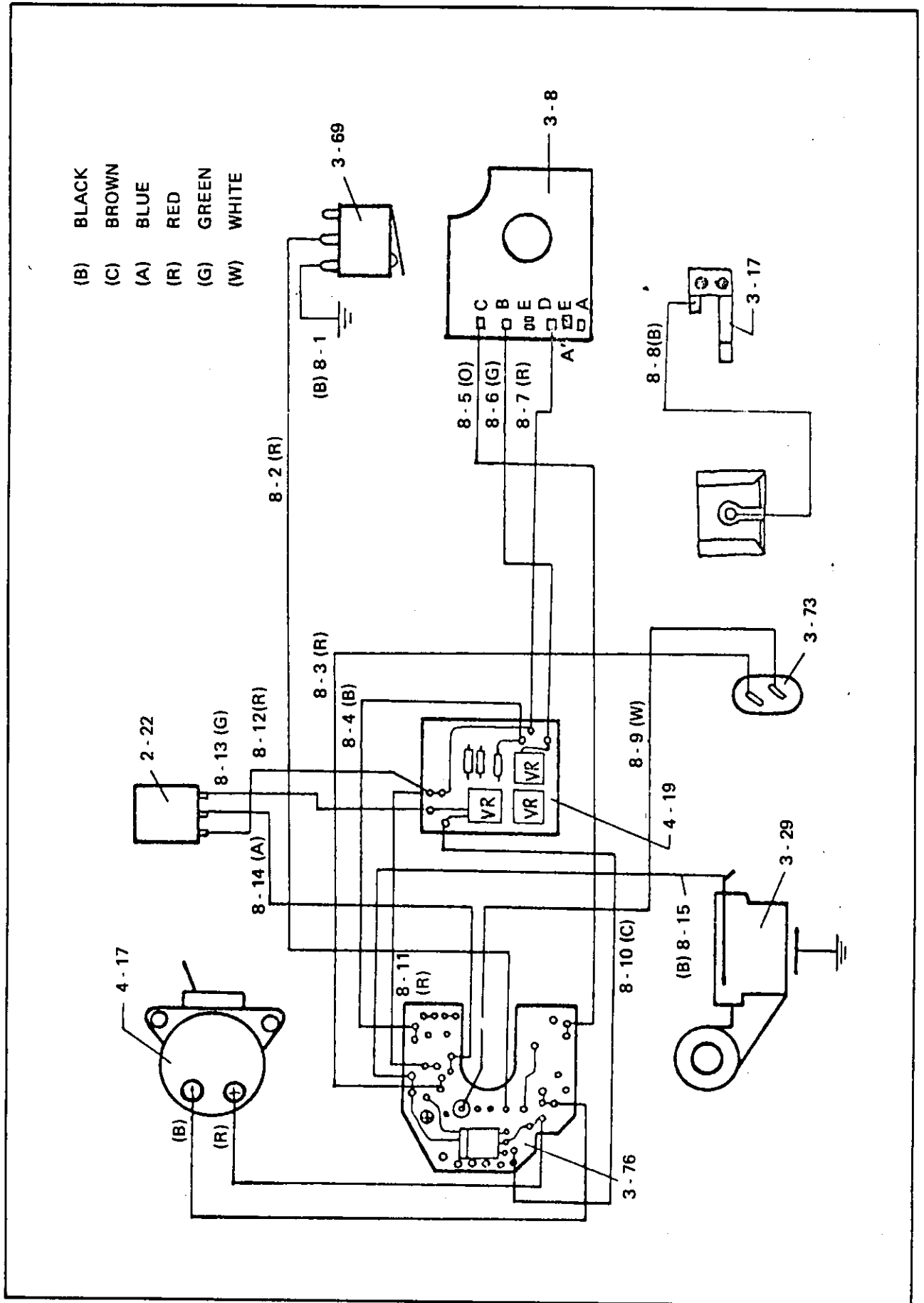
