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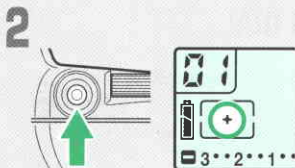
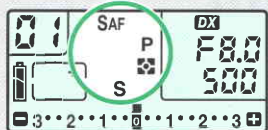
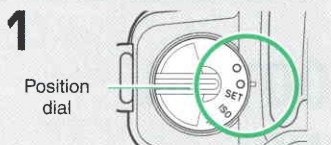
# SIMPLE SHOOTING PROCEDURE



## USING THE “” (GREEN) SETTING ON THE POSITION DIAL



Used the “” (green) position for simple photography. This setting is recommended if you are using a camera for the first time, or if you wish to take photographs without worrying about aperture and shutter speed settings.



Viewfinder



Focus indicators

**1** Set the main switch to “ON”, and turn the position dial to “●” (green).

The camera is set to the following modes when shipped from the factory.

- ① Focusing mode : **SAF**
- ② Exposure mode : **P**
- ③ Metering mode :
- ④ Drive mode : **S**

• The mode details appear on the display panel. If the display differs from the mode details shown above, reset in accordance with <Changing details for “●” (green) position> on the next page.

**2** Push the focusing frame select lever to select the central portion.

The selected position appears on the display panel. The selected focus frame flashes red once in the viewfinder.

**3** Point the focus frame in the center of the viewfinder towards the subject and half-press the shutter button.

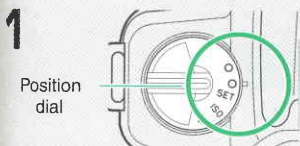
**4** When the subject is focused the focus frame at the center of the viewfinder flashes red once, a beep is heard, and the “○” mark indicating focusing is lit in the viewfinder.

**5** Press the shutter button to take the photograph.

(In the "●" (green) position on the position dial, the main combination of photography modes (focusing, exposure, metering, drive) are selected when the main switch is set to ON.)

## <Changing details for "●" (green) position>

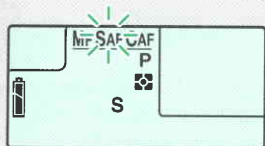
<Changing mode details>



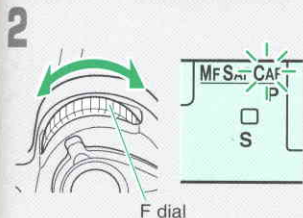
The mode details for "●" (green) on the position dial are changed as described below. Create your own mode details as required for your unique type of photography.

**1** Set the main switch to "ON", and set the position dial to "SET".

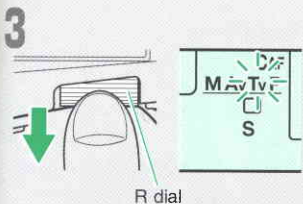
The mode details appear on the display panel, and the current focusing mode details flash.



**2** Set the F dial to the desired focusing mode. The selected focusing mode flashes.



**3** Set the R dial to the desired exposure mode. The selected exposure mode appears on the display panel. Set the F dial to the desired exposure mode. The selected exposure mode details flash on the display panel. Set the R dial to the desired metering mode and drive mode details in the same way. The desired mode details flash on the F dial.



**4** Set the position dial to "●". The mode details are now changed.



# FOCUSING



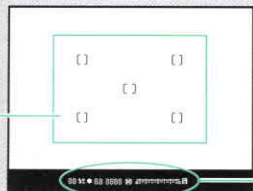
This camera offers two types of focusing: autofocus (AF), in which the camera adjusts the focus automatically, and manual focus (MF) in which the user adjusts the focus manually.

There are two AF modes: “SAF” (single AF) which is convenient for general photography when photographing stationary subjects, and “CAF” (continuous AF) which comes in handy for taking photographs of moving subjects. Use them according to the subject and scene.

**AF supplementary** If the subject is dark, or contrast is so low that it is difficult to focus, it is illuminated automatically with AF supplementary light to increase the precision of autofocusing. The center of the viewfinder is illuminated. The effective distance of AF supplementary light is approximately 4m.

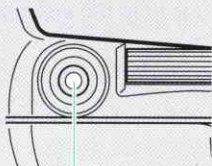
# 1. Selecting focus frames

Viewfinder



Focus frame  
(select one of five)

Display in viewfinder



Focusing frame select lever

This camera has five focusing frames: the frame at the center of the picture, and four peripheral frames positioned diagonally.

The most appropriate frame for the position of the subject is selected.

When the auto select mode is switched, the selected focusing frames flash red once.

## <Selecting focus frames>

Select the desired focusing frame using the manual select lever. Select the diagonally opposite focusing frame by moving the lever in that direction.

Push the lever to select the center focusing frame. The camera is focused at the selected point.

