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## Fantasea Line FP7000 Housing FAQ's

1. **What was the FP7000 Housing designed for?**

The **FP7000 Housing** is ideal for outdoor and underwater photography. Underwater photographers can dive or snorkel and capture all the excitement of this fascinating world, while outdoor photographers also have the option of capturing the action of outdoor and water sports activities, such as paddle sports, sailing, boating, surfing, fishing, hunting, backpacking and camping. The **FP7000 Housing** is shock resistant and protects the camera from water, sand, dust, frost, impact, as well as other damaging elements and harmful occurrences.

2. **What kind of warranty is provided with the FP7000 Housing?**

The housing is covered under Fantasea Line's one-year limited warranty. Please [click here](#) for further information regarding the warranty program.

3. **Where can I see videos and images captured by the FP7000 Housing?**

A variety of videos, images and reviews can be found on the official FP7000 Housing website – [www.nikondive.com](http://www.nikondive.com)

4. **How do I operate shutter speed and aperture through the housing in the Manual shooting mode?**

Basically, the absence of a control that manipulates the rotary wheel on the back of the camera doesn't prevent you from fully utilizing any of the camera functions. In the Aperture and Shutter Speed shooting modes, altering aperture or shutter speed is carried out by simply rotating the command dial on the top right of the camera. In the Manual mode, you can alter both aperture and shutter speed by using the same command dial. In order to switch between the function you would like to manipulate (aperture or shutter speed), simply push the AV/TV button. This will allow you to control both aperture and shutter speed in the manual mode.

5. **How do I deactivate the camera's built-in flash through the housing after it has popped up?**

Once the built-in camera flash has been popped up, it cannot be pushed back down physically through the housing. Therefore, in case you need to eliminate the flash during the dive after it has been popped up, follow the steps below:

- a. Enter any of the manual shooting modes (M, A, S, P, U1, U2 or U3).
- b. Push the menu control.
- c. Using multi-selector controls, enter the Shooting Menu.

- d. Using the “down” multi-selector control, scroll down till you have reached the Flash Control item. Push the OK control.
- e. Scroll down to “Off” and push the OK control again to make the selection.
- f. In order to reactivate the built-in camera flash, repeat steps a-d and then select “Auto”. Push the OK control again to make the selection.

## 6. In the absence of external flashes, how can I make the best out of the P7000's built-in flash?

First, you should take into consideration that the camera's built-in flash is mainly useful in macro and close-up compositions, as it isn't powerful enough for most wide angle compositions, where an external strobe is recommended.

When shooting macro with the camera's internal flash, it makes a HUGE difference when the diffuser is installed on the housing. Without the diffuser, you will find a significant shadowing effect caused by the housing lens port blocking the camera internal flash. Using the diffuser dramatically reduces this shadowing effect.

## 7. What accessories are available for the FP7000 Housing?

- Optic Accessories:
  - BigEye Lens FP7000 (Cat. No. 5136) – A patented wide angle lens that is perfect for shooting seascape, divers, ship wrecks and schools of fish, without moving further away from the subject, thereby still taking full advantage of water clarity and artificial light sources.
  - SharpEye Lens M67 (Cat. No. 5128) - An accessory macro lens that is perfect for shooting close-up images of fish, corals, textures and more. The macro lens magnifies the subject and enables the camera to focus on short distances for creating super sharp images.  
Note that the following adaptor is required in order to mount this macro lens on the FP7000 Housing's lens port:  
EyeDaptor FP7000-F67 (Cat. No. 4702)
  - RedEye Filter FP7000 (Cat. No. 5211) - Used to restore the red color absorbed by blue water and allows for producing vivid and colorful underwater images and videos. In shallow depths, this filter can serve as an attractive alternative to artificial light sources. The RedEye Insert included with this filter can be easily removed from the adaptor frame and installed inside the dedicated slot of the BigEye Lens or EyeDaptor.
  - PinkEye Filter FP7000 (Cat. No. 5212) - Used to restore the pink color absorbed by green water and allows for producing vivid and colorful underwater images and videos. In shallow depths, this filter can serve as an attractive alternative to artificial light sources. The PinkEye Insert included

with this filter can be easily removed from the adaptor frame and installed inside the dedicated slot of the BigEye Lens or EyeDaptor.

- EyeGrabber FP7000 (Cat. No. 4057) - Attaches to any standard Flex or Ball & Joint arm and enables safely securing any of the FP7000 lens accessories mentioned above once they are removed from the housing's lens port.
- **Lighting Sets:**

Since water tends to absorb color and light, the deeper you go, the darker and bluer your images will turn out to be. Because long wave light is absorbed first, in shallower depths you lose the red and the orange colors, and in deeper water, you might even lose the yellow and green colors (see diagram). This explains why a fish that appears so colorful in a Fish Guide Book might look as if it was totally blue in your images. How can you solve this? By using an artificial light source that retrieves the colors and light to your images.

Underwater Flashes & Strobes professionally improve the color in your underwater photographs. Since light and color are absorbed even in a depth of 1 meter, using an external flash is recommended in all depths, during daylight and night dives. In addition to retrieving the colors, underwater flashes also enhance images by producing creative light angles on your objects, assist in reducing the amount of backscatter in your images and prevent the shadowing effect caused by using the camera's internal flash when accessory lenses are mounted on the housing.