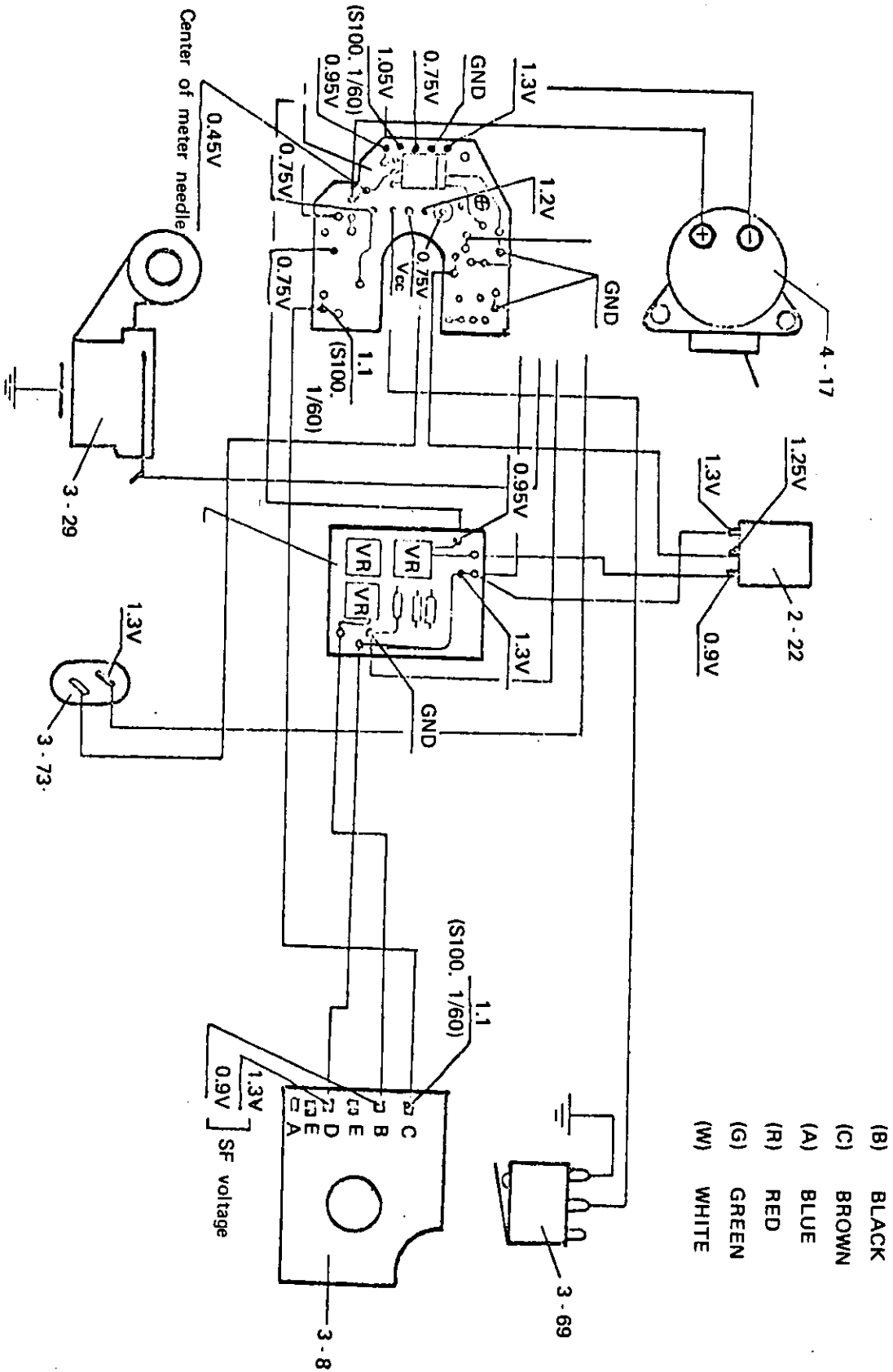


