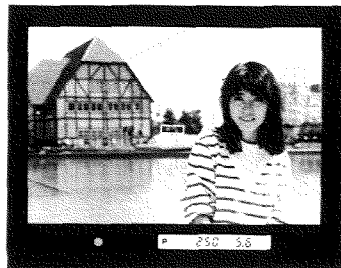
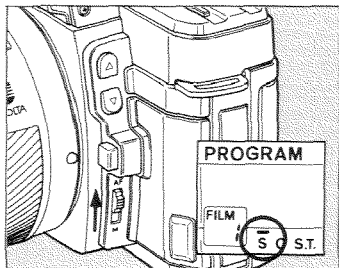


## FOCUSING

To autofocus with single-frame advance:



1. Set focus mode switch to "AF" and drive mode to "S".

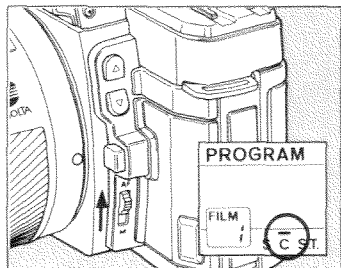
2. Center focus frame on subject.

3. Press operating button halfway. The camera automatically focuses lens. The green focus signal in the viewfinder glows (and camera beeps at ■||) position) when subject is in focus.

4. Focus is held as long as operating button is kept pressed. If desired, you can recompose the picture with the subject anywhere in the frame.

5. To release the shutter, press operating button all the way down.

## To autofocus with continuous film advance:



1. Set focus mode switch to AF and drive mode to "C".



2. While keeping the focus frame centered on the subject, press operating button all the way down. Camera will continuously focus and release the shutter as long as operating button is pressed.

To prevent out-of-focus pictures, the shutter will release only when the subject appearing in the focus frame is in focus.

### NOTE

If illumination is too low or if subject cannot be auto-focused, both red focus signals will blink to indicate that manual focusing is necessary.

### Focus signals during autofocus

Too close to subject



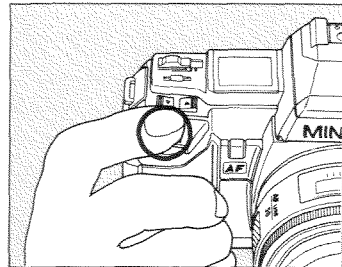
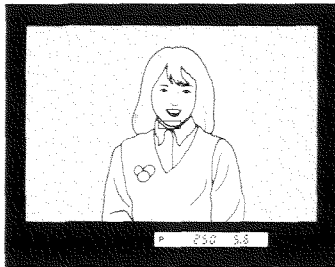
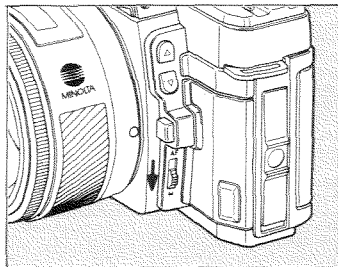
In focus



Focus manually on Acute-Matte screen



## To focus manually with focus signals:



1. Set focus mode switch to M.

2. Center focus frame on subject.

3. Touch operating button to activate focus signals.

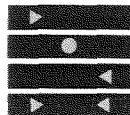
### Focus signals during manual focusing

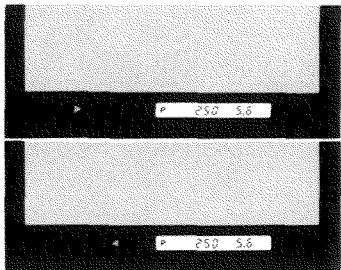
Turn focusing ring to the right

In focus

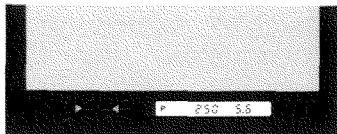
Turn focusing ring to the left

Focus manually on Acute-Matte screen

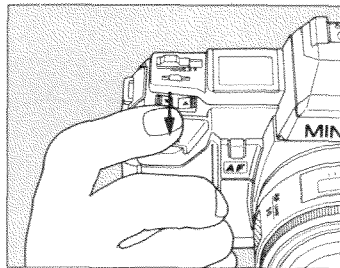




4. a. The red triangular LEDs in the viewfinder will light to indicate which way to turn the lens. Turn the focusing ring until the green circular LED glows.

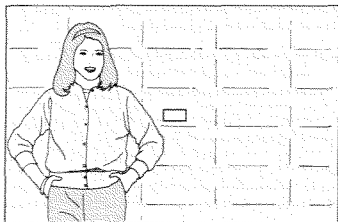


- b. Blinking of both red LEDs indicates that the subject cannot be focused with signals, but must be focused visually using the Acute-Matte focusing screen. Turn focusing ring until subject appears sharpest in the viewfinder.