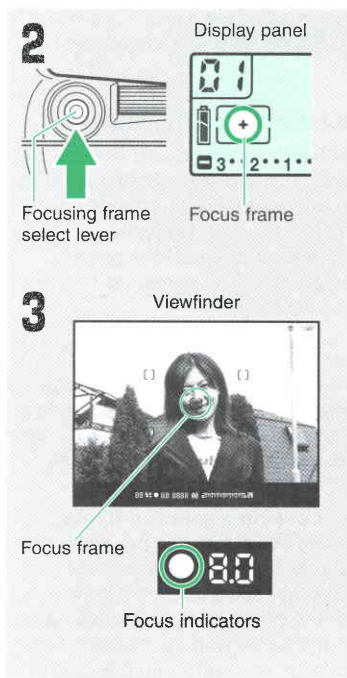
- Select the focusing frame while the display in the viewfinder is lit. The frame position cannot be changed unless the viewfinder is lit. (Half-press the shutter button to display the content of the viewfinder (page 11).)

## “CF” Locking a selected frame

A lock may be applied to prevent accidental movement of the selected focus frame while setting custom functions (page 87). When making this setting, select the frame with the focusing frame select lever while pressing the “LIGHT” button.

## 2. Focusing in the autofocus mode

The autofocus mechanism is activated when the shutter button is half-pressed while the focus dial is at the "SAF" or "CAF" position. The focusing frame selected when the shutter button is half-pressed lights red momentarily. After the distance is measured, the frame for which the focus was adjusted lights red momentarily.



**1** Set the focus dial to "SAF" (single autofocus) or "CAF" (continuous autofocus).

• See page 31 for setting details.

**2** Selecting a focus frame for focusing.

Select the focus frame with the focusing frame select lever (page 39).

**3** Point the selected focus frame in the viewfinder at the subject to be focused, and half-press the shutter button. The subject is focused automatically and the selected focus frame flashes red once, a beep is heard (\*), and the "○" mark indicating focusing is lit in the viewfinder.

"○" lit : Focused

"○" flashing : Cannot focus

\* The beep is emitted only with SAF.

"CF" It is possible to make settings without the beep (page 87)

**4** Now press the shutter button all the way in to take the picture.



## <“SAF” (single autofocus)>

**This mode is recommended for general photography (still life, portraits, landscapes, etc.).**

Half-press the shutter button to focus. Once the subject is in focus, the focus is locked at that position.

- The shutter cannot be released if the subject is not in focus.
- It is not possible to focus on the desired subject if “○” is flashing. Focus on a different object at the same distance as the subject, lock the focus, then recompose and photograph the original subject. (Page 42)
- If “○” is flashing but you want to take the photograph anyway, the shutter can be released by pressing the shutter button while pressing the focus button.
- When the drive mode is set to “C”, the focus is locked at the first focusing distance and remains at that set distance for subsequent photographs.

## <Dual focusing mechanism>

When using lenses fitted with the dual focusing mechanism, manually turning the distance ring while the “○” mark indicating focusing is lit and the SAF focusing mode is selected automatically selects the dual focusing mechanism for fine focus adjustment.

## <“CAF” (continuous autofocus)>

**This mode is recommended for photographing moving subjects.**

When the shutter button is half-pressed, the focus is adjusted continuously. Check that the subject is in focus before taking the picture.

- In the “C” (continuous shooting) mode, the focus is continuously adjusted as you shoot.
- In this mode, the shutter is released when the shutter button is pressed, even if “○” is flashing.
- In some instances, depending on the movement or change in the subject position, the camera may not be able to keep the subject in focus during continuous shooting.

## <Focus lock>

If the subject is not within a focusing frame with the desired composition, use the procedure described below to lock the focus on that subject.

Example: Center focus frame selected.



### ❖ In the “SAF” (single autofocus) mode

**1** Point the camera at the subject on which you want to focus, position the subject within a focusing frame, then half-press the shutter button.

The focus is adjusted automatically. When the subject is in focus, the focus display (“○”) lights in the viewfinder and the focus is locked at that position.

**2** Still half-pressing the shutter button, position the camera to achieve the desired composition, then press the shutter button all the way in to take the picture.

- The focus is locked as long as the shutter button is half-pressed, so it does not change when the camera is repositioned.
- The focus lock is canceled when you release your finger from the shutter button.

## ❖ In the “CAF” (continuous autofocus) mode

**1** Point the camera at the subject on which you want to focus, position the subject within the focusing frame, then half-press the shutter button.

The focus is adjusted continuously while the shutter button is half-pressed.

**2** Check that the focus display in the viewfinder is lit, then press the focus button.

The focus is locked when the focus button is pressed.

**3** Still pressing the focus button, position the camera to achieve the desired composition.

The focus is locked as long as the focus button is pressed.

**4** Press the shutter button all the way in to take the picture.

### <Subjects that may cause problems for the autofocus system>

For the subjects described below, the camera may not be able to focus automatically and the “○” (focusing not possible) display may flash. In such cases, either use the focus lock function to first focus on a different object at the same distance as the subject or adjust the focus in the manual focus mode.

- ① Extremely bright or extremely dark subjects.
- ② Subjects which have little or no contrast.
- ③ When the sun or other strong light sources are within or near the focusing frame.
- ④ When there are two or more subjects at extremely different distances within the focusing frames.
- ⑤ A very small subject in relation to the focus frame.
- ⑥ Subjects with repeating patterns.
- ⑦ When the ambient light level is very low or an ND or polarizing filter is used.