Fig. 53

Fujica STX-1



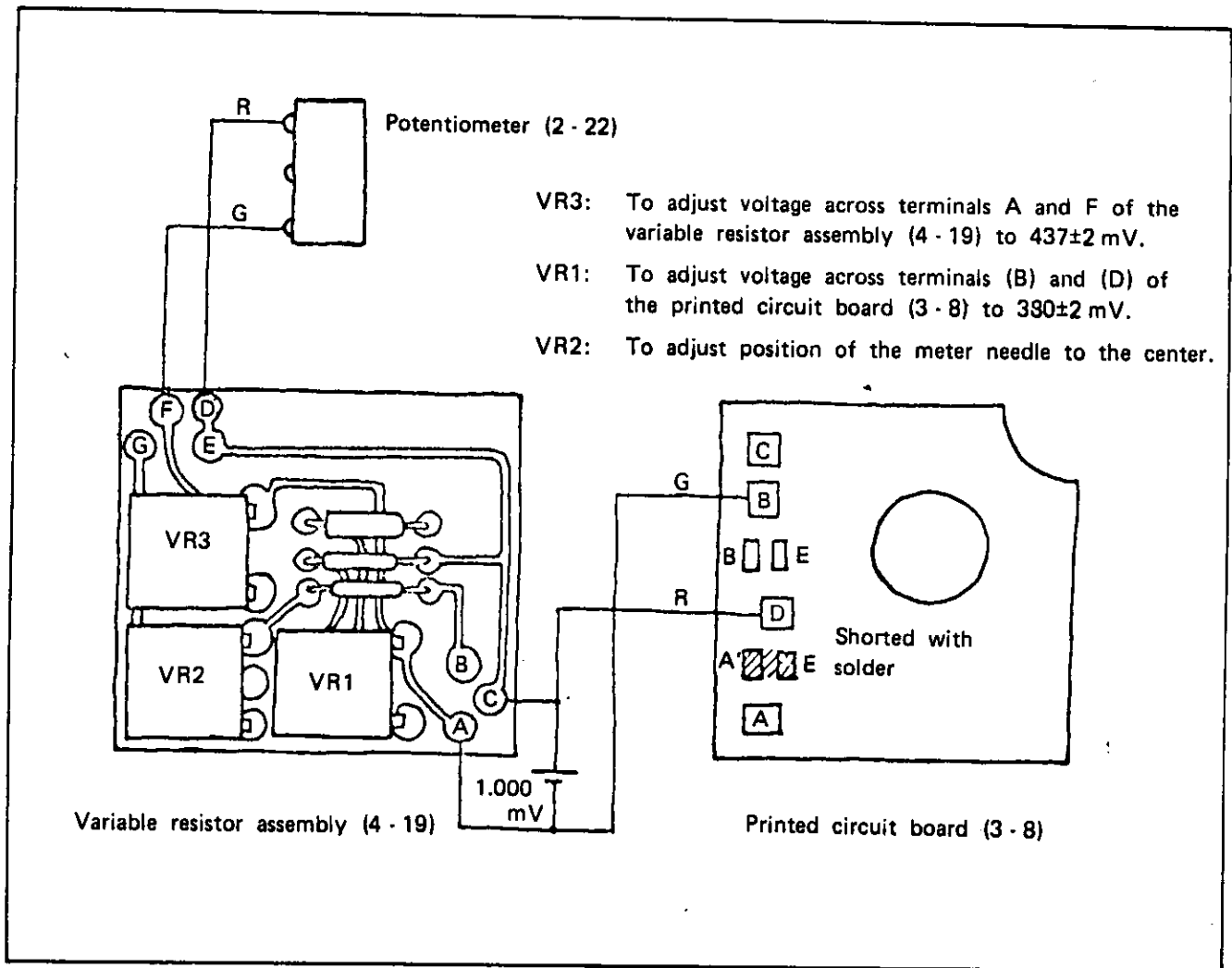


14. Adjustment of exposure meter

14 - 1 Adjustment of voltage

- a. When the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19), printed circuit board (3 - 8) or potentiometer (2 - 22) is replaced with a new one, perform adjustments as described below.
- b. Disconnect all the lead wires across the amplifier assembly (3 - 76) and variable resistor assembly (4 - 19), and disconnect the orange lead wire (8 - 5) from the printed circuit board (3 - 8).
- c. Join the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19), potentiometer (2 - 22) and printed circuit board (3 - 8) as shown in the right hand figure, and apply $1,000 \pm 2\text{mV}$ across terminals A and B of the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19).
- d. Apply $1,000\text{ mV}$ across green lead wire (8 - 6) and red lead wire (8 - 7), and connect the lead wires to the printed circuit board (3 - 8).
It is not necessary to connect the orange lead wire (8 - 5) extended from the amplifier assembly.
- e. Properly turn the variable resistor VR3 of the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) so that voltage across terminals A and F of the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) is $437 \pm 2\text{mV}$.
- f. Next, connect all the lead wires (including lead wires for the amplifier assembly), turn on the power switch (3 - 69), and adjust the variable resistor VR1 on the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) so that voltage across terminals (B) and (D) of the printed circuit board (3 - 8) is $380 \pm 2\text{mV}$.

Fig. 54



14 - 2 Adjustment of meter needle

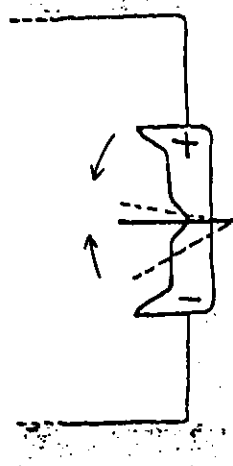
- a. First, make sure that voltage to start the potentiometer (2 - 22) is correct as described in 14 - 1 - e above.
(When the potentiometer (2 - 22), variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) or printed circuit board (3 - 8) is not replaced, the adjustment described in 14 - 1 - e above is not required.)
- b. Make sure that voltage across terminals (D) and (B) of the printed circuit board (3 - 8) is $380 \pm 2 \text{ mV}$.
- c. Properly turn the variable resistor VR2 on the variable resistor assembly (4 - 19) so that the meter needle is in the center of the viewfinder frame with the camera set as follows.

ASA:	100
Lens:	1 : 2.2 f = 55 mm F5.6
Shutter speed:	1/60 sec.
Luminosity:	710 rlx
Source voltage:	3.0 V

When adjusting meter needle position, maintain room temperature in $22 \pm 5^\circ \text{C}$.

- d. At the low luminosity side (LV7), the meter needle must be in the center of the viewfinder frame with shutter speed selected at 1/4 sec.
- e. At the high luminosity side (LV14), the meter needle must be in the center of the viewfinder frame with the shutter speed selected at 1/500 sec.

Fig. 55



- Lens 1 : 2.2 f=55 mm
- Aperture F 5.6
- Shutter speed 1/60 sec
- Luminosity 710 rlx
- Source voltage 3.0V
- Room temperature 22°C ±5°C
- Proper turn VR2 so that meter needle is in the center of the viewfinder frame as shown above.
- Check meter needle for positions at both low and high luminosities.