

FOCUS LOCK



If, as a result of the composition or framing you have chosen, the main subject falls outside the main focus frame, first lock focus on your subject, then recompose the scene as desired.



1. Place your subject in the center of the AF area.

2. Press the shutter-release button partway down and wait until the focus lock signal ● appears in the viewfinder.



3. Continue holding the shutter-release button partway down, recompose the picture, and press the shutter-release button all the way down to take the picture.

● Focus lock will not function if your subject is moving.

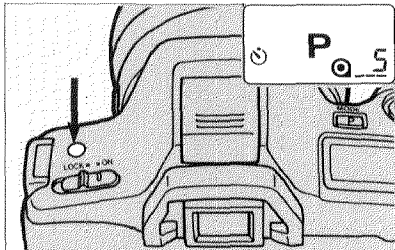
Focus lock with the lens control ring:

If you are using an xi-Series or power zoom lens, you can lock focus by pulling the lens control ring towards the camera. Hold it in this position while you recompose and take the picture. Do not turn the ring after you lock focus.

SELF-TIMER

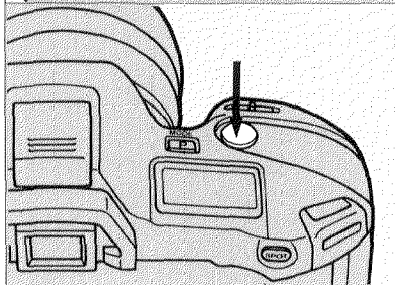
The electronic self-timer will delay release of the shutter by about 10 sec. from the time you press the shutter-release button.

To activate the self-timer:



1. Press the self-timer button. The self-timer indicator will appear in the data panel.

• Press the self-timer button again to cancel.



2. Compose your scene and press the shutter-release button partway down to activate autofocus.

3. When focus lock signal • appears in the viewfinder, attach the eyepiece cap and press the shutter-release button all the way down to begin the countdown.

- The self-timer light will blink while the self-timer is counting down.
- To cancel the self-timer while it is operating, move the main switch to **LOCK**.
- The self-timer automatically switches off after shutter-release. To make another exposure with the self-timer, repeat steps 1-3.

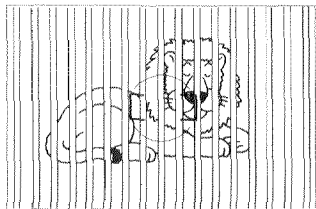
OPERATIONS IN DETAIL

Once you have learned the basics of using your camera, this section will help you to take more control over its operation.

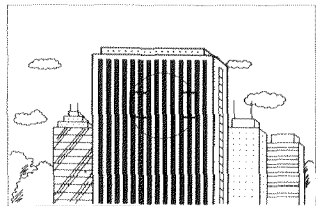
FOCUSING DETAILS

Special Focusing Situations

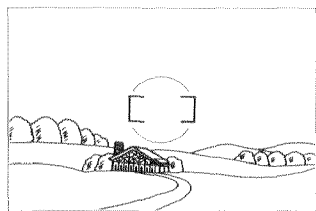
The camera's autofocus system will produce sharp pictures in almost every situation. In the cases described below, however, it may be difficult or impossible for the camera to autofocus properly—you may have to use focus lock (p.23) or manual focus (next page).



When two subjects at different distances overlap within the focusing frame



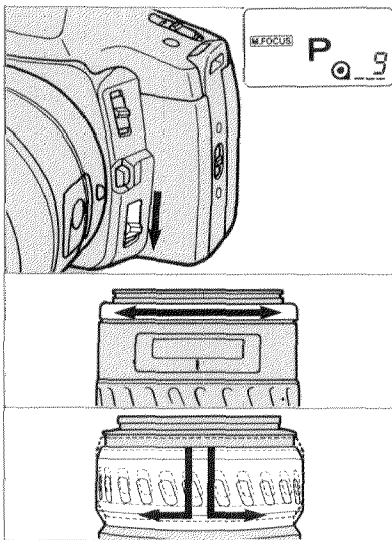
On a subject composed of alternating light and dark lines completely fills the focusing frame



On very bright or low-contrast subjects

Manual Focus

To manually focus the lens:



1. Slide the focus-mode switch down to set the camera to manual focus mode.

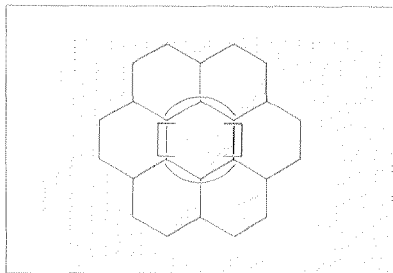
M. FOCUS will appear in the data panel.

