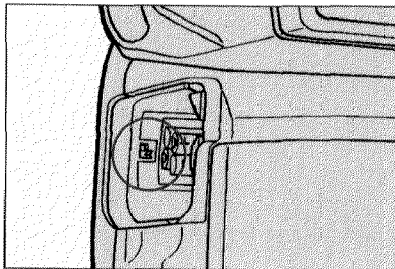
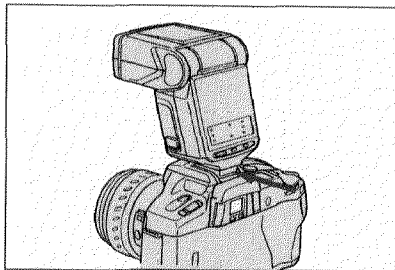


3. Continue to hold the AE lock button and press the shutter-release button down completely.

- If the background is bright or a large aperture is set, the shutter speed may not be reduced.
- The flash-ready indicator in the viewfinder data panel will blink rapidly if the flash output was sufficient to provide a correct exposure.
- If, after you press the AE lock button, the shutter speed becomes too slow to allow sharp, hand-held pictures, use a tripod.

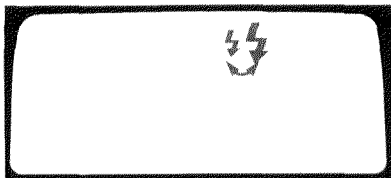
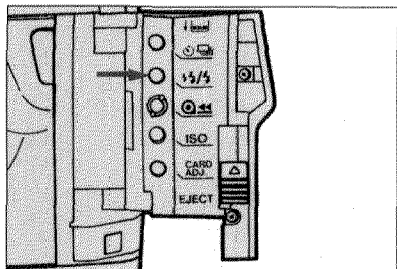
REMOTE/WIRELESS OFF-CAMERA FLASH CONTROL



When used with specified xi flash units, this camera offers you the flexibility of remote/wireless off-camera flash control with TTL flash metering. The flash unit has more than one control channel so that if you are working near someone who is using a similar set-up, you will not interfere with each other. The flash must be mounted on the camera when you change the control channel.

1. Attach the flash to the camera and turn it on.
- To change the control channel, move the control channel selector in the battery chamber of the flash to **1** or **2**.
2. Press the flash mode button in the card door, turn either the front or rear control dial, and select remote off camera flash mode.
3. Remove the flash and position it according to the table with its AF illuminator pointing at the subject.

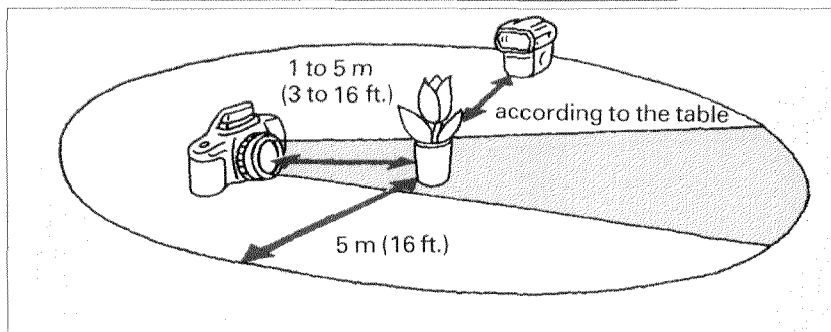
— NEXT PAGE —

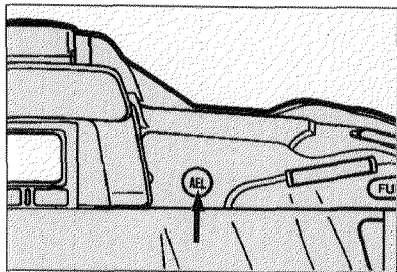
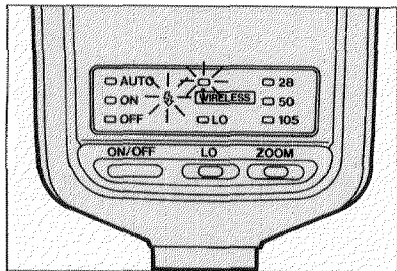


- The camera should be 1m to 5m (3 ft. to 16 ft.) from the subject.
- The off-camera flash may not detect the control signals if it is placed behind the subject.

