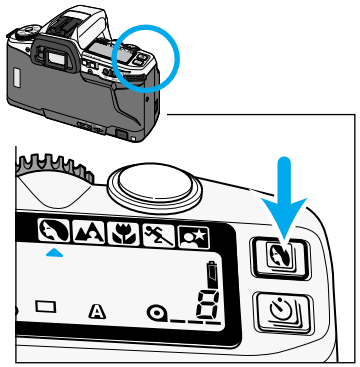
SUBJECT-PROGRAM SELECTION

Portrait

Portraits have the greatest impact when a shallow depth-of-field* is used to separate the subject from the background. In portrait mode, the necessary settings are made automatically, leaving you free to capture the perfect expression.

*Depth-of-field is the area in front of and behind the subject that appears sharp (p. 52).

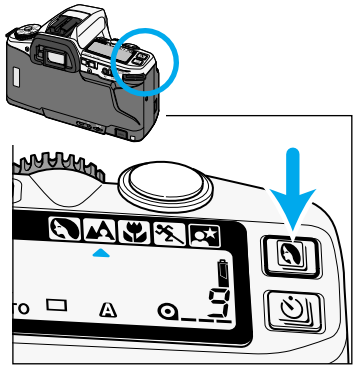


Press the subject-program button until the subject-program indicator ▲ points to .

- For best results use the telephoto setting of the lens.
- Use fill flash (p. 37) when your subject is backlit or has strong shadows across the face.
- Focus on your subject's eyes and be ready to capture the perfect expression.
- Use night portrait mode (p.44) with subjects at night.

Landscape

Landscape photography requires a large depth-of-field to make sure the subject and background are in focus. In landscape mode, the camera is set to obtain the greatest depth-of-field possible, while maintaining a shutter speed fast enough to prevent blurring from camera shake.



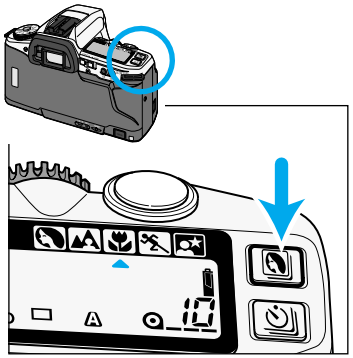
Press the subject-program button until the subject-program indicator ▲ points to .

- For best results zoom to a wide angle setting or use a wide angle lens. Include a foreground subject or detail to create a feeling of depth in the picture.
- Use flash when a subject in the foreground is backlit or has strong shadows across the face. Without a foreground subject, the flash will have no effect on the landscape. Please see page 36 for the camera's flash range.
- For best results, use a tripod.
- Use night portrait mode (p.44) with subjects or scenery at night.

Close-up

Use close-up mode when photographing small objects like flowers or jewelry. In close-up mode, the camera automatically sets the best possible aperture and shutter speed for close-up photography.

- Focusing time can be longer with macro lenses.



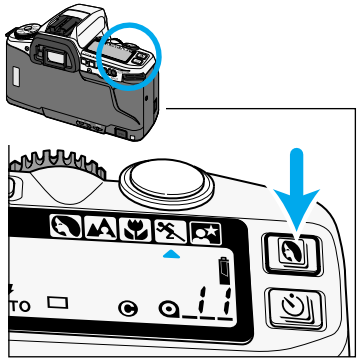
Press the subject-program button until the subject-program indicator ▲ points to .

- Use a tripod to reduce camera shake.

- For best results in close-up photography use a macro lens or a macro capable zoom lens.
- Do not use the built-in flash if your subject is closer than 1.0m (3.3 ft.). The flash exposure will be overexposed. See flash range, p. 36.
- At close distances, the lens or len hood may block the flash, creating a shadow at the bottom of your image (lens shadowing, p. 36). The use of an accessory flash is recommended.
- Make sure the subject is not closer than the minimum focusing distance of lens. Refer to the owner's manual of your lens.

Sports

Fast shutter speeds are needed to stop action. In sports mode, the camera will set the fastest possible shutter speed and continually adjust the focus to track fast-moving subjects.



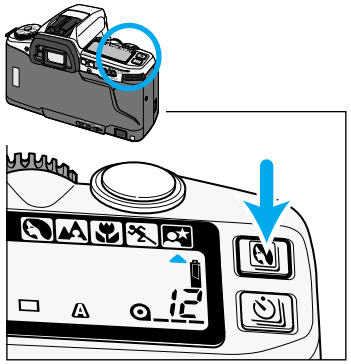
Press the subject-program button until the subject-program indicator ▲ points to .

- The camera continues to focus as long as the shutter-release button is pressed partway down. Continuous AF ◉ (p.73) is used.

- The built-in flash is only effective when your subject is within the flash range. When the subject is not within the range, use flash cancel (p.37).
- The use of fast film is recommended.
- Mount the camera on a tripod or monopod when using telephoto lenses.

Night Portrait

Night portraits balance the camera's flash exposure with the background exposure. In night portrait mode, the camera control the aperture and shutter speed, allowing the background to appear in the photograph.



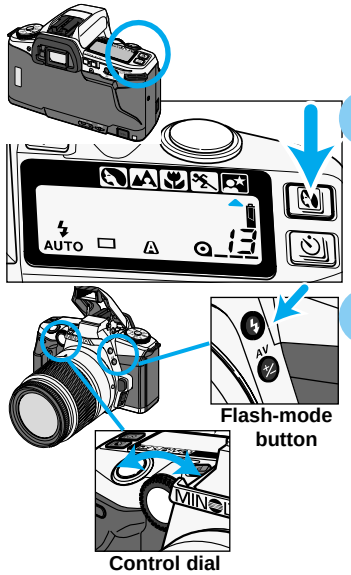
Press the subject-program button until the subject-program indicator ▲ points to .

- Set the flash to fill flash or fill flash with red-eye reduction when using night portrait mode. See pages 37 and 38.

- The use of fast film is recommended.
- Warn your subject not to move while the picture is taken. The shutter remains open to capture the background.
- The shutter speed may be slow. Use a tripod to reduce camera shake.