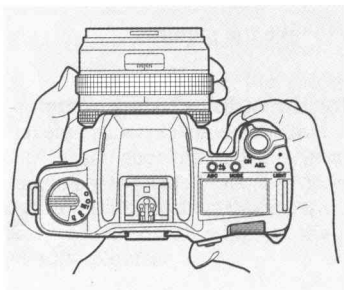
### 3. Focusing manually



Picture is in focus.



Picture is not in focus.



#### <Adjusting the focus>

Set the focus dial to "MF" (see page 31 for details).

Adjust the focus by turning the lens' focus ring manually.

The image on the matte surface is clearly visible when the subject is in focus, blurry when subject is out of focus.

#### <Focus display with manual focusing>

The focus display in the viewfinder with manual focusing displays the distance measured for the selected focusing frame.



- "○" lit : Focused on subject
- No display : Not focused on subject
- "○" flashing : Cannot focus

- When the object in the selected focusing frame is in focus, the focusing frame lights red.

### <One-shot autofocus>

When a lens fitted with the dual focus mechanism is used the autofocus mechanism can be used while in the manual focusing mode. To use autofocus, press the focus button. The camera adjusts the focus automatically while the focus button is pressed, and when the subject is in focus the focus is locked in that position (SAF: focusing with single autofocus).

Use for one-shot autofocus.

“**CF**” The focusing method may be changed to CAF (continuous autofocus) (page 88).



### <Relationship between the focus mode and drive mode>

	“SAF”	“CAF”	“MF”
“S” single frame mode	<p>When the shutter button is half-pressed, the focus is adjusted. Once the subject is in focus, the focus is locked at that position (focus lock).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The shutter cannot be released if the subject is not in focus.</li></ul>	<p>The focus is adjusted continuously while the shutter button is half-pressed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The shutter can be released even if the subject is not in focus.</li></ul>	
“C” continuous shooting mode	<p>Focusing is performed in the same way as in the single frame mode.</p> <p>In the continuous shooting mode, the focus is locked at the distance at which the first frame (photograph) was exposed and remains at that position for subsequent frames.</p>	<p>Focusing is performed in the same way as in the single frame mode.</p> <p>In the continuous shooting mode, the focus is readjusted for each new frame of film exposed.</p>	<p>The focus is adjusted by turning the lens' focus ring by hand.</p>

## <Using lenses with an AF/MF select switch>

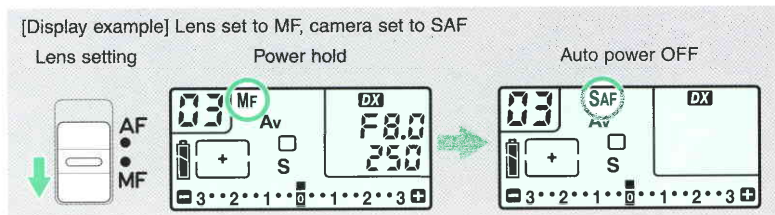
It is not necessary to set both the lens and the camera to MF when using manual focus on a lens incorporating an AF/MF select switch with the NX. When setting the camera to AF (SAF or CAF)

AF or MF may be selected immediately with the switch on the lens. When the camera is set to MF, setting the switch on the lens to AF allows use of one shot autofocus.

Operation with each combination is as shown below. Select the appropriate combination for your photography.

		Camera focusing mode setting		
		SAF	CAF	MF
Setting on lens	AF	Operation in SAF mode. Focus is locked while the focus button is pressed.	Operation in CAF mode. Focus is locked while the focus button is pressed.	AF operation is not possible with the shutter button. One shot autofocus possible with the focus button. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fine adjustment is not possible with the focus ring following AF operation.</li> </ul>
	MF	Manual focus with focus ring. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After focusing with AF, set the lens to MF for fine focus adjustment. One shot autofocus not possible with the focus button.</li> </ul>		MF using the focus ring for focusing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One-shot AF is not possible using the focus button.</li> </ul>

\* To indicate the setting (SAF or CAF) on the camera, the display panel shows focus mode is set display with auto power OFF displays the setting on the camera.






# SELECTING THE METERING MODE



This camera is equipped with three metering modes: evaluative metering, center-weighted average metering, and center divided partial metering. See page 31 for setting details.

To achieve highly effective photographs with higher precision, read “Types of metering modes and their features” on the next page carefully and select the metering mode according to the shooting conditions and your desire to achieve a certain exposure effect.

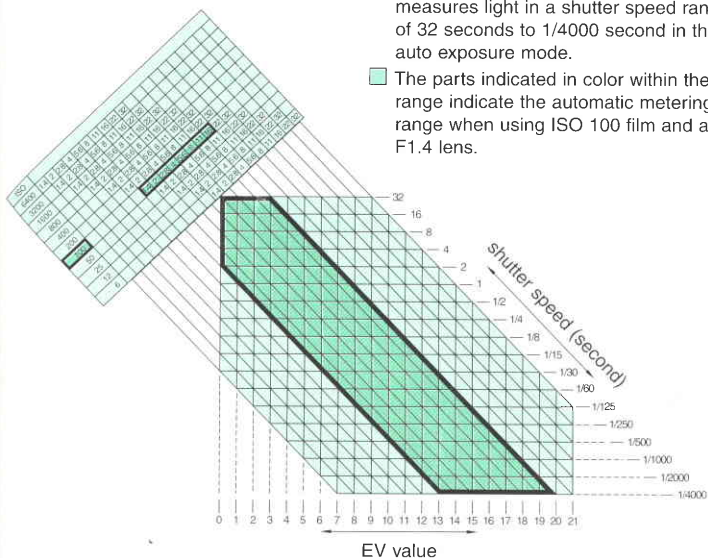






## 2. Metering range

- The autoexposure system in the camera measures light in a shutter speed range of 32 seconds to 1/4000 second in the auto exposure mode.
- The parts indicated in color within the range indicate the automatic metering range when using ISO 100 film and an F1.4 lens.