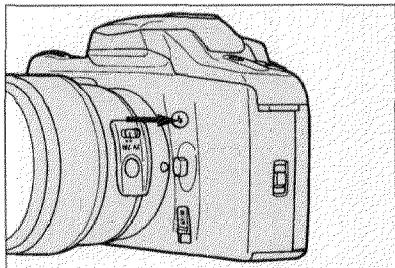
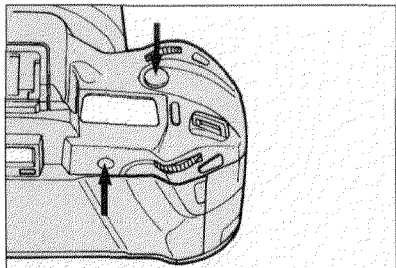
FLASH RANGE (m/ft)		
Film speed Aperture	ISO100 m / ft	ISO400 m / ft
1.4	2.0 – 5.0/6 – 16	4.0 – 5.0/13 – 16
2.0	1.4 – 5.0/4 – 16	2.8 – 5.0/9 – 16
2.8	1.0 – 5.0/3 – 16	2.0 – 5.0/6 – 16
4.0	0.7 – 4.5/2 – 14	1.4 – 5.0/4 – 16
5.6	0.5 – 3.2/1 – 10	1.0 – 5.0/3 – 16
8.0	0.4 – 2.3/1 – 7	0.7 – 4.5/2 – 14
11.0	0.4 – 1.6/1 – 5	0.5 – 3.2/1 – 10

– NEXT PAGE –





4. Wait until both the off-camera flash and built-in flash are charged.
 - In remote mode, the off-camera flash's AF illuminator and flash-ready signal will blink when the flash is charged. The flash-ready signal in the viewfinder will blink when the built-in flash is charged.
5. Press the AE lock button to test-fire the off-camera flash and wait again until both flashes are fully charged.
6. Take the picture.
 - The flash-ready indicator in viewfinder data panel will blink rapidly if the flash output was sufficient to provide a correct exposure.



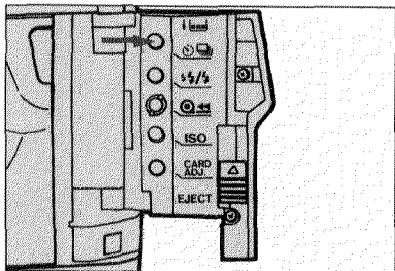
Remote/Wireless slow-shutter sync

In remote slow-shutter sync mode, the camera sets a slow shutter speed and reduce the flash exposure to maintain a correct exposure. Operation is the same as it is with the built-in or an attached flash (explained on p.68).

- When you press the AE lock button, the off-camera flash will fire a test burst. Wait for the flash to recharge and take the picture. Do not release the AE lock button until after you have taken the picture.

Ratio control

In remote mode, the built-in flash normally only controls the off-camera flash without effecting the overall exposure. The built-in flash can, however, be set to fire during the exposure so that it provides some fill lighting on your subject. Press and hold the flash pop-up button while you take the picture. The off-camera flash will provide 2/3 of the exposure and the built-in flash will add the remaining 1/3.



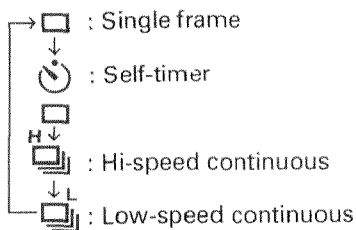
The camera has three film-drive modes. In single-frame advance mode, the camera makes one exposure and advances the film one frame each time you press the shutter-release button. In high-speed continuous mode (H), the film is advanced at approximately 4 frames per second for long as you hold the shutter-release button down; low-speed continuous mode (L) will provide up to 2 frames per second. When you operate the camera in either low- or high-speed continuous and autofocus mode, the focus setting will be checked and adjusted between each exposure to ensure that moving subjects remain sharply focused.

To select the film-drive mode:

1. Open the card door.
2. Press the self-timer/drive-mode button until the indicator for the mode you want appears in the body data panel.

—NEXT PAGE—

Sequence



3. To return to single-frame advance, press the self-timer/drive-mode button until it appears in the data panel.

- Pressing the program re-set button will return the camera to single-frame advance and return all of the camera's programmable functions to their default settings.