Photograping Night Scenes

Cancel the flash in night portrait mode to photograph night scenes. The longer shutter speeds set in night portrait mode let you capture beautiful photographs of twilight scenes and night skylines.



1 Press the subject-program button until the subject-program indicator ▲ points to .

2 While pressing the flash-mode button, turn the control dial until appears on the data panel.

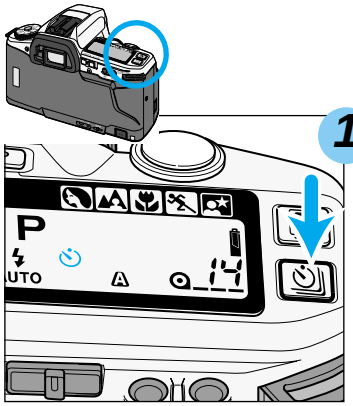
- Use a tripod to reduce camera shake.

- The use of fast film is recommended.
- Dark night scenes may be prevent the AF system from focusing, use focus lock (p34) or manual focus (p75).
- Night scenes tend to be better at twillight rather than in the darkness of night. The faint light in the early evening sky adds detail to the shadows of the scene.
- The shutter speed may be slowe. Use a tripod to reduce camera shake.

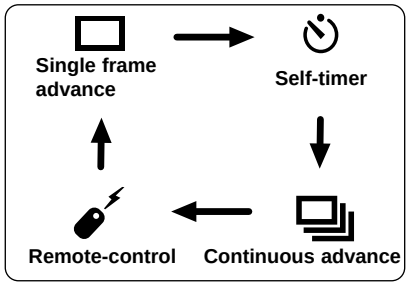
DRIVE MODES

Self-timer

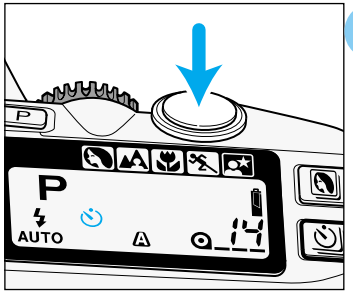
The self-timer delays the release of the shutter for approximately 10 seconds after the shutter-release button is pressed.



1 Place the camera on a tripod. Press the drive-mode button ▭ until ⏲ appears on the data panel.

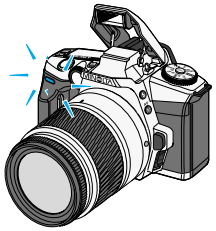


2 Center your subject in the focus frame.



3 Press the shutter-release button partway down to lock the focus.

- For off-center subjects, use focus lock (p. 34).



4 Press the shutter-release button all the way down to start the timer.

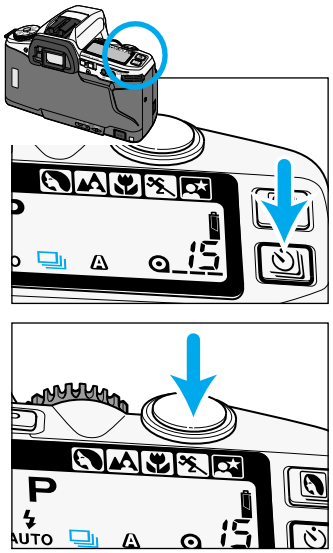
- The self-timer lamp on the front of the camera will blink, then glow just before the shutter releases.
- The audio signal beeps in unison with the self-timer lamp (p.29).

- Do not press the shutter-release button while standing in front of the camera.The focus and exposure is set when the shutter-release button is pressed.
- The self-timer is cancelled after the shutter is released.
- To cancel the self-timer countdown, press the drive-mode button or slide the main switch to OFF before the shutter releases.
- Attach the eyepiece cap if there is a bright light source behind the camera (p.17).

Continuous Adavance

In this mode, the camera continues to release the shutter and advance the film as long as the shutter-release button is held down.

- The camera takes 3 frames per second, when setting the shutter-speed to above 1/125 second with flash cancel (p.37), single-shot autofocus or manual focus (p.75), and new batteries.*
  * For the quartz-date model, the data-imprinting function is off (p.103).



1 Press the drive-mode button until appears on the data panel.

2 Press and hold the shutter-release button to begin taking a series of pictures.

- When taking flash pictures, the shutter will release only when the built-in flash finishes charging between exposures.
- With accessory flashes, the shutter will continue to release even if the flash is charging.
- With continuous AF and moving subjects, the shutter will release only when the camera has focused on the subject between exposures.
- To return to single frame mode, press the drive-mode button until appears on the data panel.

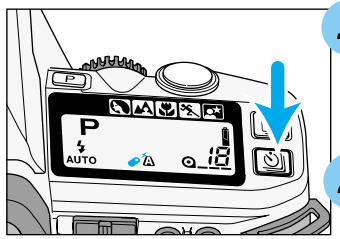
- AF zoom xi and power zoom lenses cannot be zoomed when taking pictures with continuous adavance.

Custom Function Notes

Cust-1: Autofocus has priority (1), the shutter-release has priority (2) (p.108).

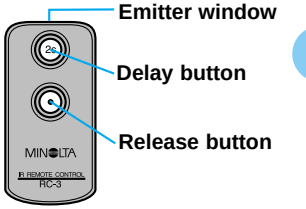
For Owner's of the Remote-control Model

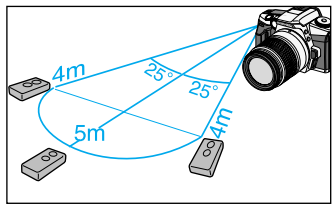
The camera can be operated up to 5m (16.4 ft.) away with the IR Remote Control RC-3 (sold separatedly).



1 Place the camera on a tripod. Press the drive-mode button until appears on the data panel.

2 Arrange the camera and subject position to compose your picture.





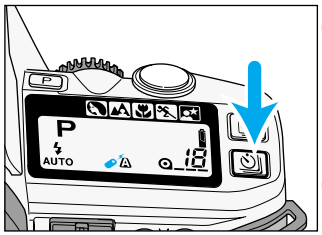
3 Point the emitter window toward the remote-control receiver and press the release or the delay button.