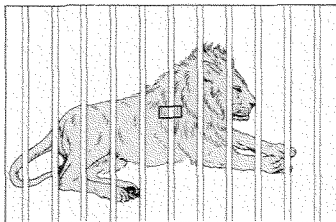


5. Press operating button all the way down to release the shutter.

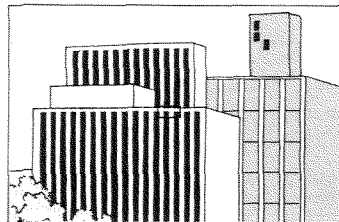
## Autofocusing in special situations



A



B



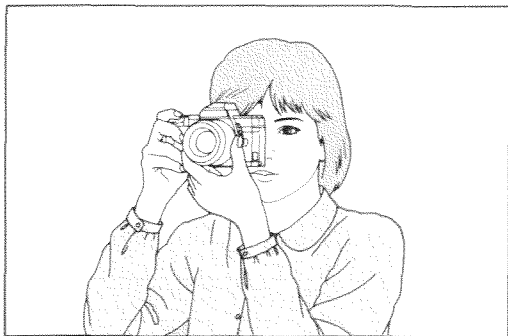
C

In situations where red LEDs blink or the green LED grows but the subject does not appear sharp, additional care should be taken to assure accurate focus:

- If subject contrast is too low (A), use focus-hold to lock focus on another subject at the same distance, then recompose photograph and release shutter.
- In cases where two subjects are at different distances within the focus frame (B) or where parallel lines interfere with autofocusing (C), focus manually on Acute-Matte screen.

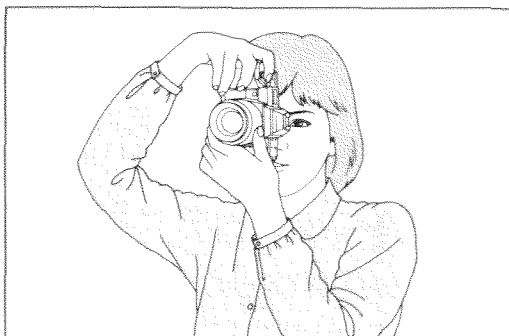
- When light is too low for the autofocus system to respond, a Minolta MAXXUM Flash can be used.
- For extremely bright subjects, using a neutral-density filter is recommended.

## TAKING PICTURES



A.

To obtain sharp, blur-free photos, hold the camera as still as possible and steady it against your face or body. Press the operating button gently with a slow, steady squeeze—never a quick jab.

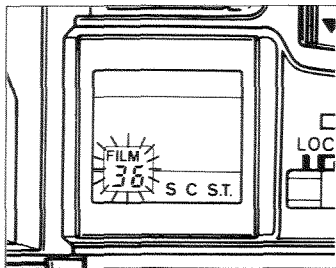


B.

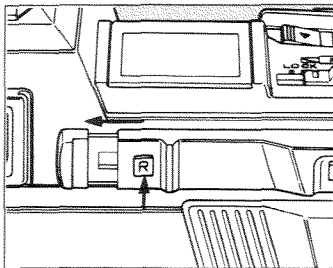
Two recommended ways of holding the camera are shown here. If you grasp the camera firmly with your right hand on its handgrip, you can shift it back and forth for horizontal (A) and vertical (B) pictures without removing your hands from the controls. When auto-focusing, be sure not to hold focusing ring.

## REWINDING AND UNLOADING FILM

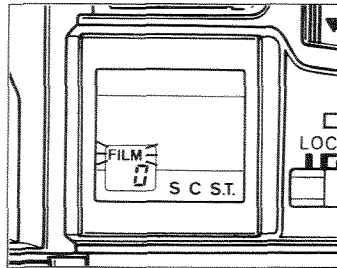
To rewind and unload film:



After the last frame, "FILM" and frame number blink (and camera beeps at **■**) position). To prevent double exposures or damage to the film, the shutter locks, and exposure settings disappear until film is fully rewound.



1. While pressing rewind release (R), slide rewind switch to left. (It stays in this position; you need not hold it.) During rewinding, "FILM" blinks.



2. After rewinding, "FILM" continues to blink and "0" appears in frame counter. Open back cover and remove film.

### NOTE

If rewinding stops before "0" appears, **do not open back cover**. Slide main switch to LOCK, insert fresh batteries, and slide switch ON to finish rewinding.

## FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

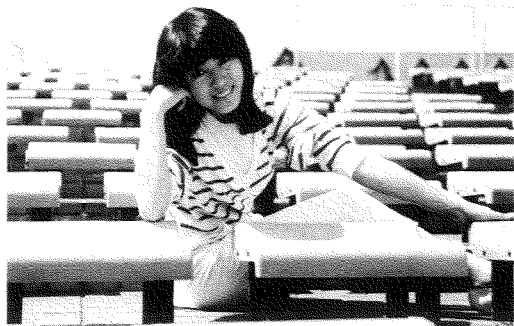
For daylight fill-flash or in low light, a Minolta MAXXUM Flash unit can be attached to the camera's accessory shoe. With this unit and your Minolta MAXXUM, flash photography is as simple as available-light photography. TTL (through-the-lens) metering controls exposure in all modes. LEDs in the viewfinder and on the flash unit keep you well informed during operating.

For further information, refer to the owner's manual for the flash unit.





## CREATIVE APERTURE CONTROL



A. Large aperture

Sometimes you may want to set the lens aperture to obtain a certain effect, such as making a large part of the scene sharply focused or emphasizing a subject against an out-of-focus background. In **A** mode, once desired aperture is set, the camera will automatically select the proper shutter speed.



B. Small aperture

Large aperture (small f-numbers) yield a shallow field of sharp focus (photo **A**). Small apertures (large f-numbers) give greater depth of field (photo **B**). To determine approximate depth of field, use the depth-of-field scale marked on the lens (see p. 48).

## CREATIVE SHUTTER SPEED CONTROL



**A. Fast shutter speed**



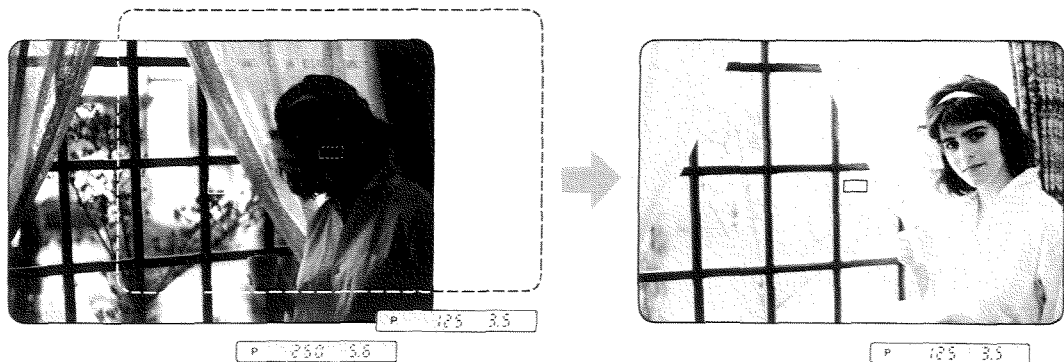
**B. Slow shutter speed**

At other times, the subject or effect you want may require a certain shutter speed. If so, press the shutter speed keys until the desired speed is indicated in the data panel. In shutter-priority mode, the correct aperture for normal exposure will be automatically selected by the camera.

Fast shutter speeds, such as  $1/500$  to  $1/2000$  sec., can be used to “freeze” action (photo A). Slow shutter speeds, such as  $1/15$  sec. or slower, can be used to emphasize subject flow or motion (photo B).

## AE LOCK

To operate:



The AE (auto-exposure) lock is used to obtain proper exposure in high-contrast lighting situations where the subject is on the edge of the frame or occupies only a small part of the center. A detailed explanation of when to use AE lock is given on page 46.

1. Shift camera's position so subject fills most of the frame. For smaller subjects, you may need to move closer (or zoom in).

2. With meter on, press and hold AE lock (AEL button).

3. While keeping it pressed, recompose picture, focus, and release the shutter.

### NOTE

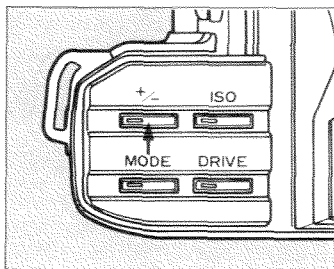
- Aperture and shutter speed can be changed while AE lock is engaged.
- AE lock will not operate in M mode.

## EXPOSURE ADJUSTMENT

Exposure adjustment can be used to deliberately increase or decrease exposure from the normal metered value. Adjustment range is from +4 to -4 stops in half-stops.

Exposure adjustment can also be used for flash exposures with the MAXXUM Flash units.

To set:



1. While pressing exposure adjustment (+/-) key, press the shutter speed keys until desired value appears in data panel. Set minus (-) numbers to decrease exposure and plus (+) numbers to increase exposure.