### <Automatic metering range>

This table shows the mutual relationship between aperture, shutter speed and EV (exposure value). For example, when using ISO 100 film and an 50mmF1.4 lens in the average metering mode, the automatic metering range is the range indicated by the points where the line extending diagonally from "16" (the Planar T\*50 mm minimum aperture is F16) and "1.4" (the maximum aperture) on the aperture table's ISO 100 section intersects with the vertical line (the EV line) and horizontal line (the shutter speed line). Thus, that is EV "0" to EV "20".

\* The EV expresses the combinations of aperture and shutter speed that achieve the same exposure effect on film. For example, the table shows that at EV 13 the same exposure effect can be achieved at F16 at 1/30 and F8 at 1/125 second. While the EV represents an equivalent exposure the image effects of faster and slower shutter speeds and larger and smaller apertures differ.



# APPLIED PHOTOGRAPHIC TECHNIQUES



This camera allows for a wide range of creative possibilities.

# 1. Autoexposure photography

## <1. Taking photographs with the aperture priority mode “Av” (aperture priority auto exposure)>

(Av is the abbreviation of “Aperture value”, and is the degree of aperture) for “Aperture value”.)

In this mode, when the aperture is set the camera automatically sets the shutter speed for a correct exposure.

**Example 1:** When photos are taken with a larger aperture, the zone of sharpness (\* Depth of Field, page 68) is narrowed. Use a larger aperture when you want the subject to stand out against a less sharp background.

**Example 2:** When photos are taken with a small aperture, the zone of sharpness (\* Depth of Field, page 68) is increased. Use a small aperture when you want both the subject and the background to be sharp.

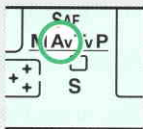
**Example 1:** Large aperture



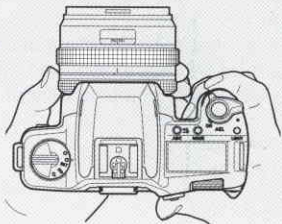
**Example 2:** Small aperture



1



2



**1** Set the exposure mode to “Av”.  
See page 31 for setting details.

**2** Turn the lens' aperture ring to set the aperture, then take the picture.

The aperture you have set and the auto matically selected shutter speed are indicated on the display panel and the viewfinder.

## <2. Taking photographs with shutter speed priority settings “Tv” (shutter priority auto exposure) mode>

(“Tv” stands for “Time value”.)

When the shutter speed is set the camera automatically sets the aperture in accordance with the brightness of the subject. Suitable for photography of moving subjects.

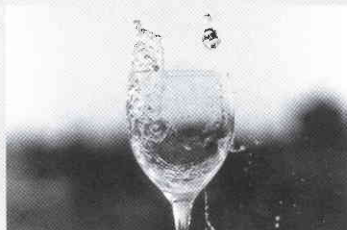
Adjust the shutter speed to your application while referring to the examples below.

**Example 1:** To freeze the action of a moving subject, set a fast shutter speed.

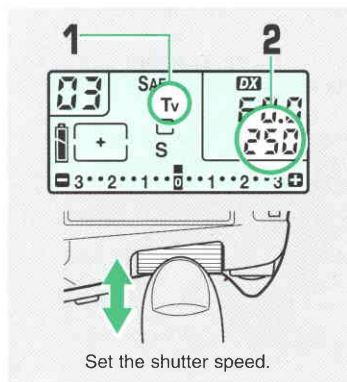
**Example 2:** To express the movement of water, for example, set a slow shutter speed.

- When using a slow shutter speed, use a tripod to prevent camera shake.

**Example 1:** Fast shutter speed



**Example 2:** Slow shutter speed



### 1 Set the exposure mode to “Tv”.

See page 31 for setting details.

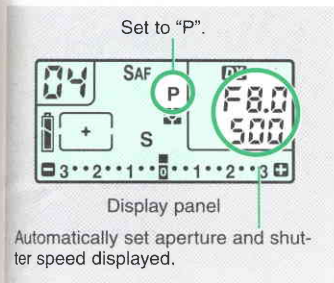
### 2 Turn the R dial to set the shutter speed and take the photograph.

The aperture scale may be set at any position.

The set shutter speed and automatically set aperture value are displayed on the display panel and in the viewfinder.

### <3. Taking photographs in the program auto mode “P” (program auto exposure) mode>

In this mode, the camera automatically selects the combination of the aperture and shutter speed most suitable for the brightness of the subject. This mode is convenient when you want to take photographs easily without worrying about the exposure settings.