- If the release button is pressed, the lamp on the front of the camera will blink once before the shutter releases. The audio signal will produce 1 short beep.
- If the delay button is pressed, the lamp on the front of the camera will blink for two seconds before the shutter releases. The audio signal will beep in unison with the lamp.

- The remote control may not work under fluorescent lighting or in backlit situations.
- If the built-in flash 'pops-up' when the release button on remote control is pressed, wait a few seconds for the flash to charge before pressing the release button again.
- To save power, remote-control mode is canceled if the remote control is not operated for more than 5 minutes.
- Attach the eyepiece cap if there is a bright light source behind the camera.

Focus Lock in Remote Control Mode

When your subject is not centered in the focus frame, use manual focus or focus lock.



1 **Set the camera to the remote-control mode.**

2 **Center your subject in the focus frame, then press the shutter-release button partway down until ● appears in the vewfinder.**

3 **Lift your finger from the shutter-release button.**

- Focus and exposure is set for the picture.
- The shutter speed and aperture will be displayed on the data panel.

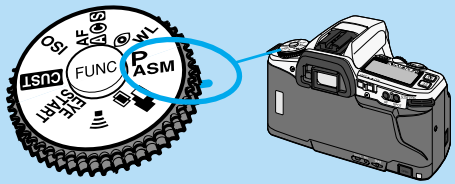
4 **Recompose the picture.**

5 **Point the remote toward the front of the camera and press the release or delay button.**

CREATIVE EXPOSURE MODES

In this section you take full creative control of your camera. Depending on the selected exposure mode, you will control the aperture, shutter speed, or both when capturing your image.

In the previous sections, only the program (P) exposure mode was explored. Here you will learn to use the aperture priority (A), shutter priority (S), and manual (M) exposure modes. Select A mode to control the depth-of-field in your images. Set S mode to control the way moving subjects appear in your images. Set M mode when you want full control over the exposure.



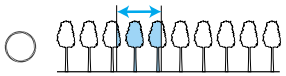
APERTURE CONTROL

The size of the aperture (lens opening) determines the depth-of-field of the final image as well as the intensity of the light falling on the film. Depth-of-field is the range in front of and behind the subject that appears sharp in the final image. Depth of field increases as the focal length decreases. The wide angle position of the lens will have a greater depth of field at a given aperture than at the telephoto position.

Large ← f/2.8 f/4 f/5.6 f/8 f/11 f/16 → Small

Large Aperture
(small f-number)

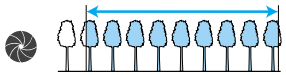
Range in focus is narrower.



Large apertures (small f-numbers) limit the depth-of-field to a narrow range in front of and behind the point of focus. Set a larger aperture when photographing portraits to make your subject stand out from the background.

Small Aperture
(large f-number)

Range in focus is deeper.



Small apertures (large f-numbers) provide greater depth-of-field. Set a small aperture when photographing landscapes to ensure your entire scene is sharp.

- Usable apertures will depend on the aperture range of the lens you are using.

SHUTTER CONTROL

In addition to controlling the duration of the exposure, shutter speeds determine how moving subjects will appear in the final image. Use a fast shutter speed to stop the motion of your subject, use a slow shutter speed to blur the motion.

Fast ← 1/4000s 1/250s 1/125s 1/45s 1/8s 1s 6s 30s → Slow

Fast Shutter Speed

Fast shutter speeds can stop the action and also help prevent blurring caused by camera movement during exposure, known as camera shake.

Slow Shutter Speed

Slow shutter speeds will make a moving subject appear to flow, creating a feeling of motion.

EXPOSURE MODES

Four exposure modes are availabe on this camera. Select the best exposure for your subject.

A mode (Aperture Priority) (p.55)
In A mode, you select the aperture and the camera automatically sets the shutter speed required for proper exposure. Set the camera to A mode when you want to control the depth-of-field in the image.

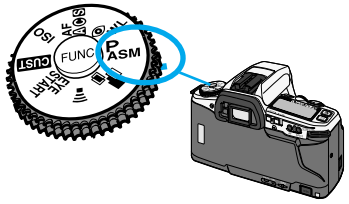
S mode (Shutter Priority) (p.59)
In S mode, you select the shutter speed and the camera automatically sets the aperture for the proper exposure. Use S mode when you want to control the blur caused by subject movement or stop the motion of your subject.

M mode (Manual Exposure) (p.61)
M mode gives you full control over the exposure by allowing you to set both the shutter speed and aperture. The camera's Ev scale displays how your settings compare to the exposure determined by the camera's metering system.

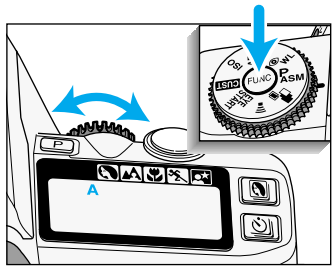
P mode (Programmed AE) (p.64)
Select P mode when you want to give your full attention to your subject and composition by letting the camera control both the shutter speeds and aperture. The P mode software analyzes the subject's size, motion, and distance as well as the focal length of the lens, then controls the shutter speed and aperture to correctly expose the scene.

A MODE - APERTURE PRIORITY

In A mode, you select the aperture and the camera automatically sets the shutter speed required for proper exposure. Set the camera to A mode when you want to control the depth-of-field in the image.



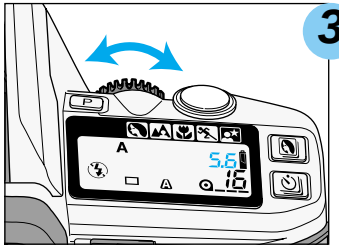
1 **Turn the function dial to P_{AMS} .**



2 **While pressing the function button, turn the control dial until A appears on the data panel.**

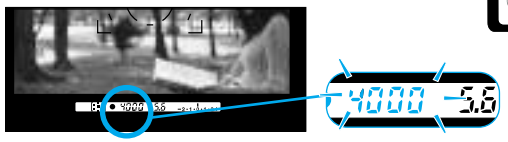
Continued on next page

A MODE - APERTURE PRIORITY



3 Release the function button. Turn the control dial to select the aperture.

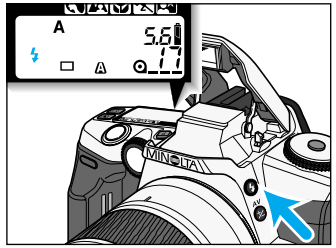
- If 4000 or 30” blinks on the data panel, the aperture setting is beyond the camera’s shutter speed range. Turn the control dial until the shutter-speed display stops blinking.