- Each time shutter speed key is pressed, setting changes by one half-stop.
- Whenever exposure adjustment is set, "+" or "-" symbol appears in viewfinder and data panel.
- Adjusted value can be checked by pressing the exposure adjustment key.

In P mode, both aperture and shutter speed change; in A mode, shutter speed changes; in S mode, aperture changes. In M mode, indicated exposure includes exposure adjustment.

### NOTE

- Reset exposure adjustment to "0" after use.
- When using the R60 (red) filter, adjust exposure +1.0 stop.

## WHEN TO USE AE LOCK AND EXPOSURE-ADJUSTMENT CONTROL

The following suggestions will help you choose when to use AE lock or exposure adjustment. Individual conditions and taste will, of course, determine which exposure is best.

- For scenes where there is a great brightness difference between the subject and background, and the most important area is considerably darker than the surrounding area: The AE lock can be used to hold the meter reading made with the camera positioned so subject fills most of the finder. Alternatively, an exposure adjustment between +0.5 and +2.0 stops can be set, depending on lighting conditions. Either method will tend to give proper exposure of the main subject. The example photos were taken with strong backlighting and no fill-in illumination (photos **A** and **B**).
- When the most important subject area is much brighter than the rest of the picture, use AE lock or set exposure adjustment between -0.5 and -2.0 stops, depending on lighting conditions. Examples are subjects against a very dark background that are illuminated by bright sunlight or a spotlight (photos **C** and **D**).
- For scenes where most of the tones are very light, such as snow-covered hillsides, an adjustment of +0.5 to +2.0 stops may be necessary. Similarly, an adjustment of -0.5 to -2.0 stops can be used when the overall scene is composed of mostly darker tones.
- Exposure adjustment can also be used to “bracket” a series of exposures differing by a half-stop or more each. This is especially useful when you are not sure which exposure will look best, as when photographing a sunset.



**A. Without AE lock or exposure adjustment**



**B. With AE lock or exposure adjustment**

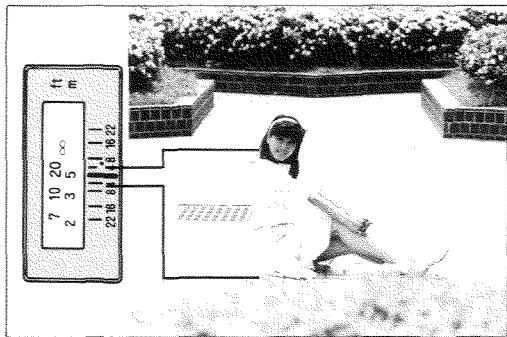


**C. Without AE lock or exposure adjustment**



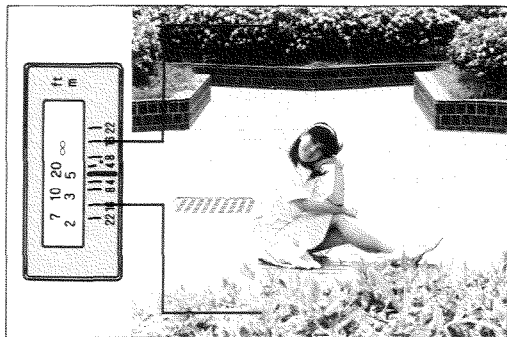
**D. With AE lock or exposure adjustment**

## DEPTH OF FIELD



A.

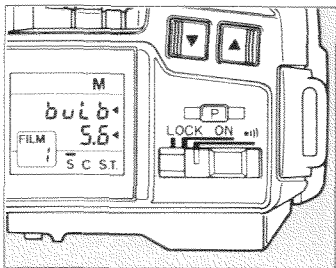
When a lens is focused on a subject, there is a certain range behind and in front of the focused point that appears sharp. This range is called "depth of field", and it varies according to the aperture set: Large apertures (e.g.,  $f/4$ ) yield a shallow field of sharp focus, rendering the background and foreground out of focus (example A); small apertures (e.g.,  $f/22$ ) yield greater depth of field with more of the scene in focus (example B). Refer to the depth-of-field scale on the lens to check approximate depth of



B.

Depth of field also varies with subject distance: When the lens is focused on a close subject, depth of field is less; when focused on a distant subject, depth of field is greater. At the same aperture and subject distance, depth of field varies with the focal length being used: Use shorter focal lengths, such as 24mm or 28mm, for increased depth of field; longer focal lengths, such as 135mm or 300mm, for less depth of field.

## TIMED LONG EXPOSURES (“bulb” setting)



With camera in M mode, press the left shutter speed key until “bulb” appears (after “30” ”).