## 1 Set the exposure mode to “P”.

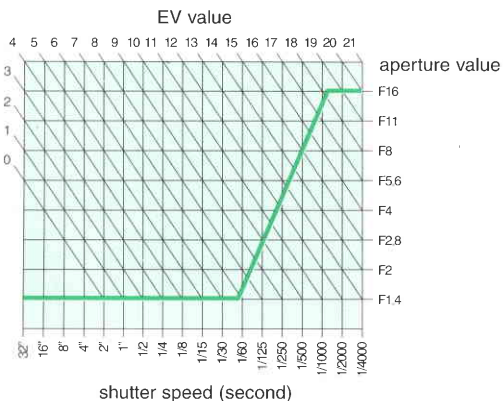
See page 31 for setting details.

## 2 Take the photograph.

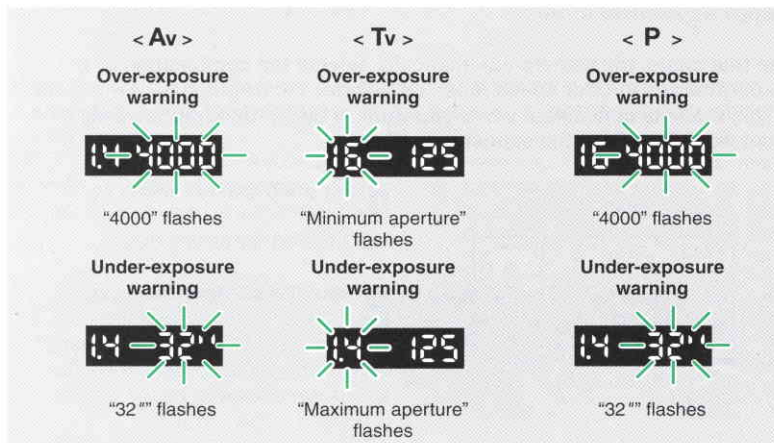
The aperture value selected automatically by the camera, and the shutter speed, are displayed on the display panel and in the viewfinder.

### <Program auto-control diagram>

The aperture and shutter speed combinations with program auto are shown in the diagram below. The program line moves with the focusing distance of the lens in use (set to ISO100 with an F1.4/50mm lens).



## <Warnings displayed with auto exposure>



### Over-exposure warning

Shutter speed "4000" flashes during aperture priority auto photography, "Minimum aperture value" for the attached lens flashes during shutter priority auto photography, and shutter speed "4000" flashes during program priority auto photography, to warn of over-exposure. As the subject is too bright, adjust the aperture or shutter speed until the flashing display is lit continuously. Optional or other commercially available ND filters (light reduction filters) may also be used for this adjustment.

### Under-exposure warning

Shutter speed "32" flashes during aperture priority auto photography, "Maximum aperture value" for the attached lens flashes during shutter priority auto photography, and shutter speed "32" flashes during program priority auto photography, to warn of under-exposure. As the subject is too dark, increase the brightness of the subject, or change the shutter speed and aperture until the flashing display is lit continuously. Note that the use of the internal flash, or a separate flash, improves the brightness and clarity of photographs.

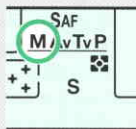
- The shutter button may be pressed even when the over or under-exposure warning is displayed.

## 2. Manual exposure photography

### <1. Taking photographs with the exposure set manually “M” (manual exposure) mode>

In this mode, you set the aperture and shutter speed yourself. This mode can also be used to intentionally achieve over- or under-exposure effects. Refer to the exposure meter display in the viewfinder to set the exposure.

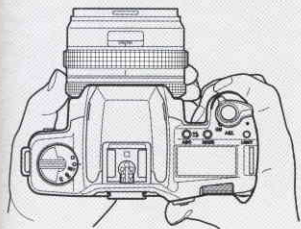
1



### 1 Set the exposure mode to “M”.

See page 31 for setting details.

2



### 2 Set the aperture and shutter speed, and take the photograph.

The aperture is set with the lens aperture ring, and the shutter speed is set with the R dial.

The set shutter speed and aperture are displayed in the viewfinder and on the display panel.

The exposure meter in the viewfinder displays the difference with the standard exposure. Change the shutter speed or lens aperture to obtain “Recommended” on the exposure meter display

Display in viewfinder

#### Exposure meter display example



3EV or more under



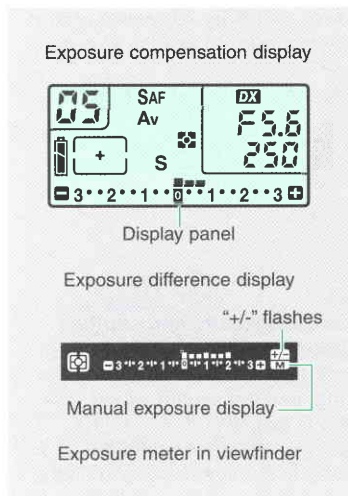
Recommended



1EV over



## [Taking photographs with exposure compensation in the manual exposure mode]



- ① The exposure compensation appears on the display panel.
- ② The "+/-" exposure compensation mark flashes in the viewfinder.
- ③ The exposure difference obtained with the aperture and shutter speed combination set for the camera is displayed in relation to the set exposure compensation value on the exposure meter in the viewfinder.
- ④ The "M" mark indicating the manual exposure mode is displayed in the viewfinder.