- To return to P mode, repeat step 1 and 2 until P appears on the data panel.
- To return to P mode and fully-automatic operation, press the program-reset button.(p. 30)
- Press the depth-of-field preview button to see the effect of the change in aperture (p.58).

Flash with A Mode

In A mode, flash will not fire automatically. When you want to use flash, pop-up the built-in flash or attach an accessory flash.



Press the flash-mode button to pop-up the built-in flash.

- will appear on the data panel.
- The shutter speed will be set to 1/125 or slower.
- If 125 blinks in the viewfinder and on the data panel, the light level is too bright for the selected aperture. Turn the control dial to change the aperture until the blinking stops or cancel the flash.

- A smaller aperture (larger f-number) will result in a shorter flash range. Refer to flash range (p.36) to determine the range of the built-in flash at the selected aperture. The use of very small apertures (large f numbers) is not recommended.
- The will appear in the viewfinder after the picture is taken to confirm the flash exposure.

Canceling the Flash

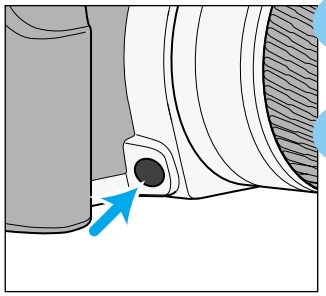
Push the built-in flash down or turn the accessory flash off.

- will be displayed on the data panel.

Depth-of-field Preview

To check how much of your scene will appear in focus, press the depth-of-field preview button. The lens will stop down to the aperture that appearing on the display.

- The viewfinder may appear dark at larger f-number (smaller lens opening). The aperture is always at its brightest setting when looking through the viewfinder; the aperture is stopped down during exposure.



1 Focus on the subject and set the aperture.

2 Press the depth-of-field preview button.

- The lens will stop down to the selected aperture.
- Preview is cancelled when the depth-of-field button is released.

Depth-of-field can be increased by :,

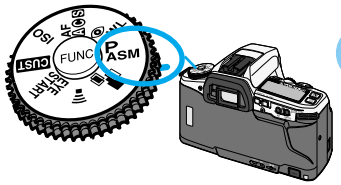
- Using smaller apertures.
- Using short focal length lenses.
- Moving farther away from your subject.

- Do not turn the focusing ring while pressing the depth-of-field button.
- Changing the aperture while pressing the depth-of-field preview button, does not affect the preview image. Depth of field can only be previewed after the aperture is set.
- If you press the depth-of-field preview button after pressing the shutter-release button partway down and ● glows in viewfinder, the shutter can be released.

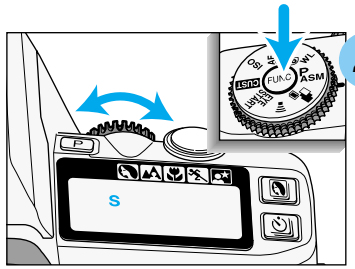
Custom Function Notes

Cust-6: Focus-hold button on Minolta lenses can be used for focus lock (1), continuous-advance exposure bracketing (2) or depth-of field preview (3) (p.110).

In S mode, you select the shutter speed and the camera automatically sets the aperture required for proper exposure. Use S mode when you want to control the blur caused by subject movement or the stop the motion of the subject.



1 Turn the function dial to P_{AMS} .



2 While pressing the function button , turn the control dial until S appears on the data panel.

3 Release the function button. Turn the control dial to select the shutter speed.

- The shutter speed range is from 1/4000 to 30 seconds.

Fractions of a second are displayed without a numerator. The number 125 displayed stands for 1/125th of a second.

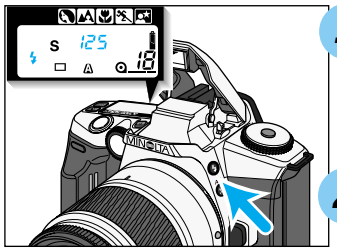
“ indicates full seconds. 2” is two seconds.

If the aperture display blinks, the shutter speed is outside the aperture range of the lens. Turn the control dial until the blinking stops.

S MODE – SHUTTER PRIORITY

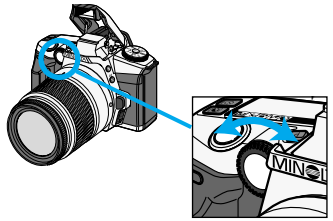
Flash with S Mode

In S mode, the flash will not fire automatically. When you want to use the flash, pop-up the built-in flash or attach an accessory flash.



1 Press the flash-mode button to pop-up the built-in flash.

- will appear on the data panel.



Control dial

2 Turn the control dial to select the shutter speed.

- The maxium shutter speed is 1/125 sec when using flash.
- The camera automatically sets the aperture for the selected shutter speed.
- With larger aperture numbers (smaller lens opening), the subject will be out of flash range. The use of smaller aperture numbers (larger lens opening) is recommended. See the flash range (p. 36).

- Shutter speeds greater than 1/125 can be achieved using the high-speed sync function with 5600 HS(D), 3600HS(D), or 5400HS external flash units (sold separately) (p.97).

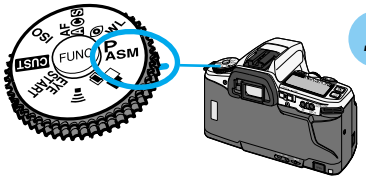
Canceling the Flash

Push the built-in flash down or turn the accessory flash off.