Slave strobes are popular flash units to be used with compact digital housings. These slave units trigger in sync with the digital camera's internal flash and synchronize by a slave sensor built in the strobe body.

For a selection of flashes, strobes and lighting sets compatible with this housing, please visit the Fantasea website at [www.fantasea.com](http://www.fantasea.com)

## **8. What should I take into consideration when shooting videos with the FP7000?**

In wider compositions and especially in greater depths, such as when capturing videos of coral reefs, wrecks, group of divers, etc. – even the most powerful video light won't be able to completely retrieve all colors to the frame, including the water background and distant objects. This is where the red filter can become very handy in addition to the video light. It will simply shift the whole range of colors to be warmer, and then even objects that are too distant to be lit by a video light will look less bluish and more natural. Depending on the output of your video light, if you make use of one, visibility conditions, ambient light available, the depth you're diving in and the distance of the objects from your lens, once mounting the red filter on the housing's lens port, you might consider perfecting the colors by using the camera's white balance function. This will enable you to reach the exact proper colors rather than estimated ones. In most situations, you will find it useful to use the Kelvin color temperature scale for this purpose, setting the Kelvin degree value on something between 6,000-10,000, depending on the conditions of course.

## **9. What should I consider when mounting color correction filters on the FP7000?**

- Note that exposure and white balance settings might require adjustments once a RedEye filter is installed on the housing lens port.
- If taking photographs in the manual shooting mode, exposure settings should be slightly adjusted in order to compensate for the light absorbed by the color correction filter. This can be done by using slightly larger apertures or slower shutter speeds.
- If making use of the camera manual white balance function, it is important to measure white every time the filter is installed or removed from the housing lens port. Alternatively, measured values can be stored in any of the customized shooting modes of the camera (U1, U2 or U3) for quick and easy adjustment whenever installing or removing the filter.
- Note that when a color correction filter is installed, making use of a flash will result with reddish images in most compositions, due to overcompensation for loss of red colors underwater. It is therefore recommended to either turn off the flash or to manually adjust colors with the camera when making use of a color correction filter.

#### **10. What should I consider when mounting a BigEye Wide Angle Lens on the FP7000?**

- a. There are a few techniques that should be followed in order to avoid a lens flare, which is often encountered when using dome ports of any kind due to the reflection of the sun or strobe:
  - i. Make sure that the wings of the BigEye Lens are positioned at an angle that blocks the strobe output, as well as the sun. In order to prevent the wings from unintentionally changing position, some friction has been added, but rotating the wings can be easily done by following a simple technique. Hold the wings and push them against the housing when the BigEye Lens is mounted on your housing lens port. At the same time, rotate them around the lens, till they have reached the desired position.
  - ii. Images in which the sun is captured can be usually taken during mornings or afternoons, when the sun is not as strong as during the middle of the day. In general, the sun will have a much softer and successful presence in the image during early and late hours of the day and will also cause less of a flare.
  - iii. Make sure that the strobe is not positioned towards the lens. When shooting a nearby subject, for instance, it is better to position the strobe slightly in front of the camera housing rather than behind it (so the light doesn't reflect on the BigEye Lens). If you choose to position the strobe behind the camera housing, make sure it's not pointed directly towards the lens, but slightly tilted outwards. This will also ensure softer light and shadows in your image.
- b. When taking photos with the BigEye Lens installed, set your camera focus mode to "MACRO", or else the images will be pretty blurred. This doesn't mean you should aim for macro compositions, on the contrary – the BigEye Lens was designed for wide angle shots and it's perfect for shooting wrecks, coral reefs, divers, etc.
- c. During the beginning of your dive, your lens might become foggy as a result of an increase in the air temperature inside the lens, following submersion in cooler water. Storing the lens in a cool dry place when not being used, such as a padded housing bag with a few silica gel packs inside, and submerging it in cool water for 10 minutes prior to the dive, will assist in preventing such condensation. However, even if your BigEye Lens starts fogging up at the beginning

of the dive due to temperature differences, please note that continuing to dive with it for about 10 minutes will eventually dissolve the fog.

- d. It is best to mount the BigEye Lens on the EyeGrabber once it is removed from the housing lens port, as first – it can be most easily accessed this way if you would like to mount it back on the housing later on during the dive, and second – it protects the BigEye Lens from being scratched or damaged.

### **11. What was the fiber optic cable plate designed for?**

When installed on the housing, the fiber optic cable plate and the two adaptors inserted inside it allow for an easy attachment of up to 2 fiber optic cables to the housing, which enables integrating two slave flashes in the underwater photo system.

When installed on the housing, the Fiber Optic Cable Plate blocks the internal camera flash, so only the external slave flash illuminates the subject. This diminishes the effects of backscatter, as well as eliminates any shadowing effect caused by housing lens port, especially when lens accessories are mounted on the housing.

### **12. What is Backscatter and how do I avoid it with the FP7000?**

When there are many suspended particles in the water, especially when visibility is low, the light of the flash reflects back from these particles, creating backscatter. This problem occurs in underwater flash photography, especially when the flash is too close to the camera lens (such as when using the camera internal flash). What you might see is a slight fog, a haze or bright specks obscuring the picture. The most efficient solution for backscatter is using an external flash and positioning it farther away from the camera lens. It is best to position the strobe in an angle that differs from the angle of the camera lens, so the light of the flash bounces back to a different direction than the direction of the lens.