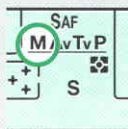




## <2.Using the bulb exposure mode buLb>

Use the bulb mode for nighttime or astronomical photography requiring long exposure times.

1

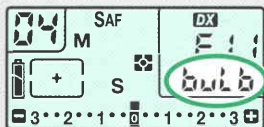


1 Set the exposure mode to “M”.

See page 31 for setting details.

2

Display panel

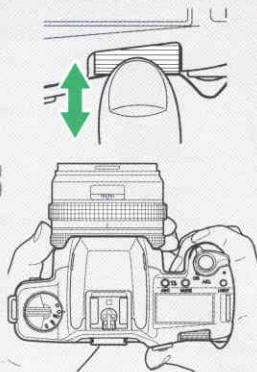


2 Turn the R dial to “buLb”.

3 Set the aperture with the lens aperture ring, and take the photograph.

The shutter is released and the film is exposed while the shutter button is pressed.

3



- To prevent the camera from shaking, either fix it to a tripod or place it on a stable surface, and connect a separately sold LA type cable switch to the camera and use it when taking the picture.
- While the film is being exposed, the display panel's exposure counter switches to a timer display indicating the elapsed bulb shooting time. The counter counts from “00” to “59” (59 seconds), then starts over from “00”.
- The entire viewfinder display remains off while the film is being exposed.

### 3. Taking photographs with exposure compensation

When the correct exposure cannot be obtained for the primary subject due to extreme differences in brightness between the subject and background, or when deliberate over or under-exposure is required, exposure can be compensated using the three methods described below.

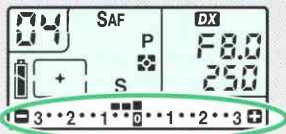
#### <1. Setting exposure compensation manually (with Av, Tv, P)>

Turn the F dial to set the amount of exposure compensation.

Compensation may be set in 1/3 EV steps within a range of +3EV--3EV.

Exposure mode	What is compensated
Aperture priority auto (Av)	Shutter speed
Shutter priority auto (Tv)	Aperture
Program auto (P)	Aperture and shutter speed

Example : Setting a compensation value of -2/3EV.



Display panel



Exposure meter in viewfinder

The set compensation appears in the display panel, and the compensation and the “+/-” mark are displayed in the exposure meter in the viewfinder.

- Always return the exposure compensation value to “0” when photography is complete. The exposure compensation remains until the main switch is turned OFF.
- Be careful to ensure that the compensation value is not changed accidentally.
- See page 56 for details of the exposure compensation display in the manual exposure mode.

“CF” The exposure compensation may be set to remain until cleared (page 88).

“CF” Press the “LIGHT” button while turning the F dial to prevent exposure compensation being changed accidentally (page 88).

“CF” Exposure compensation is changed in half-steps (page 87).



1/2EV step display

## Example

**When the subject is lit from behind  
Compensate within the range of “+1/3 EV or +1/2 EV to +3 EV”.**

In the average metering mode, when the percentage of the picture occupied by a bright background is large (for example people with a light, a bright sky or the sea behind them, people in front of a window, etc.), the people tend to be under-exposed and appear as dark silhouettes. In such cases, compensate the exposure within the range of +1/3 EV or +1/2 EV to +3 EV to increase the exposure on the main subject.



(+ compensation)



(no compensation)



(- compensation)



(no compensation)

**When the background is dark  
Compensate within the range of “-1/3 EV or -1/2 EV to -3 EV”.**

When the percentage of the picture occupied by a dark background is large (people standing in spotlights, etc.), if the photograph is taken in the average metering mode the people tend to be over-exposed. In such cases, compensate the exposure within the range of -1/3 EV or -1/2 EV to -3 EV to reduce the exposure.

## <2.Taking photographs with the AE lock>

**AE lock allows you to hold a certain exposure value even if the light changes or the composition is altered.** It allows you to customize exposure in autoexposure modes. Use it when the subject is lit from behind or when you want to take a series of photographs of a moving subject with a constant exposure.




This locks the exposure (AE lock)

Viewfinder



Metering mark

**1** Point the camera so that the center of the viewfinder is on the area for which the exposure is required, turn the main switch “ON” and select “AEL”. The exposure is then locked (AE lock).

When you want to set the exposure on a select area within the frame, set the center divided partial metering mode  then lock the exposure. See page 31 for setting details.

- When the exposure is locked, the metering mark in the viewfinder flashes.
- Set the AE lock mode while the display in the viewfinder is lit.



## 2 Reposition the camera for the desired composition, then take the picture.

- When the exposure is locked, the exposure remains in the memory and photographs can be taken as many times as you want with the same exposure value. To save energy, the mark turns off after 16 seconds.
- In the continuous shooting mode (drive mode "C") the exposure can be locked on a moving subject so that it is possible to take multiple photographs with the same exposure regardless of changes in the background.
- When AE Lock is set the camera stores the exposure determined by the combination of the shutter speed and aperture. In the "Av" mode, if the aperture is changed after the exposure is locked, the shutter speed is shifted so that the overall exposure remains constant.
- If the position of the exposure compensation dial is changed while the exposure is locked, the exposure compensation changes, depending on the exposure mode, as shown below.

