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Better Flash Pictures for Anyone



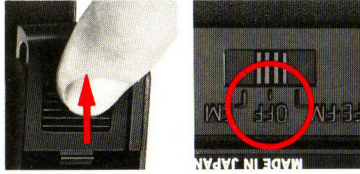
The Nikon SB-E makes flash photography simpler than ever. Used with the Nikon EM camera, you get automatic flash photography of up to 6m (20ft), complete with a ready-light inside the viewfinder that tells you when you're ready to shoot. On the other hand, the SB-E's ISO-type mounting foot ensures its use with any camera with an ISO-type hot-shoe. Either way, you are assured of flash photography, the Nikon way.

I. PREPARATIONS BEFORE SHOOTING

A. Install the Batteries

1. Set the power switch to OFF.
2. Open the battery chamber by sliding the knurled battery chamber lid.
3. Insert four AAA-type alkaline manganese batteries into the chamber, following the + and - battery orientation guide-marks inside the chamber.
4. Slide the battery chamber lid back, to close the chamber, until it clicks into place.

Note: When the speedlight is not to be used for an extended period, remove the batteries to prevent battery leakage from damaging the flash unit.



B. Attach the Speedlight to the Camera

1. Confirm that the SB-E's power switch is set to OFF.
2. Holding the SB-E as close to the mounting foot into the camera's hot-shoe as far as it will go.

The procedure is the same for F2-series Nikons, except that the use of the Nikon Flash Unit Coupler AS-1 is required since these cameras do not have an ISO-type hot-shoe.

Note: Off-camera flash photography is not possible with the SB-E when it is used with the Nikon EM, because the EM does not have a sync terminal other than the hot-shoe.

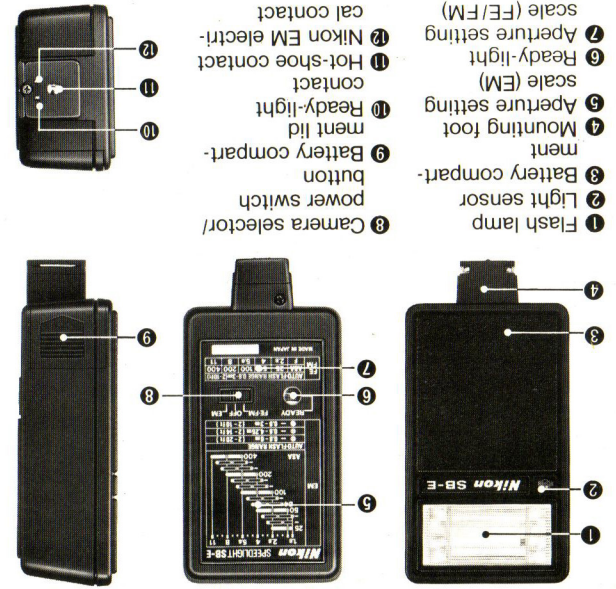


Nikon Speedlight SB-E



Owner's Manual

NOMENCLATURE



- 1 Flash lamp
- 2 Light sensor
- 3 Battery compartment
- 4 Mounting foot
- 5 Aperture setting scale (EM)
- 6 Ready-light
- 7 Aperture setting scale (FE/FM)
- 8 Camera selector power switch
- 9 Battery compartment lid
- 10 Ready-light
- 11 Hot-shoe contact
- 12 Nikon EM electrical contact

"RED EYES"

This optical phenomenon, in which a subject's eyes appear red in pictures taken with flash, results from the flash directly illuminating the retina. To avoid this, instruct the subject not to look straight into the camera and, if possible, provide extra illumination to minimize the opening of the subject's pupils.

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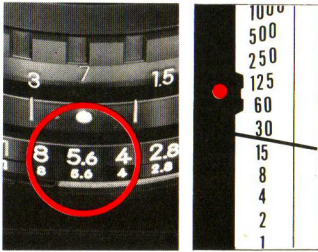
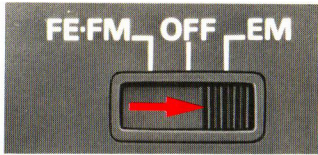
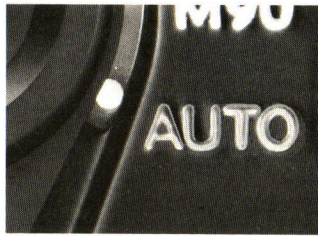
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II. BASIC FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

A. Automatic Flash Photography with the Nikon EM

1. Set the camera's shutter operation mode selector to **AUTO**; this will provide an automatic flash synchronization speed of 1/90 sec.
2. Slide the SB-E's camera selector/power switch button to **EM**.
3. Set the lens aperture to any of the aperture settings appropriate for the ASA rating of the film in use, as indicated in the "Aperture Setting Guide".
4. When the ready-light inside the camera's viewfinder lights up, you're ready to shoot. If it "blinks", you have chosen an aperture out of the flash range. Refer to the "Aperture Setting Guide" for the appropriate aperture.



Note: With modified AI lenses, slide the switch to the **FE·FM** position, and refer to the "Aperture Setting Guide" for the correct aperture setting.