2. If you are using an AF lens, turn the focusing ring until the subject appears sharp. With an xi-Series lens or AF power zoom lens, pull and turn the control ring. For more information, refer to the lens manual.

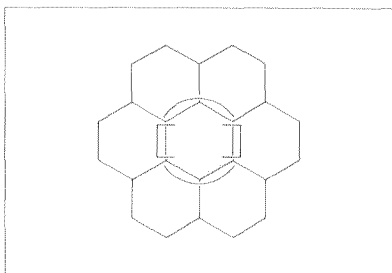
- When your subject comes into focus, the focus lock signal ● will light in the viewfinder.
- To return to autofocus mode, slide the focus-mode switch down.
- Pressing the program re-set button will also return the camera to autofocus mode, and will also change all of the programmable functions to their default settings.
- In manual focus mode, the shutter will release even if the subject is not in focus.

EXPOSURE DETAILS

Spot Metering



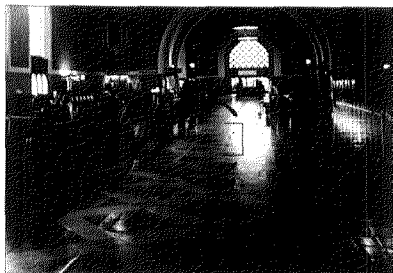
8-segment
honeycomb-pattern metering



Spot metering

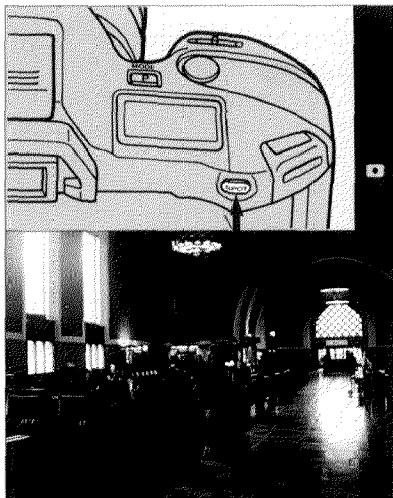
The camera's normal metering mode is 8-segment honeycomb-pattern metering, which evaluates eight separate areas of the scene in the viewfinder to arrive at a shutter speed and aperture. If your scene is extremely contrasty or if you are using a reference subject for metering, spot metering will help you obtain consistent, precise exposure readings of the spot-metering area. When spot metering is active, the camera uses only the center segment of the honeycomb-pattern metering cell to read the subject brightness.

To use spot metering:




1. Center the spot-metering area over the subject you want to meter.

— NEXT PAGE —



2. Press and hold the spot-metering button.

- The spot-metering indicator  will appear in the viewfinder.

3. Continue to hold the spot-metering button and recompose your scene as desired.

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

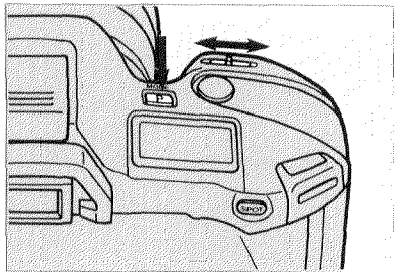
- Be sure you spot meter an area which will appear as a middle grey or average brightness in your final picture.
- When you are using flash, you cannot use spot metering. In P, A, or S modes with the flash on, pressing the spot-metering button activates slow-shutter sync (see p. 37).