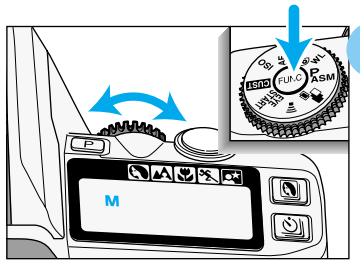
- will be displayed on the data panel.

M MODE – MANUAL

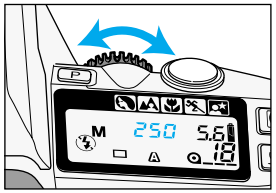
M mode gives you full control over exposure. The viewfinder's Ev scale displays the difference between your shutter speed and aperture settings and the exposure determined by the camera's metering system.



1 Turn the function dial to P_{AMS} .

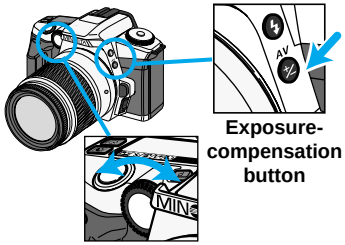


2 While pressing the function button, turn the control dial until M appears on the data panel. Release the function button.



3 To select the shutter speed, turn the control dial .

- The shutter-speed range is from 1/4000 to 30 seconds.



Exposure-compensation button

Control dial

4 To select the aperture, turn the control dial while pressing the exposure-compensation button.

- The aperture range depends on the lens.

Continued on next page

5 **Use the viewfinder's Ev Scale to compares your exposure setting with the camera's meter reading.**

Ev Scale

Ev Scale in the Viewfinder

The Ev scale displays the Ev difference between your settings and the exposure determined by the camera. The 0 position (null point) represents the recommended exposure using the selected metering pattern.

- The Ev scale is marked in 0.5 increments.

Your settings match the recommended exposure.

Your settings will overexpose the metered area by 1.5 Ev.

Your settings will underexpose the metered area by 1.5 Ev.

◀ or ▶ will glow on the Ev scale if the set exposure will over or underexpose the subject by 2.5.

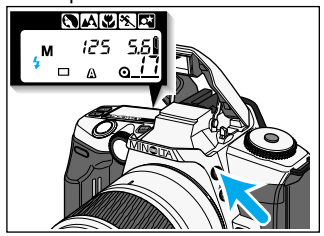
◀ or ▶ will blink on the Ev scale if the set exposure will over or underexpose the subject by 3.0.

- Any changes with exposure-compensation is canceled temporarily in M mode. If exposure compensation was set before switching to M mode, it will be reapplied when the exposure mode is changed back to another mode.
- Ev stands for exposure value. A change in one Ev adjusts the exposure by a factor of two. If your exposure is 1/30 sec. at f5.6 and is overexposed by 1 Ev, changing the shutter speed to 1/60 sec will correct the exposure. The control dial adjusts the shutter speeds and aperture values in 0.5 Ev increments. One Ev is equivalent to one stop.

Flash with M mode

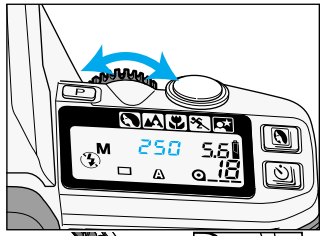
In M mode, the flash will not fire automatically. When you want to use the flash, pop-up the built-in flash or attach an accessory flash.

- The camera's automatic flash metering system will ensure proper exposure.



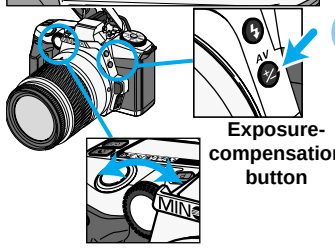
1 **Press the flash-mode button ⚡ to pop-up the built-in flash.**

- ⚡ will appear on the data panel.



2 **To select the shutter speed, turn the control dial.**

- The maxium shutter speed is 1/125 sec when using flash. The shutter speeds slower than 1/125 can be used
- Shutter speeds greater than 1/125 can be achieved using the high-speed sync (p. 97) function with 5600 HS(D), 3600HS(D), or 5400HS external flash units (sold separately).



Exposure-compensation button

Control dial

3 **To select the aperture, press the exposure-compensation button while turning the control dial .**

- Refer to the flash range on page 36 to determine the aperture setting.

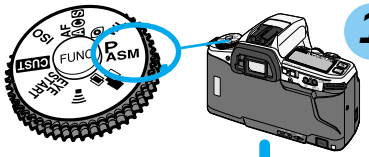
Canceling the Flash

Push the built-in flash down or turn the accessory flash off.

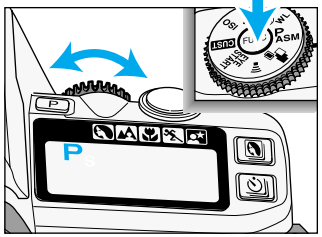
- ⚡ will be displayed on the data panel.

P MODE

Select P mode when you want to give your full attention to your subject and composition by letting the camera control both the shutter speeds and aperture. The P mode software analyzes the subject's size, motion, and distance as well as the focal length of the lens, then controls the shutter speed and aperture to correctly expose the scene.



1 **Turn the function dial to P_{AMS} .**

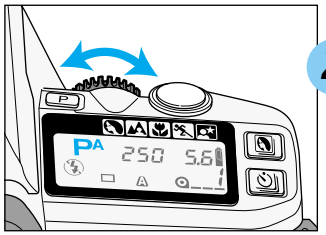


2 **While pressing the function button, turn the control dial until P appears on the data panel.**

PA Mode

The aperture can be changed in P mode with the Custom 8 -2 setting.(p.111).

1 **Set the camera to custom 8-2. See page 111 for instructions.**



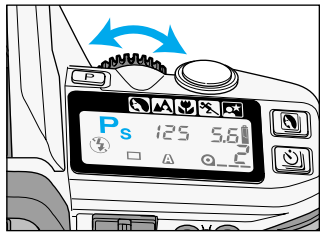
2 **Press the shutter-release button partway down to display the shutter speed and aperture value. Turn the control dial to change the aperture.**

- The shutter speed is automatically adjusted to ensure correct exposure.