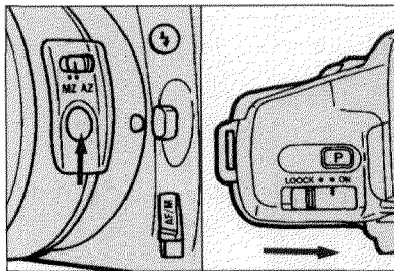
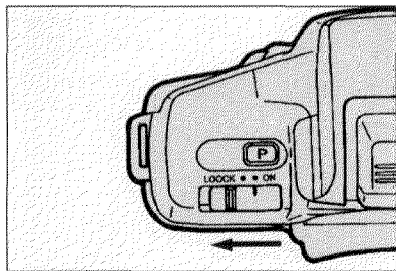
With an xi-Series Autozoom lens, the camera's automatic control also extends to zooming the lens. This speeds operation of the camera and lens and allows you to concentrate more fully on the composition of your photographs. **The following features are available only when you are using an xi-Series Autozoom lens.**

Auto Stand-by Zoom (ASZ)

When Eye-Start first activates the camera, the lens immediately sets a focal length. This position is determined by the subject's distance from the camera and should provide a good starting-point in your composition. The focal length can also be quickly adjusted from this point with power zoom.

- If you move the AZ/MZ switch to MZ, -- will appear in the aperture display of the viewfinder and body data panels when Eye-Start activates the camera.

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- ASZ's operation is a one-shot function; it will not set a new focal length every time you point the camera at a new subject unless you first take the camera away from your eye. If you use power zoom to change ASZ's setting, ASZ will not function again until you remove the camera from your eye and wait 30 sec.

To turn off ASZ:

1. Set the main switch to LOCK.
 2. Press and hold the lens-function button on the lens barrel while you move the main switch to ON.
- To turn ASZ on again, repeat the above steps.

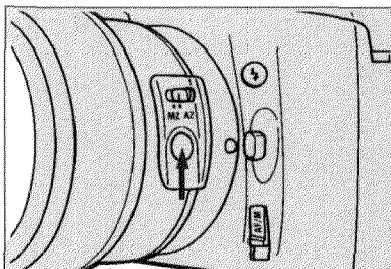
Image-Size Lock



When you press and hold the lens-function button on an xi-Series lens, Image-size lock will automatically adjust the lens' focal length to maintain the size of the main subject's image in the viewfinder.

Image-size lock is limited by the focal length range of the lens you are using. If either end of the lens focal length range is reached while image-size lock is operating, the lens will stop zooming, but **IMAGE LOCK** will continue to be displayed in the viewfinder. If your subject comes back into range, Image-size lock will resume operation. To turn off Image-size lock, release the lens-function button.

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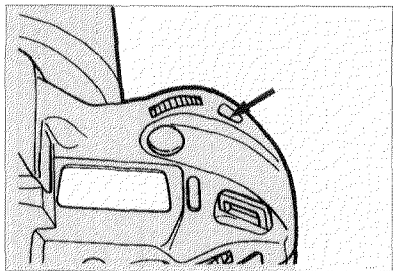
- Image-Size Lock may not be able to accurately track high-speed subjects. If your subject is moving too fast, the image size may not remain constant but **IMAGE LOCK** will continue to be displayed in the viewfinder screen.

- If you want to use continuous film advance, use low-speed mode.

In the following situations, **IMAGE LOCK** will flash in the viewfinder screen when you press the lens function button and Image-size Lock will not function:

- If your subject is too small and/or too far away for the camera to lock on to it.
- If the camera cannot focus on your subject (see Special Focusing Situations on p.43.)
- If the lens is initially set to a focal length shorter than 50mm.

Wide-View Mode



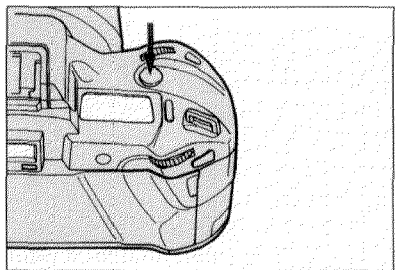
This feature enables you to see the area immediately outside of the film frame up until the moment that you press the shutter-release button.

1. Press the wide-view-mode button.

The camera will automatically set a shorter focal length to give you a wider field of view.

Both **WIDE** and the film-frame indicators will appear in the viewfinder.

— *NEXT PAGE* —

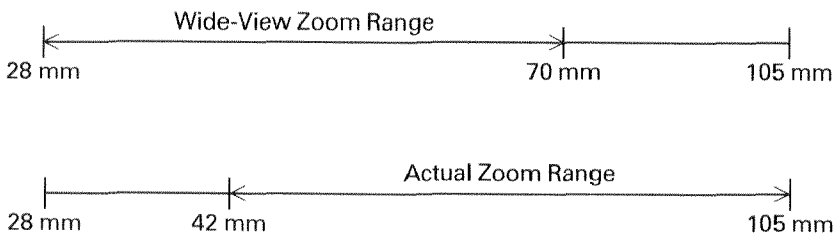


2. Compose your picture inside the film-frame indicators.
3. Press the shutter-release button partway down. The lens will zoom to fill the viewfinder with the part of the image that appears inside the film-frame indicators.
4. Press the shutter-release button down completely to take the picture.