(Exposure Details)

Exposure Modes

The camera has four exposure modes: programmed autoexposure (P), aperture-priority autoexposure (A), shutter-priority autoexposure (S), and manual exposure (M). In P mode, Expert Program Selection automatically sets the optimum shutter speed and aperture based on such factors as subject distance, brightness, and movement as well as focal length before it sets an aperture and shutter speed. The other three modes provide varying degrees of creative and operational flexibility and are explained in following sections.

Changing Exposure Modes

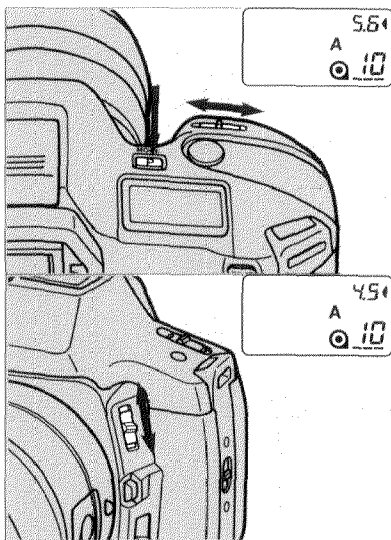


1. Press and hold the program re-set button and move the shutter-setting control.
2. Release the program re-set button to enter the mode you have chosen.

- To return to P mode, press the program re-set button.

A: Aperture-Priority

In A mode, you set the aperture you want and, the camera will automatically set the correct shutter speed.



1. Refer to p.30 (Changing Exposure Modes) and select **A**. A pointer will appear next to the aperture display.

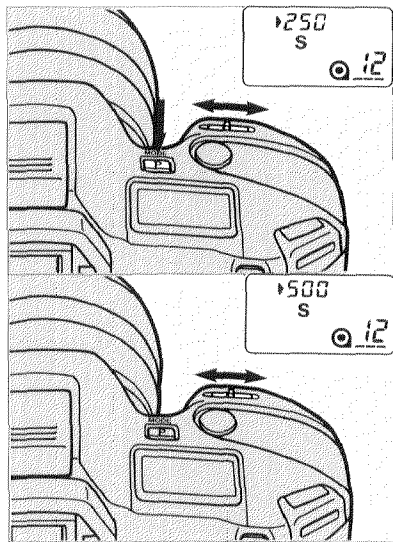
2. To set the aperture, slide the aperture-setting control up or down. The aperture display in the data panel will change in 1/2-stop increments.

- Available apertures are limited to those within the range indicated on the lens you are using.
- When ▼ blinks in the viewfinder and an accessory flash is not attached, the required shutter speed is too slow to allow sharp photography without a tripod or other camera support. You should either set a larger aperture, use a flash, or attach the camera to a tripod.

(Exposure Details)

S: Shutter-Priority

In S mode, you select the shutter speed you want and, if the lens you are using allows, the camera will automatically set the correct aperture to ensure a proper exposure.



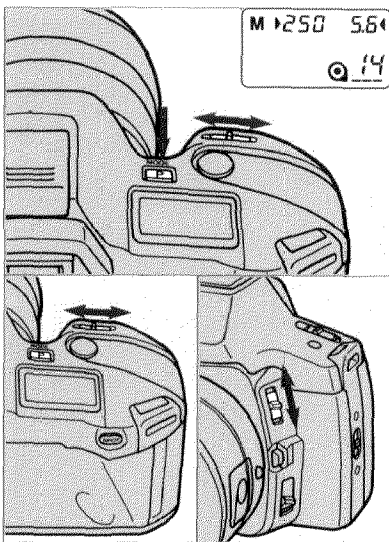
1. Refer to p.30 (Changing Exposure Modes) and select **S**. A pointer will appear next to the shutter speed displays.

2. To set the shutter speed, move the shutter-setting control to the left or right. The shutter speed display in the data panel will change in 1-stop increments.

- You cannot use BULB in **S** mode (see p.35).

M: Manual Exposure

In manual mode, you select the shutter speed and aperture and the camera will indicate whether your settings will provide an over-, under-, or correctly-exposed picture.



1. Refer to p.30 (Changing Exposure Modes) and select **M**. Pointers will appear next to both the shutter speed and aperture displays.

2. To set the shutter speed, move the shutter-setting control to the right or left. To set the aperture, move the aperture-setting control up or down.