PS Mode

The shutter speed can be changed in P mode with the Custom 8 - 3 setting.(p.111).

1 **Set the camera to custom 8-3. See page 111 for instructions.**



2 **Press the shutter-release button partway down to display the shutter speed and aperture value. Turn the control dial to change the shutter speeds.**

- The aperture is automatically adjusted to ensure correct exposure.

- The built-in flash and accessory flashes cannot be used with PA or Ps modes. PA and Ps modes are canceled when the built-in flash is up or an accessory flash is on. The PA and Ps custom settings are still active and can be used when the built-in flash or accessory flash is turned off.
- To turn off the PA/Ps function, change the custom setting to 8-1. Turning the function dial to other modes,or poping up the built-in flash will temporary cancel the PA/Ps mode.
- When an operation is not made for five seconds, the aperture display (Ps) or the shutter speed display (PA) will go blank on the data panel. A few seconds later, the S/A on the data panel will turn off; the camera returns to P mode. PA/Ps can be activated again by simply pressing the shutter-release button partway down to display the shutter speed and aperture display and then turn the control dial to reactivate the PA/Ps mode.

EXPOSURE WARNINGS

Indicators will blink in the viewfinder or data panel when the level of available light is beyond the camera's control.

MODE	DISPLAY	CAUSE	ACTION
P A S M		The light level is beyond the camera's metering range.*	**Bright Light** Use slower speed film, a neutral density (ND) filter, or reduce the light level of your surroundings. **Low Light** Use higher speed film or a flash.
P		The required exposure is beyond the shutter-speed and aperture range.*	
A/P$_A$		The required exposure is beyond the shutter-speed range.	Select a larger or smaller aperture until the display stops blinking.
S/P$_S$		The required exposure is beyond the aperture range of the lens.	Select a faster or slower shutter speed until the display stops blinking.

* The warnings may appear with subject programs.

DETAILED OPERATION

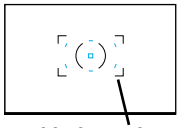
In this section you can move on to the detailed operation to expand your expertise. Read those pages pertaining to the areas of your interest and need.

Taking Time Exposures (p.81)

Multiple Exposures (p.90)

FOCUS AREA

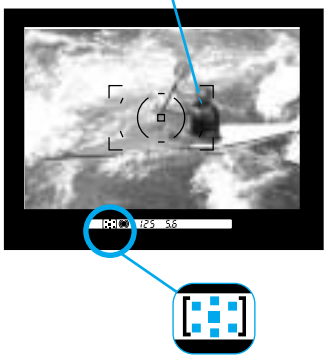
Wide Focus Area



Wide focus frame

The wide focus frame uses seven focus sensors (the spot focus area and six local focus areas) to automatically focus on your subject. The wide focus area provides greater framing flexibility and makes it easier for the camera to focus on moving subjects.

Local focus area LED



Focus area indicator

Press the shutter-release button partway down to activate the wide focus area.

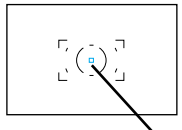
- A local focus area LED or spot focus area LED in the viewfinder will glow to indicate the point of focus within the wide focus area for less than one second.
- When the subject is moving, LEDs may not illuminate.
- All the focus area indicators in the viewfinder turn on when the wide focus frame is being used.

- With continuous AF (p.73) or the sports subject-program mode (p.43), the local focus area LEDs will not glow in the vewfinder. The LEDs may not glow in continuous advance.

Custom Function Notes

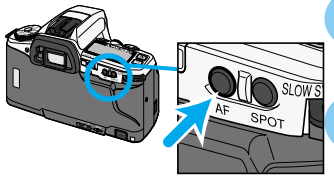
Cust-13: When focus is confirmed, the local focus area LEDs will illuminate for approx. 0.3s (1), or for approx. 0.6s (2), The local focus area LEDs will only illuminate when an area is selected by the user (3) (p.113).

Spot Focus Area



Spot focus area

By simply pressing the spot AF button, the center spot focus area is selected. The focus and exposure settings will be made with the center spot focus area.



Spot AF button

1 Place your subject inside the spot focus area.

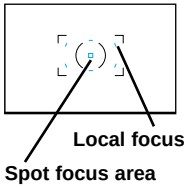
2 Press and hold the spot AF button.

- The spot focus area in the viewfinder will glow for a second after focus is confirmed.
- [▪] will appear in the viewfinder, indicating the center focus sensor is being used.
- Focus and exposure remain locked until the spot focus button is released.

3 While holding the spot AF button, press the shutter-release button all the way down to take the picture.

- When you release the spot AF button, the wide focus frame will be displayed.

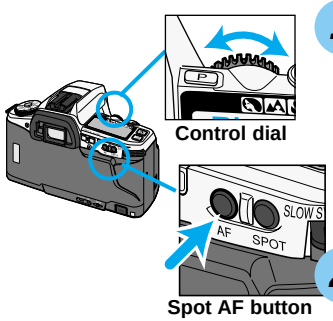
Local Focus Areas



Any of the seven local focus sensors (the spot focus area and six local areas) can be individually selected. Use the local focus areas with off-center subjects when changing the camera position is difficult such as when it is attached to a tripod.

Selecting Local Focus Areas with the Spot AF button

This is the camera's default setting. Changing between the local focus areas and the wide focus area is simple when using the spot AF button.

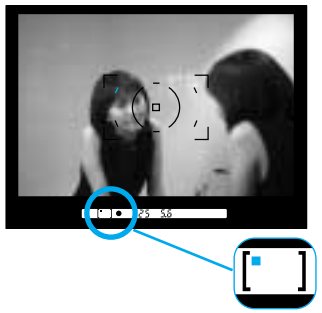


1 While holding the spot AF button, turn the control dial to select a local focus area.

- As the local focus areas are selected, the corresponding LED will glow in the viewfinder.
- The selected local focus area is also indicated by the focus area indicator.