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- The focal length range of any lens will be reduced slightly when you use wide-view mode. Although the lens will zoom to its shortest focal length while wide-view is activated, the view inside the film-frame marks will never be wider than 1.5 times this shortest setting, and the lens will only zoom to 2/3 its longest focal length.

For example, with a 28–105mm lens and the camera in wide-view mode, when the lens is set at 28mm, the view inside the film-frame indicators will be the same as a setting of 42mm. When you press the shutter-release button partway down, the lens will then zoom to 42mm. If you zoom the lens in the telephoto direction while still in wide-view mode, the lens will stop at 70mm, but the image inside the film-frame indicators will show the view at 105mm. The lens will then zoom to 105mm when you press the shutter-release button partway down.



— NEXT PAGE —

● If you press the wide-view mode button with the lens set anywhere between the shortest focal length and 1.5 times the shortest focal length, the camera still enter wide-view mode. However, the image inside the film-frame marks will not be the same as that of your original focal length. Also, when you press the shutter-release button partway down, the lens will zoom forward to 1.5 times the shortest focal length, not to the position from which you started.

For example, if you set a 28–105mm lens at 35mm and press the wide-view-mode button, the view inside the film-frame indicators will be that of a 42mm setting, not 35mm. When you then press the shutter release button partway down, the lens will then zoom to 42mm.

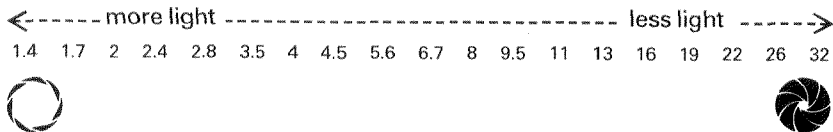
APPENDIX

Lens Aperture and Depth of Field

Depth of field is the area in front of and behind the point on which the lens is focused which will also appear sharp in the final image. Aperture size, focal length, and subject distance are important factors in determining this range.

Aperture size is commonly expressed as an f-number or f-stop. These are the values that are displayed in the viewfinder and body data panels and which appear as part of the lens designation. An f-number is inversely related to the actual size of the aperture. For this reason, f/8 is larger than f/11, but smaller than f/5.6.

The whole-stops and half-stops between f/1.4 and f/32 are listed below. Depending on which way you move on the scale, a change of one stop, either from whole-stop to whole-stop or from half-stop to half-stop, will double or halve the amount of light reaching the film.





If focal length and subject distance remain constant, as the size of the lens aperture decreases, depth of field increases. Aperture-priority (A) mode, manual (M) mode, and PA enable you to vary the size of the aperture in order to directly control a picture's depth of field. Different situations usually require different amounts of depth.

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.

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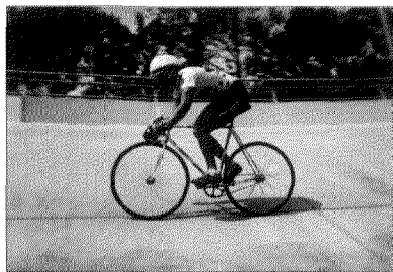


For any given f-number and subject distance, an increase in focal length will reduce the depth of field and a decrease in focal length will have the opposite effect. For example, if a 28–105mm zoom lens is set at 50mm, f/8 and the subject is 12 ft. away, changing the focal length to 90mm without altering 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. from your subject, there will be less depth of field in the final image.

The depth index provides a qualitative method for you to understand the relationship between the above three factors and background sharpness. It not only shows roughly how in-focus the background of your scene will appear, but the indicator will also change position to reflect changes in aperture, focal length, and subject distance which will also effect depth.

Shutter Speed and Moving Subjects

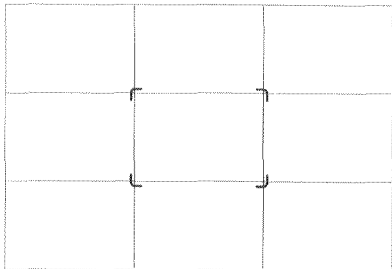


Your choice of shutter speed is an important factor in determining how moving subjects will appear in the final image. Depending on the speed of your subject, slower shutter speeds such as $1/15$ sec. will make moving subjects appear blurred and flowing in the picture, creating a greater feeling of motion. 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 $1/200$ sec. (the closest shutter speed to $1/135$) without mounting the camera on a tripod.