The shutter speed will change in 1-stop increments and the aperture will change in half-stop increments.

Viewfinder Exposure Signals in M Mode

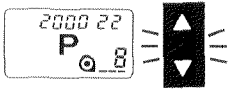
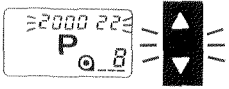
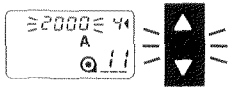
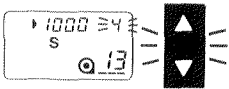
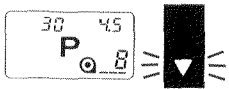
In M mode, the following indicators will help you set a correct exposure.

Viewfinder signal	Meaning
◆	Correct exposure
▲	Over exposure
▼	Under exposure

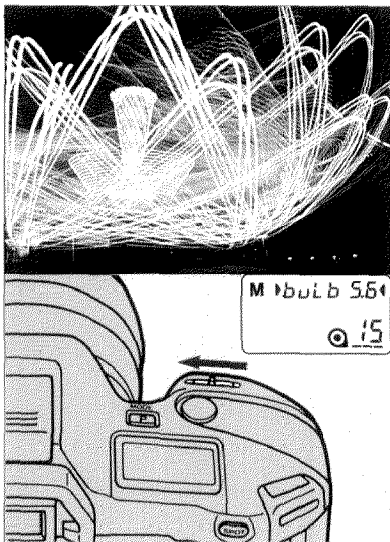
(Exposure Details)

Exposure Warnings and Signals

One of the following warnings will appear when the camera's autoexposure system has difficulty measuring the light level or in setting the proper shutter speed and/or aperture. Blue marks around a display indicate that it is blinking.

	Display	Cause	Action
P/A S/M		The light level is beyond the camera's metering range.	In low light, use faster film or increase the brightness of your surroundings. In bright light, attach a filter, use slower film or reduce the overall brightness of your surroundings.
P		Light level is beyond the range of available shutter speeds and apertures.	
A		The required shutter speed is beyond the camera's range	Move the aperture-setting control until the display stops blinking.
S		The required aperture is beyond the range of the lens in use.	Move the shutter-setting control until the display stops blinking.
P/A		The required shutter speed is too slow. Blurred pictures may result.	Increase the light level, use a flash, attach the camera to a tripod, or, in A mode, set a larger aperture.

BULB: Long Exposures



When you select **BULB**, the shutter will remain open as long as you hold the shutter-release button down so that you control the length of the exposure. This setting can only be made in manual exposure mode.

To use BULB:

1. Mount the camera on a tripod and select manual exposure (**M**) mode.

2. Slide the shutter-setting control to the left until **bulb** appears in the data panel. Use the aperture setting control to select the aperture you want.

3. Compose your scene and focus the lens.

● If the scene is too dark, autofocus may not function. Slide the focus mode switch down and focus the lens manually (see p.27).




4. Attach the eyepiece cap to prevent stray light from entering the camera and affecting the exposure (see p.9).

5. Press the shutter-release button and hold it down for the duration of the exposure.


FLASH DETAILS

Flash in P mode

In P mode, when you attach an accessory flash to the 2xi and turn the flash on, it will fire whenever necessary. The following signals will appear in the viewfinder to inform you of the flash's operation:

Viewfinder Signal	Meaning
 blinking	Flash charging
 blinking slowly	Flash charged
 blinking rapidly	Flash output sufficient*

* This signal appears after you take the picture when the light supplied by the flash was enough to provide a correct exposure.

- In P mode, if you turn the flash off, it will not fire.
- If you turn off an accessory flash and the shutter speed is too slow to allow sharp pictures while hand-holding the camera, the camera-shake warning () will blink in the viewfinder. Mount the camera on a tripod or turn the flash on. In S or M mode, the camera-shake warning will not function.

Flash in A, S, and M Modes

In A, S, and M modes, when an attached accessory flash is activated, it will fire every time you take a picture. When it is off, it will not fire.

- Flash signals in A, S, and M modes will be the same as those in P mode.