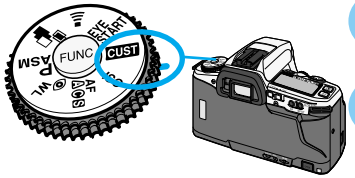
2 While holding the spot AF button, press the shutter-release button all the way down to take the picture.

- If the spot AF button is released, selected local focus area is cancelled and the wide focus area is activated.



Selecting Local Focus Areas with the Custom Function

When the focus-area custom function is set, the focus area in use will not change. The focus area can be changed with the spot AF button.

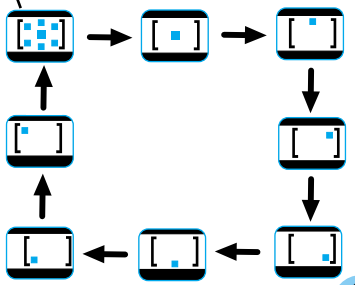


1 Set Custom 9-2. See the page 107.

2 While holding the spot AF button, turn the control dial to select the focus area.

- As the local focus areas are selected the corresponding LED will glow in the viewfinder.
- The selected local focus area is also indicated by the focus area indicator.
- The focus areas will cycle as indicated in the diagram when turning the control dial clockwise. Turning the control dial counterclockwise will cycle through the focus areas in reverse order.

Wide focus frame is selected



3 Press the shutter-release button all the way down to take the picture.

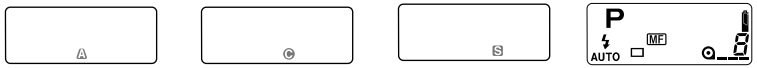
- The selected focus area will remain active until changed using the spot AF button and control dial.

Custom Function Notes

Cust-9: Local focus areas are selected with the control dial while pressing the spot AF button. When the spot AF button is released, the wide focus area is active(1). Wide focus area and local focus areas set with the control dial while pressing the spot AF button (2). To switch between the spot focus area and wide focus frame every time the spot AF button is pressed (3) (p.111).

FOCUS MODES

Your camera has four focus modes:

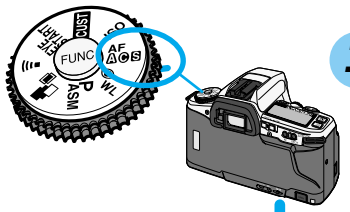


Automatic AF | **Continuous AF** | **Single-shot AF** | **Manual Focus**

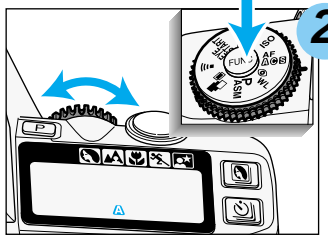
- All the autofocus modes work with the exposure modes: P A S M.
- The subject programs use automatic AF, except for sports mode, which uses continuous AF.

Automatic AF A

Designed to work well in most situations, automatic AF is suited to events that have both moving a static subjects. When the subject is moving, continuous AF C is used; when static, single-shot AF is employed.



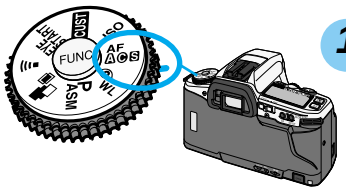
1 **Turn the function dial to AF A·S .**



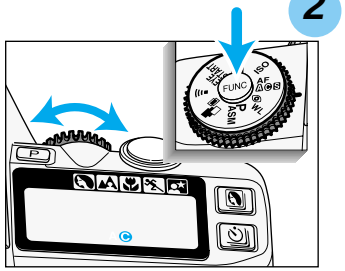
2 **While pressing the function button, turn the control dial until A appears on the data panel.**

Continuous AF C

Use continuous AF C when shooting sporting events or when the subject is in constant motion.



1 **Turn the function dial to AF A·S .**

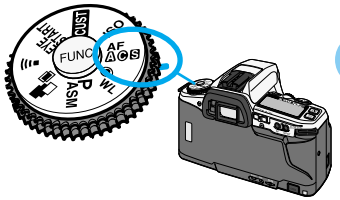


2 **While pressing the function button, turn the control dial until C appears on the data panel.**

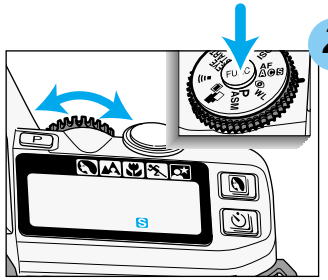
- When taking pictures, the camera continues to focus while the shutter-release button is pressed partway down. Focus lock cannot be used with continuous AF.
- Focus can be locked with the spot AF button in continuous AF.
- Continuous AF C does not use audio signals or local focus area LEDs to indicate focus.

Single-Shot AF S

Use single-shot AF when photographing static subjects.



1 **Turn the function dial to AF .**

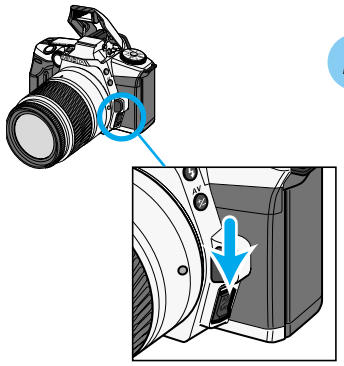


2 **While pressing the function button, turn the control dial until S appears on the data panel.**

- Focus lock (p.34) can be used with single-shot AF.

Manual Focus MF

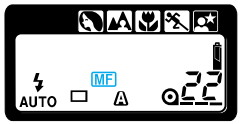
The autofocus system can be used to monitor focus and indicate when a subject in the focus frame is in focus. The lens can be focused manually when autofocus and focus lock is not possible.

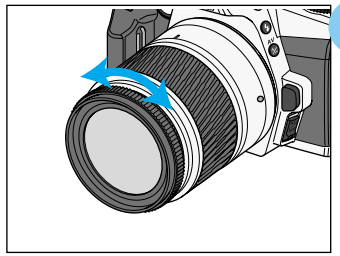


Focus-mode switch

1 **Hold the focus-mode switch down and release.**

- MF will appear on the data panel.