The action index provides a simple way for you to visualize approximately how your subject will appear in the final picture. The camera's expert system compares the speed of your subject's image and compares it to the shutter speed you have selected. It then positions the indicator to illustrate roughly how much the image will be blurred.

Composition



In both horizontal and vertical mode, the AF brackets should be regarded as reference area for positioning your subject within the frame. In horizontal mode, the brackets follow the “Rule of Thirds,” a common rule in photographic composition which states that the important components of a picture should be placed near to the intersections of the lines which divide the frame into thirds both horizontally and vertically. The horizontal-mode AF brackets lie on those intersection points.



If, for example, you are taking a portrait, try placing your subject near one of the four points, with the person facing towards the center of the picture. This will help to include some of the background in the picture and make a more interesting composition.

In the case of a landscape, experiment with different compositions—place the important elements off-center and let the horizon run through one of the one-third dividing lines to give your picture more of a dynamic quality. When the camera is held vertically, the brackets change to reflect changes in the AF area and in composition which you may want to consider before you take the picture. All of these are, of course, merely suggestions and starting points. Experiment to find the qualities which will make up your own unique style.

You will notice that there are no AF sensors located directly beneath any of the brackets. For this reason, you may have to use focus lock in order to ensure that your main subject is in focus.

ACCESSORY INFORMATION

If you already have own MINOLTA accessories, check their compatibility before using them with your 7xi.

1. LENS

All Minolta AF lenses can be used with the 7xi. Autozoom function (ASZ, APZ, Image-size lock and Wide-view mode) are possible only if the 7xi is used with an Xi-Series lens.

Manual focusing lenses (MD or MC) cannot be attached the 7xi.

Shadowing on the bottom of picture may occur in your pictures when the 7xi's built-in flash is used together with the lens listed below. Before using any of these lenses, check with the nearest Minolta Service facility for the conditions of their use:

AF 28-85mm f/3.5-4.5

AF 200mm f/2.8 APO TELE

AF 28-135mm f/4-4.5

AF 200mm f/2.8 APO TELE (N)

The following lenses cannot be used under any conditions with the 7xi's built-in flash:

AF 300mm f/2.8 APO TELE

AF 300mm f/2.8 APO TELE (N)

AF 600mm f/4 APO TELE

AF 600mm f/4 APO TELE (N)

Keep in mind, too, that the built-in flash provided coverage for lenses with focal length no wider than 28mm. The above information applies only to use with the 7xi's flash.

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 the 7xi. When used with the 7xi, these units fire whenever a picture is taken, regardless of the exposure mode selected.

In all exposure modes TTL flash control will operate.

3. CARDS (Refer to table)

O: can be used. --- : cannot be used. 1 to 7: can be used with the conditions listed below.

1. The display on the data panel is the same as Automatic Depth Control's.

2. Settings must be made with front control dial. When you use the Multiple Exposure Card in the 7xi with either the built-in flash or an accessory flash and you set high or low continuous drive before you insert the card, the drive mode indicator or will remain in the body data panel when you activate the

card. However, only single-frame advance will operate when you press the shutter-release button.

3. Settings must be made with front control dial. Because 7xi has no manual aperture button, it cannot vary the aperture in M mode.

4. Settings must be made with the front control dial. Exposure settings for the next frame appear when you take the 7xi away from your eye.

5. The starting point of the exposure series cannot be changed from the settings chosen by Expert Program Selection.

6. When you insert this card the into 7xi, spot metering is automatically activated. Exposure readings are stored by pressings the AE lock button and the number of readings is displayed in the viewfinder data panel.

7. When you insert this card into 7xi, spot metering is automatically activated. Exposure readings are stored by pressing the AE lock button.