Exposure mode	Available shutter speeds when flash activated
A	1/90 sec. (set automatically)
S	1/90 - 30 sec. (set automatically)
M	1/90 - 30 sec. and BULB (set manually)

Slow-Shutter Sync

The slow-shutter sync option will set a slower shutter speed to increase the background exposure in a flash picture. Flash output will be controlled automatically to maintain a correct exposure of your subject.



1. Frame your subject in the focus frame.
2. Press and hold the spot-metering button.
3. Continue to hold the spot-metering button and press the shutter-release button down completely to take the picture.

- If the background is bright or a large aperture is set, the shutter speed may not be reduced.
- The flash signal in the viewfinder will blink rapidly if the flash output was sufficient to provide a correct exposure.

APPENDIX

(Lens Aperture and Depth of Field)



Large aperture



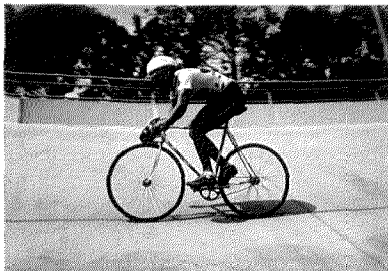
Small aperture

For example, in a portrait situation, you may want to use a larger aperture in order to focus only on the main subject and separate the person from their background. A small aperture, on the other hand, would be preferable in such cases as landscape photography when you want as much of the scene as possible to appear in focus. Expert Program Selection will automatically set a large aperture in portrait situations so that only your main subject will appear in sharp focus, and a small aperture for landscapes and extreme close-ups to maximize depth of field.

For any given f-number and subject distance, an increase in focal length will reduce the depth of field and a decrease in focal length will have the opposite effect. For example, if a 28-105mm zoom lens is set at 50mm, f/8 and the subject is 12 ft. (4m) away, changing the focal length to 90mm without altering the exposure settings or subject-to-camera distance will noticeably shorten the depth of field. Setting the lens to 28mm, however, extends the range which will appear in focus.

Depth of field also depends on subject distance. Without changing lens aperture or focal length in the above case, if you move to 6 ft. (2m) from your subject, there will be less depth of field in the final image.

SHUTTER SPEED AND MOVING SUBJECTS



Fast shutter speed



Slow shutter speed

Your choice of shutter speed is an important factor in determining how moving subjects will appear in the final image. Depending on the speed of your subject, slower shutter speeds such as $1/15$ sec. will make moving subjects appear blurred and flowing in the picture, creating a greater feeling of motion. Fast shutter speeds, of course, are useful to freeze fast action.

Also, if you are using a telephoto lens, a fast shutter speed can help prevent blurring caused by camera shake. For lenses longer than $f=50\text{mm}$, a general rule to follow is that $1/f'$ is the slowest usable shutter speed while the camera is being hand-held. For example, if you are using a 135mm lens, try to avoid using shutter speeds slower than $1/180$ sec. (the closest shutter speed to $1/135$) if you are not using a tripod.

CARE AND STORAGE

- Always keep your camera in its case with the lens capped when not in use, or with a body cap on when a lens is not attached.
- No part of the camera should be forced at any time.
- 72-exposure cartridge and polaroid instant 35mm films cannot be used.
- Never subject your camera to shock, high heat, humidity, water, or harmful chemicals. Be particularly careful not to leave it in the glove compartment or other places in motor vehicles where it may be subjected to high temperatures.
- Never lubricate any part of the camera body or lens.
- Never touch the shutter curtains, mirror, or the interior of the body or clean them with compressed air. Doing so may impair their alignment and movement.
- External camera surfaces and lens barrel—but not glass surfaces—can be cleaned by wiping with a dry or silicone-treated cloth. Never use organic solvents to clean the camera.
- Never touch the lens or eyepiece surfaces with your fingers. Whisk away loose matter with a blower brush. To remove stubborn spots, use a sheet of photographic lens tissue. If necessary, tissue may be moistened with one drop of lens-cleaning fluid; never place fluid directly on glass surfaces.
- We recommend that you have your camera cleaned once a year at an authorized Minolta service facility.
- If you plan to store your camera for an extended period of time, rewind and remove the film, then remove the battery. Place the camera in a cool, dry place away from dust or chemicals, preferable in an airtight container with a drying agent such as silica gel. Also, it is recommended that you periodically release the camera's shutter to maintain proper working condition.