Exposure mode	What is compensated
Aperture priority auto (Av)	Shutter speed
Shutter priority auto (Tv)	Aperture
Program auto (P)	Aperture and shutter speed

“**CF**” Half-press the shutter button to change to “AE lock”. (page 87)

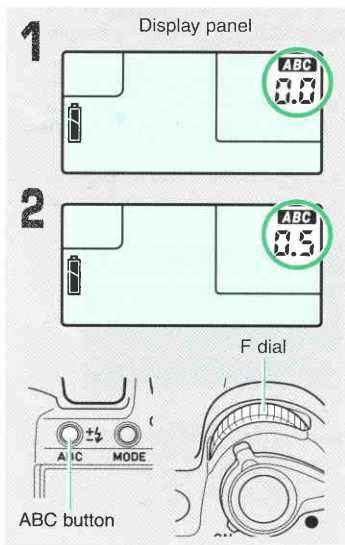
### <3. Taking photographs with the Autobracketing Exposure Mode (ABC Exposure mode)>

The ABC Exposure mode can be used to take a series of three photographs with three exposures: standard, overexposed, and underexposed. This mode allows photography under very subtle lighting conditions without the need to determine exposure. Continue pressing the shutter button to catch that important shot.

\* ABC stands for Automatic Bracketing Control.

In the ABC Exposure mode, the shutter speed and aperture are controlled for automatic exposure compensation.

Exposure mode	What is controlled
Aperture priority auto (Av)	Shutter speed
Shutter priority auto (Tv)	Aperture
Program auto (P)	Aperture and shutter speed
Manual exposure (M)	Shutter speed

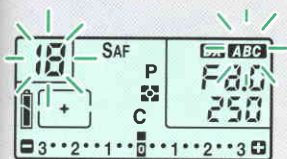


**1** Press the ABC button to select the ABC mode. The "ABC" and "0.0" (compensation range) appear on the display panel.

**2** Turn the F dial to select the compensation range.

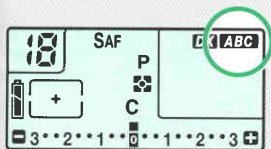
The "0.3" (1/3EV), "0.5" (1/2EV) and "1.0" (1EV) compensation ranges are available.

- 3** The exposure counter and ABC mark flash.



ABC mode is set.

ABC mark lights.



Power-saving display

- 3** Press the ABC button to set the ABC mode.

The exposure counter and ABC mark appear on the display panel, and the exposure counter flashes in the viewfinder.

- 4** Focus on the subject and press the shutter button.

Photographs are taken with standard exposure, over-exposure, and under-exposure in the selected drive mode.

- To cancel during operation, set the ABC compensation range to "0.0".
- **Always return the ABC compensation range to "0.0" after the ABC Exposure mode is terminated.** The set ABC compensation range is stored in memory until the camera power supply is switched "OFF".

Drive mode	ABC Exposure mode
S	ABC Exposure mode set for each frame.
C	ABC Exposure mode set for three frames and then terminated.
⏻	ABC Exposure mode set with continuous photography after ten seconds.

Example of viewfinder display



The exposure counter changes as follows to indicate the photography sequence in the ABC Exposure mode.

- Standard : Both digits flash.  
 Over : Left digit flashes  
 Under : Right digit flashes



For example, if the ABC Exposure is used at the 18th frame, the exposure counter is as follows:

	1st frame	2nd frame	3rd frame	4th frame (repeated)
<b>Focus position</b>	Standard	Over	Under	Standard
<b>Counter</b>				
<b>Display</b>	Both left and right flashing	Left flashing	Right flashing	Both left and right flashing

- When used with exposure compensation in the ABC Exposure mode, the exposure value is used as the base value for autobracketing.
- Metering is repeated for each photograph, and compensation determined for the metered value at that time. It is recommended that the AE lock be set before beginning photography if autobracketing without the effects of changing brightness is required.
- If the compensation range exceeds the compensation limits of the camera, photographs are taken at the limit of the possible compensation values.
- If the main switch is turned "OFF" and "ON" again in the ABC Exposure mode, ABC photography begins again from the first frame for three frames.
- The flash cannot be used in the ABC Exposure mode.

“**CF**” The compensation sequence may be changed to over-exposure → standard exposure → under-exposure (page 87).

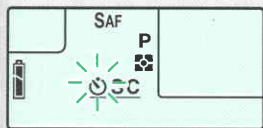


## 4. Using the selftimer

Use this mode to include yourself in the photograph.

1

Display panel



Set to selftimer mode

2



Selftimer LED

### 1 Set the drive mode to " Ⓢ ".

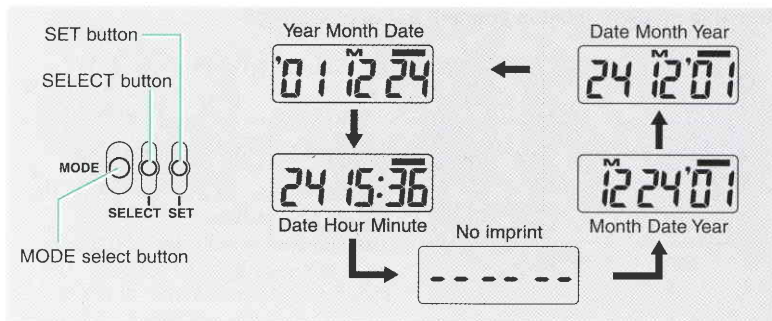
For instructions on setting the drive mode, see page 31.