	CARD NAME	7xi	8000i	7000i	5000i
SPECIAL APPLICATION CARDS	Travel	○	1	1	1
	Child	○	---	---	---
	Automatic depth control	○	○	○	○
	Sports action	○	○	○	○
	Portrait	○	○	○	○
	Closeup	○	○	○	○
FEATURE CARDS	Panning	○	---	---	---
	Intervalometer	○	---	---	---
	Background priority	○	---	---	---
	Multipule exposure	2	○	---	---
	Exposure bracketing	3	○	○	---
	Flash bracketing	4	○	○	---
	Data memory	2	○	○	---
	Fantasy efect	○	○	○	---
	Automatic program shift	5	○	○	---
	Multi spot memory	6	○	○	---
	Highlight/shadow control	7	○	○	---
	A/S mode	---	---	---	○
Customized function	Customized function card xi	○	---	---	---
	Customized function card	---	○	○	---

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, preferably 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 or dustproof or sand-proof. If you use this camera near water or at the beach, water-, dust-, or sand-damage may occur. Protect it 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.
- This camera is not water proof. If it comes in contact with water, wipe it with a dry cloth 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 - 20 to 50°C (- 4 to 122°F). At temperatures outside this range, response time and contrast will change, making the display difficult to read. At very high temperatures, a 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.

TROUBLESHOOTING

PROBLEM	CAUSE	SOLUTION
No display in the data panel when the camera is switched on.	Battery exhausted.	Install a fresh battery.
	Battery not installed correctly.	Remove the battery and install it correctly.
-- appears in the data panel's aperture display.	Lens not attached correctly.	Attach the lens so that it locks in place with a click.
	Contacts on camera and/or lens are dirty.	Clean contacts with a dry, clean cloth.
	AZ/MZ switch set to MZ.	Move the AZ/MZ switch AZ.
HELP displayed in the body data panel.	Winding motor problem.	Remove the battery, then reinstall it.
Autofocus does not work or the lens does not focus when the shutter-release button is pressed.	Camera set to manual focus.	Set the camera to autofocus mode.
	AZ/MZ switch set to MZ.	Turn the AZ/MZ switch AZ.
	Lens is not attached correctly.	Attach the lens so that it locks in place with a click.
	Subject difficult to autofocus.	Focus manually.
Camera cannot be shifted out of P mode.	Creative Expansion Card in use.	Use the card key to switch the card off.
Card system does not function.	Card not installed correctly.	Remove and reinsert the card correctly.
Eye-Start does not work.	Grip Sensor is not activated.	Touch the Grip Sensor

TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION

Type: 35mm SLR with expert control of autofocus (AF), autoexposure (AE), and autozoom (AZ); auto film transport; built-in motor drive; and built-in flash

Lens Mount: Minolta A-type bayonet mount; accepts all Minolta AF lenses

Eye-Start System: AF, AE and AZ automatically activated by combination of eyepiece sensors and grip sensors

AF system: Minolta's through-the-lens (TTL) phase-detection system with four CCD sensors: activated by Eye-Start; Multi-dimensional Predictive Focus Control; built-in AF illuminator automatically activated in low-light/low-contrast conditions; AF sensitivity range: EV -1 to 19 (at ISO 100 in ambient light) AF illuminator range: 0.7 to 9m (Based on Minolta's standard test methods)

Manual Focusing: *Visually on acute-matte view-finder screen*

Metering: TTL-type; 14-segment honeycomb-pattern silicon photocell (SPC); automatically activated by Eye-Start; second SPC for TTL flash metering of built-in flash or other dedicated flash unit; metering modes: honeycomb-pattern or spot metering; range: honeycomb-pattern EV 0-20, spot metering EV 3-20 (ISO 100, 50mm f/1.4 lens)

Exposure Modes: Programmed AE: Automatic control of aperture and shutter speed depending on lens specifications and scene characteristics; PA, PS: Creative Program Control

Aperture-priority AE: Any available aperture in 1/2-stop increments; shutter speed set steplessly from 1/8000 to 30 sec. automatically by autoexposure program

Shutter-priority AE: Any shutter speed from 1/8000 to 30 sec. selectable in 1/2-stop increments; aperture set automatically by autoexposure program

Manual: Any shutter speed/aperture combination selectable in 1/2-stop increments; correct and over-/under-exposure indicated in viewfinder: BULB setting also selectable

Built-in flash: Activated when shutter release is pressed partway down; guide number 12 (in meters at ISO 100); coverage for 28mm field of view; approx. 2 sec. recycle time; Modes: autoflash, autoflash with pre-flash, flash-cancel, remote off-camera

—NEXT PAGE—

TTL Flash Metering: Operates in all flash modes with dedicated flash unit; x-sync shutter speed automatically set when flash-on signal appears in viewfinder; in P, A, or S mode, pressing AE-lock button sets slower shutter speed (down to 30 sec.) to balance flash with ambient lighting

Programmed AE: Aperture and shutter speed set automatically; built-in or accessory flash fires automatically when necessary