- This camera is not waterproof, dustproof or sand-proof. If you use this camera near water or at the beach, water-, dust-, or sand-damage may occur. Protect it at all time from moisture or splashes, especially saltwater spray, and be extremely careful to keep sand from both the interior and exterior of the camera and its accessories. If it comes in contact with water, wipe it with a clean, dry cloth and bring it to an authorized Minolta Service facility. If it comes in contact with sand or if sand enters the camera, gently blow away loose particles —**wiping may scratch the camera**— and bring it to an authorized Minolta Service facility.
- If the camera is subjected to a sudden change in temperature, as when transferring it from a cold environment into a heated building, condensation may form inside. To prevent condensation, place the camera in a sealed plastic bag before transferring it from a cold place to a warm environment, and wait for it to come to room temperature before taking it out of the bag.
- After prolonged storage, and especially before taking pictures at an important event, carefully check the operation of the camera and lens.
- The operating range for camera's data panel is from -4 to 122°F (-20 to 50°C). At temperatures outside this range, response time and contrast will change, making the display difficult to read. At very high temperatures, the display may temporarily darken. If this occurs, the display should return when the camera is restored to operating range conditions.
- This camera contains no user-serviceable parts. Do not attempt to disassemble or repair the camera yourself.
- This camera's circuitry may switch off, even when a battery with sufficient power is installed. To resume operation, remove the battery and install it again.
- If *HELP* appears in the data panel, remove the battery, then re-install it. If it appears again after you release the shutter, take the camera to a MINOLTA Service Facility.

ACCESSORY INFORMATION

If you already have own Minolta accessories, check their compatibility before using them with your 2xi.

1. LENS

All Minolta AF lenses can be used with 2xi. Manual focusing lenses (MD or MC) cannot be attached the 2xi.

2. FLASH

Minolta i- and xi-series flash units can be used. Flash Shoe Adapter FS-1100 must be used to attach an AF-series flash to 2xi. When used with the 2xi, these units fire whenever a picture is taken, regardless of the exposure mode selected. In all exposure modes TTL flash control will operate.

3. OTHERS

Angle Finder and Magnifier cannot be used.

TECHNICAL DETAILS

AF system: Minolta's through-the-lens (TTL) phase-detection system with *one wide CCD sensor; Predictive focus control; range: EV -1 - 18 (at ISO 100)*

Metering: TTL-type; 8-segment honeycomb-pattern, silicon photo cell (SPC); second SPC for TTL flash metering of dedicated accessory flash

AE range:

8-segment metering: EV 1 - 20

Spot metering: EV 4 - 20 (both ISO 100, 50mm f/1.4)

TTL flash metering: Operates in all flash modes with dedicated units; X-sync shutter speed automatically set when flash is used; slow-shutter sync available in P, A, and S modes

Shutter: Electronically-controlled, vertical-traverse, focal-plane type

Automatic control: In program and aperture-priority modes, shutter speed set steplessly between 1/2000 and 30 sec.

Manual control: In shutter-priority and manual mode, shutter speeds selectable from 1/2000 to 30 sec. in 1-stop increments plus BULB in M mode

Film-speed setting: Automatic setting for DX-coded films; ISO 100 set for non-DX-coded films; range: ISO 25-5000 in 1/3-stop increments

Viewfinder: Eye-level fixed roof mirror showing 90% of field of view; magnification: 0.75X (with 50mm lens at infinity)

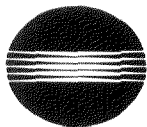
Power: 6-volt 2CR5 lithium battery

Battery performance: Approximately 60 rolls (based on Minolta's standard test method, using 24-exposure film)

Dimensions: 5-3/4 x 3-9/16 x 2-3/8 in. (146.5 x 91 x 60.5mm)

Weight: 13-9/16 oz. (385g) without lens and battery

Specifications and accessories are based on the latest information available at the time of printing and are subject to change at any time without notice.



MINOLTA

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