### 2 Adjust the focus, then press the shutter button.

The selftimer is activated and the shutter is released after 10 seconds. The selftimer LED on the front of the camera flashes while the selftimer is operating.

- When using the selftimer, light entering the viewfinder when the eye is moved away may interfere with a correct reading of incident light. In such cases, fit the viewfinder shade adapter to the viewfinder before taking photographs. (page 14)
- Use a tripod when taking photographs with the selftimer.
- The selftimer cannot be used when the bulb mode is set.
- If the shutter button is pressed after the selftimer has been activated, the selftimer time is reset.
- To cancel the selftimer after it has been activated, turn the main switch off.

## 5. Date and time imprinting



The date and time may be imprinted during photography in cameras fitted with the data back. The separately available Contax Data Back D-11 may be fitted to cameras not supplied with this option.

- The data back contains a battery when shipped from the factory.

### 1 Select the imprint mode.

A different mode is selected each time the mode select button is pressed. Selection is in the following order.

Year Month Date → Date Hour Minute → ----- (No imprint) → Month Date Year  
→ Date Month Year

### 2 Press the shutter button to take a photograph.

- The "—" mark flashes at the top-right of the display window to indicate that the display has been imprinted on the photograph.
- The "M" mark on the numbers indicates the month, and is not imprinted.
- Select ----- if the date or time is not required.
- The date or time is printed at the bottom-right of the photograph. If the photograph is bright (e.g. white or yellow) in this area the numbers may be difficult to read.

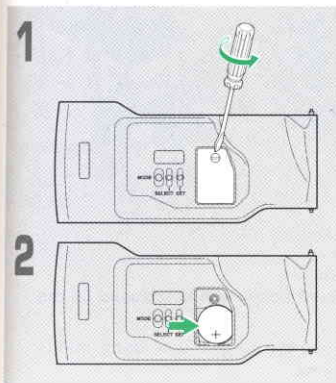
## <Changing the date and time>

The date and time are changed as follows.

- 1 Press the mode select button to display the date.
- 2 Press the select button until the item to be changed flashes.
- 3 Press the set button to change to the correct value.  
(The seconds may be changed when ":" appears on the time display. Press the set button at the tone for accurate adjustment.)
- 4 When the time and date have been changed, press the select button until the numbers no longer flash.

## <Replacing the Data back battery>

As a long-life lithium battery (CR2025) is used in the Data back, it only needs to be replaced at 3-4-year intervals. As the battery deteriorates the date and time display become faint, and the LCD no longer functions in the normal manner. When this stage is reached, the battery should be replaced in the diagram (battery replacement every 2 to 3 years is recommended if the Data back is used frequently).



**1** Remove the screw holding the battery cover on the data back, and open the cover.

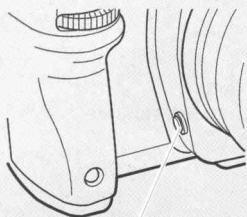
**2** With the + terminal of the new battery facing outwards, place it in the battery compartment and replace the cover and screw.

- Always reset the date and time after replacing the battery.

### Warning

It is particularly important to ensure that the date battery (CR2025) is kept out of the reach of children. Contact a doctor immediately if the battery is swallowed.

## 6. Checking the depth of field



Aperture stop-down button

When a lens is focused on the subject, objects within a range in front of, and behind, the subject are also in focus. This range is referred to as the "depth of field". The aperture remains fully open in the viewfinder, however when **the aperture stop-down button is pressed the aperture is closed down to the previously set value to allow checking of the depth of field and the fuzziness of the background.**

- The viewfinder becomes darker in accordance with the aperture value.
- Checking the exposure, and taking a photograph, with the aperture button pressed, will not result in the standard exposure.



F1,4



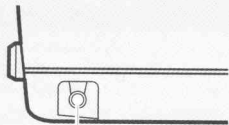
F16

### <Depth of field>

Depth of field for a given lens varies as follows.

- ① Depth of field increases as the aperture is closed down, and is reduced as the aperture is opened.
- ② The depth of field is increased as the distance to the subject increases, and is reduced as the distance to the subject decreases.
- ③ Depth of field for a subject in focus is greater behind than in front of the subject. Depth of field is greater for lenses with short focal lengths, and shorter for lenses with long focal lengths.

## 7. Cable switch socket

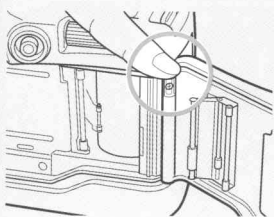


Cable switch socket

### Connect an LA type cable switch.

- When taking photographs using an LA type cable switch and shooting automatically without looking through the viewfinder, it may not be possible to achieve the proper exposure due to light entering through the eyepiece. In such cases, fit the viewfinder shade adapter to the viewfinder before taking the photograph (page 14).
- Do not use a commercially available mechanical cable release with the cable switch socket as it may result in a fault.

## 8. Replacing the camera back



The camera back can be removed and replaced with the separately available D-11 data back (page 96). Remove the camera back by pressing down on the release pin.