C. Flash Photography with Other Nikon/Nikkormat Cameras

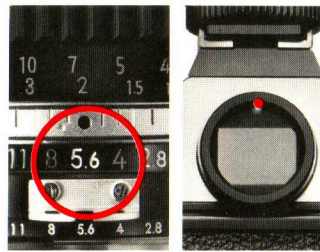
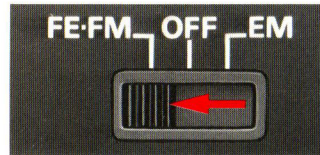
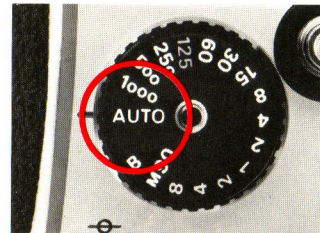
The procedure for flash photography with the SB-E is similar to that of the Nikon FE, except that the particular camera's shutter speed dial should be set to its flash synchronization maximum speed or slower and, if so specified in the camera's instruction manual, the lightning symbol should also be made to appear. Since these cameras do

not have a ready-light inside their viewfinders, you should wait for the SB-E's own ready-light to light up before shooting. In all cases, the SB-E's camera selector/power switch button should be set to **FE·FM** and a lens aperture of f/5.6 should be used, if the film loaded has an ASA 100 speed rating.



B. Automatic Flash Photography with the Nikon FE

1. Set the camera's shutter speed dial to **AUTO**; this will provide an automatic flash synchronization speed of 1/90 sec.
2. Slide the SB-E's camera selector/power switch button to **FE·FM**.
3. Set lens aperture in accordance with the **FE/FM** aperture setting scale at the back of the speedlight or the "Aperture Setting Guide".
4. When the ready-light inside the camera's viewfinder lights up, you're ready to shoot. Note that it will not "blink" even if the lens aperture chosen is beyond the usable range of lens apertures.



READY-LIGHT CHART

(In all instances, the camera's exposure meter is switched ON.)

Camera	Shutter Speed Operation Mode	Camera Selector/Power Switch Button Setting	Exposure Function	Camera's Ready-Light
Nikon EM	AUTO (Electrical)	EM	Automatic	On or Blinks**
	M90 or B (Non-electrical)	FE·FM	Automatic*	On
Nikon FE	AUTO (Electrical)	EM	—	Blinks
	Manual (Electrical)	FE·FM	Automatic*	On
	M90 or B (Non-electrical)	EM	—	Blinks
	M90 or B (Non-electrical)	FE·FM	Automatic*	On
Nikon FM and others	X* or slower	EM	—	—
		FE·FM	Automatic*	**

(Whenever the ready-light blinks, it indicates that you must make some adjustment to put the camera into the proper operating mode.)

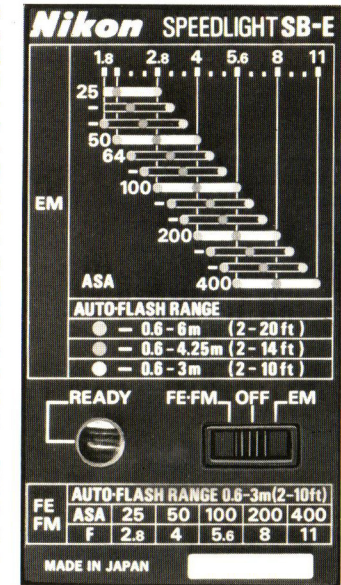
- * Fastest shutter speed for flash photography (refer to camera's instruction manual)
- ** The camera does not have a built-in ready-light; in this case, refer to the SB-E's own ready-light
- * There is only one usable aperture, as indicated in the "Aperture Setting Guide".
- ** The ready-light will also "blink" when the batteries powering the camera's meter are exhausted. Note that "blinking" occurs, too, until the meter is switched on even if the batteries are not exhausted.
- *** The ready-light "blinks" when the shutter speed in use is between 1/250sec. and 1/1000sec.

USABLE APERTURE RANGE

The table on the back of the speedlight shows the usable range of f/numbers for the speed of the film in use. Lines between the numbers indicate 1/3-stop increments. The green, orange, and yellow dots opposite the film speeds give you the maximum distance ranges for correct automatic exposure. The minimum distance always remains 0.6m, but the maximum distance increases at wider apertures. Flash duration also varies with distance: the closer the subject, the shorter the duration, and vice versa. You can choose any intermediate setting within the range of usable f/numbers. Read off the f/number which gives you the desired distance range, depth of field, and flash duration and then set it on your lens.

The bottom table is for use with either the Nikon FE or FM. Read off the f/number opposite the speed of the film in use. For film speeds other than those found in the table, refer to the table above.

Select the f/number indicated by the yellow dot.



SPECIFICATIONS

Light output control	Silicon controlled rectifier and series circuitry
Guide number	17 in meters with ASA 100 film
Angle of coverage	56° horizontal, 40° vertical; covers angle of 35mm lens
Recycling time	Up to a maximum of approx. 9 sec. with a fresh set of batteries
Power source	Four 1.5V AAA-type alkaline-manganese batteries (manganese batteries may be used; refer to "Notes on batteries")
Auto-flash range	Green: 0.6~6m (2~20ft) Orange: 0.6~4.25m (2~14ft) Yellow: 0.6~3m (2~10ft)
Ready-light	Provided
Ready-light contact	For Nikon EM or Nikon FE's built-in ready-light
Number of flashes	More than 80 with a fresh set of alkaline-manganese batteries when used at around 20°C (68°F)
Mounting foot	ISO-type
Dimensions (including mounting foot)	55mm (W) × 110mm (H) × 33mm (D)
Weight (without batteries)	Approx. 130g

All specifications are subject to change without notice.

Notes on batteries

1. The performance of batteries deteriorates in cold weather, especially when the temperature is below freezing point (0°C or 32°F), and you should keep them as warm as possible before the shooting session. Compared to manganese batteries, alkaline-manganese batteries perform better in such temperatures and also offer longer life. For specific performance by brand, please consult the battery manufacturer's literature.
2. Never dispose of used batteries by throwing them into fire.