Shutter-priority AE: Aperture and shutter speed set automatically; flash will fire when popped-up (built-in flash) or activated (accessory flash)

Aperture-priority AE: Any available aperture usable; flash will fire when popped-up (built-in flash) or activated (accessory flash)

Manual: Any available shutter speed or aperture usable; flash will fire when popped-up (built-in flash) or activated (accessory flash)

Exposure Compensation: +/- 4 stops in 1/2-stop increments

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

Automatic speeds: In program and aperture-priority AE modes, stepless 1/8000 to 30 sec. with nearest half-stop displayed

Manual speeds: In shutter priority AE and manual modes, 1/8000 to 30 sec. in 1/2-stop increments plus BULB in manual mode

Expert Autozoom (with xi-Series Autozoom lens):

ASZ: Programmed selection of focal length based on subject distance; automatically activated Eye-Start

APZ: Programed continuous setting of focal length based on changing subject position (only with specified CE cards)

Image-size lock: Continuous setting of focal length to maintain image size

Wide-View Mode: Focal length re-set to allow viewing of 150% of actual image area until shutter release is pressed partway down.

Film-speed Setting: Automatic Setting for DX-coded films; for films without DX-coding, previous ISO value set; manual setting also possible

Automatic range: ISO 25-5000 in 1/3-stop increments

Manual range: ISO 6-6400 in 1/3-stop increments

Film transport: Automatic with built-in motor drive; auto threading, auto advance to first frame; single-frame advance or 2-speed continuous advance at up to 4 frames per second; automatic rewind or manual start of rewind; frame counter in body data panel

Controls: Buttons for self-timer/drive mode, manual start of film rewind, flash mode, film speed, viewfinder mode, card on/off, AE lock, dial function selection, program re-set, card adjust, main switch

Viewfinder: Eye-level fixed pentaprism showing 92% of vertical and 94% of horizontal field of view; magnification 0.75 with 50mm lens at infinity; transparent LCD screen and Acute-Matte screen

Viewfinder displays: Inside screen: Image-control index, control dial indicators, AF area indicators, spot metering area, panorama indicator, wide-view mode indicator, manual focus indicator, image-size lock indicator

Outside screen: Flash-on indicator, flash-mode/flash-ready indicator, camera-shake warning, shutter-speed/film-speed indicator, exposure signals/exposure-adjustment indicator, aperture/exposure-compensation display, AEL indicator

Body data panel displays: LCD display with indicators for exposure mode, wide/local focus area, flash mode, self-timer, drive mode, frame counter, film-loaded, card activated, metering mode, exposure compensation, battery condition, ISO, shutter speed/film speed, aperture/exposure compensation

Power: 6-volt 2CR5 lithium battery; automatic battery check when camera is turned on; battery condition indicated by four-stage indicator in body data panel; shutter locks when battery is exhausted

Self-timer: Electronic with 10-sec. delay; cancelable; operation indicated by blinking LCD

Other: Eyepiece cap, film window, remote-control socket, carrying strap, eyepiece cup

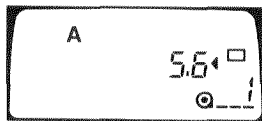
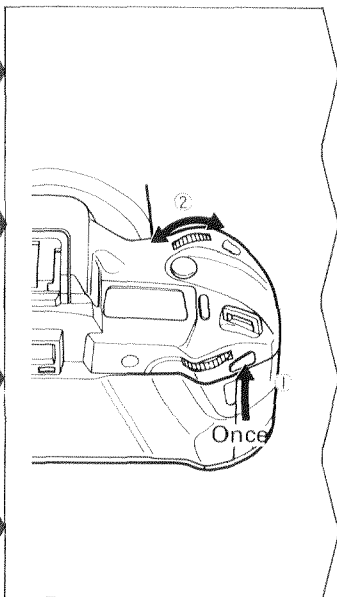
Dimensions: 163mm (6-7/16in.) x 100mm (3-15/16in.) x 67mm (2-5/8in.)

Weight: 650g (1lb. 6-15/16 oz.) without lens and battery

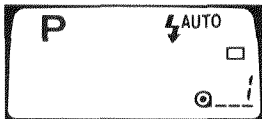
Specifications and accessories are based on the latest information available at the time of printing and are subject to change without notice.