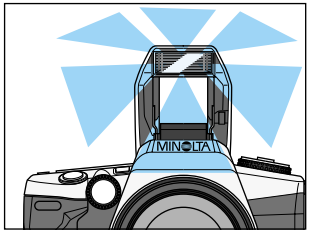
2 **Turn the focusing ring until your subject appears sharp.**

- While pressing the shutter-release button partway down, ● appears in the viewfinder when the subject in the focus frame is in focus.
- To return to the autofocus mode, push the focus-mode switch down a second time

- In manual focus mode with any lens except the ‘D’ series lenes, the camera switches to center-weighted metering. The metered exposure may be different between autofocus and manual focus.

AF ILLUMINATOR

The built-in flash is used as an AF Illuminator. When the scene is too dark for the camera to focus, the built-in flash fires a few short bursts when the shutter-release button is pressed partway down to provide the light necessary for the camera to focus.



- Pressing the spot AF button can also activate the AF illuminator.
- The range of the AF Illuminator is approximately 1 to 5 m (3.3 to 16.5 ft.).
- The AF illuminator will not fire in continuous AF mode or if flash cancel is selected.
- The AF illuminator may not operate with focal lengths of 300mm or longer.
- The AF illuminator will not operate with 3x-1x Macro Zoom.
- When an accessory flash is attached, the flash will be used as the AF illuminator in place of the camera's built-in flash unit.

Custom Function Notes

Cust-11: AF illuminator active (1), AF illuminator disabled (2) (p.112)

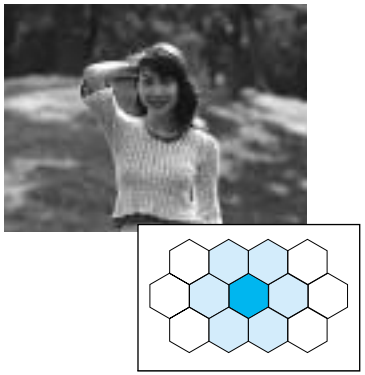
EXPOSURE – Metering System

14-Segment Honeycomb-Pattern Metering

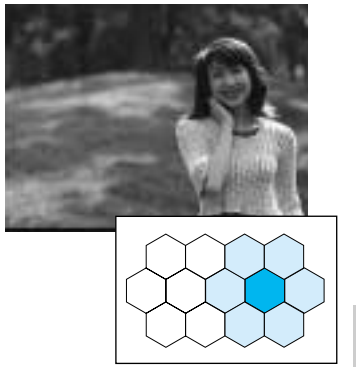
This is the camera's standard metering mode and is appropriate for most photographic situations.

- 14-segment honeycomb-pattern metering uses information from the autofocus system to set the metering pattern according to the position of the main subject. The light metered by each segment is then evaluated to determine the degree of spot-lighting or backliting in the scene.

Subject in the center



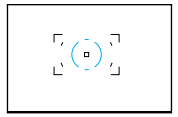
Subject on the right



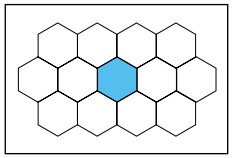
- In manual focus mode with any lens except the 'D' series lenes, the camera switches to center-weighted metering. The metered exposure may be different between autofocus and manual focus.

Spot Metering

When pressing the spot AE-lock button, only the spot metering area will be used to calculate the exposure.



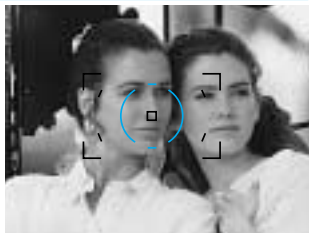
Spot metering area

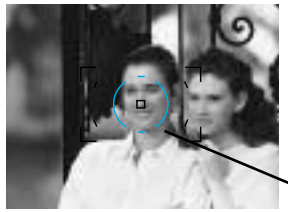


EXPOSURE – AE-LOCK

Spot-AE Lock

Spot metering uses only the center honeycomb segment shown by the spot metering area in the viewfinder. You can lock the metered exposure without locking the focus. With a high or low key subject, an object away from the subject can be used to set the shutter speed and aperture. The exposure remains locked until the spot AE lock button is released.

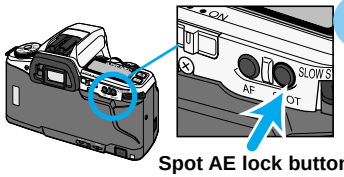




Spot metering area

1 Place the spot metering area on the area to be metered.

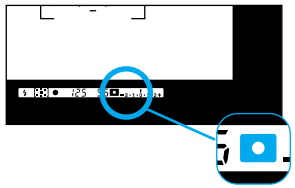
- Make sure the light falling on the metered area is the same as the light falling on the subject.



Spot AE lock button

2 Press and hold the spot AE lock button.

- ● will be displayed in the viewfinder to indicate the exposure is locked.

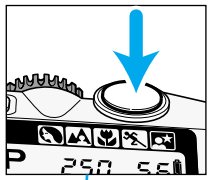


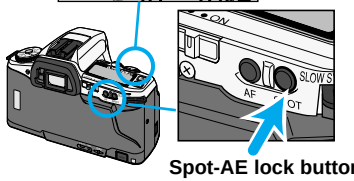
- When using flash. pressing the spot-AE lock button sets the flash mode to slow-sync (p.96).

Ev Scale

3 While pressing the AE-lock button, recompose the scene.

- The Ev scale will show the difference in relative brightness between the metered area and the object in the spot metering area (p. 80).





Spot-AE lock button

4 While still pressing the AE-lock button, press the shutter-release button all the way down to take the picture.

- If the spot AE-lock button is not released after taking the picture, the exposure setting will remain locked.
- Slow-sync is activated when ϟ appears in the viewfinder (p.96).

Custom Function Notes

Cust-10: Spot-AE lock: activated when the AE lock button is pressed and held (1), or activated when the button is pressed once and then canceled when it is pressed again (2) (p.112).