When you want to

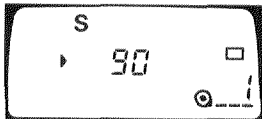
Set A mode



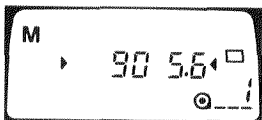
Set P mode



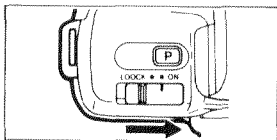
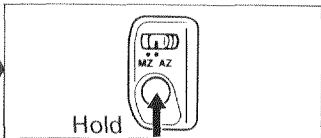
Set S mode



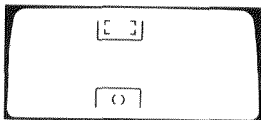
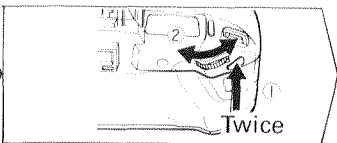
Set M mode

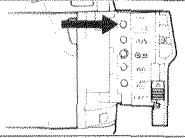
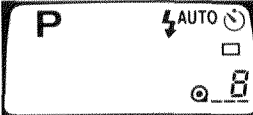
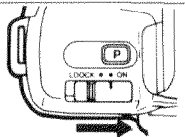
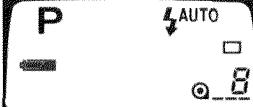
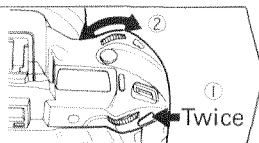
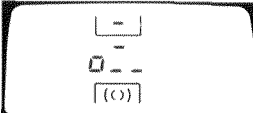
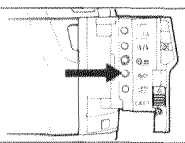

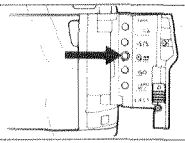
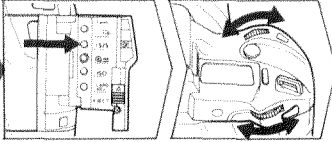



Cancel ASZ

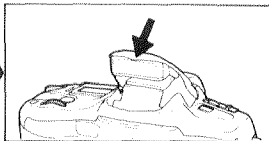


Set spot metering

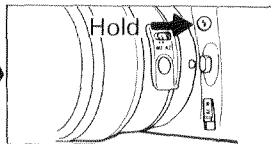


Self-timer		
Battery check		
Local AF area		
Check film speed		
Manual rewind		
Cancel flash (P mode)		

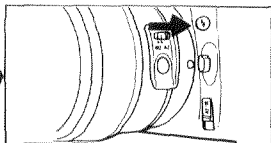
**Cancel
flash (A, S,
M mode)**



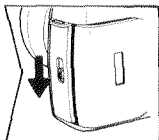
**Manual
fill-flash
(P mode)**



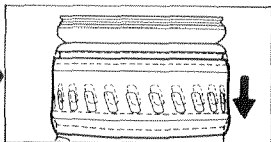
**Manual
fill-flash
(A, S and
M mode)**



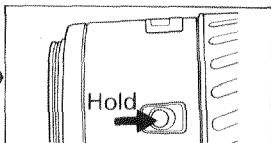
**Remove
film**



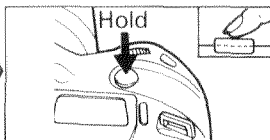
**Focus lock
(Xi lenses)**



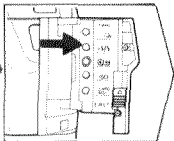
**Focus lock
(specified
AF lenses)**



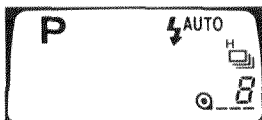
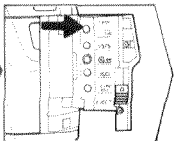
Focus
and
AE lock



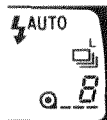
Set
pre-flash



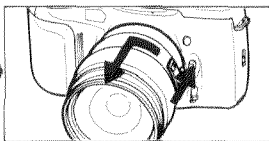
Set
drive
mode



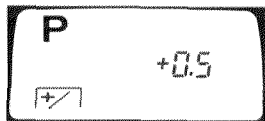
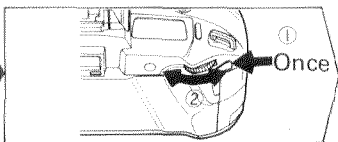
or



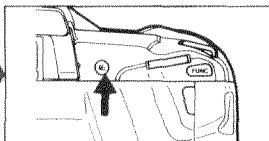
Remove
lens



Set
exposure
compensation



AE lock





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