- Shutter will remain open as long as operating button is pressed.
- Elapsed exposure time (in seconds) is shown in the frame counter. After “99” seconds, counter returns to “0” and continues counting. After exposure, frame number is displayed.
- To avoid shaking the camera, the optional Remote Cord RC-1000S or RC-1000L can be used to release the shutter.

### NOTE

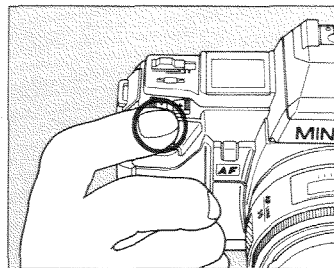
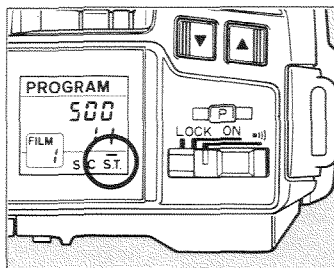
- Self-timer operation is not possible at “bulb” setting.
- The maximum exposure time depends on battery capacity: With fresh, AAA-size alkaline-manganese batteries, it will be approx. 4 hours. With AA-size alkaline-manganese batteries in the optional Battery Holder BH-70L, approx. 9 hours.
- If battery power decreases during exposure, the mirror will lock in the up position. To return it to down position, set main switch to LOCK, replace batteries, and slide main switch ON.
- To use eyepiece cap, refer to page 52.



## SELF-TIMER OPERATION

The electronic self-timer can be used to delay shutter release for ten seconds. Film is automatically advanced one frame after exposure.

To use self-timer:

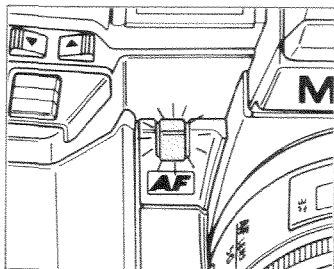


1. While pressing DRIVE key, press either of the shutter speed keys until a bar appears over "S.T." in data panel.
2. Set camera to desired exposure mode.

3. To focus, press operating button halfway.



4. When green LED in viewfinder glows, press operating button all the way down.



5. The self-timer LED on front of camera blinks during the 10-second countdown. Frame counter displays remaining seconds until shutter release (and camera beeps at ■)) position).

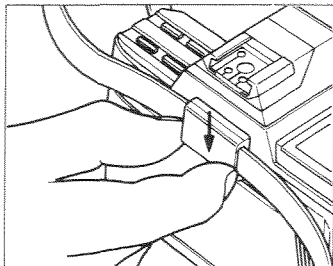
#### To cancel operation:

If you have started the self-timer and want to cancel it before the shutter releases, press the DRIVE key.

#### NOTE

- Eyepiece cap should be slipped over eyepiece frame when using self-timer.
- After using self-timer, be sure to set camera to either "S" or "C" drive mode.

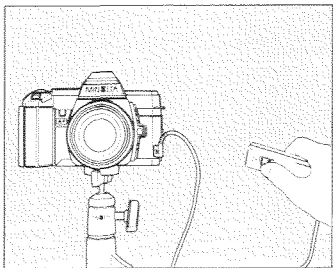
## Eyepiece cap



The eyepiece cap slips on over the eyepiece frame. It should be used when the eyepiece is not shielded by your head, as in remote-control photography, "bulb" operation, or when using the self-timer. This will prevent stray light from entering through the eyepiece and affecting exposure.

The eyepiece cap threads onto the camera strap to keep it handy.

## Mounting camera on tripod



To prevent blur when exposure times are too long for hand-holding the camera, mount it on a tripod using the socket on camera bottom.

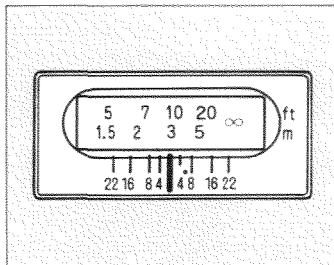
The optional Remote Cord RC-1000L or RC-1000S can be used to release the shutter without shaking camera.

### NOTE

- Do not use excessive force when attaching the camera to tripod.
- Mounting screw should not be longer than 5.4mm (1/4 in.).

## OTHER FOCUSING METHODS

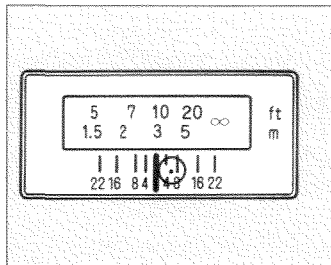
### Distance scale



You may find that in the following situations it is easier to manually set focus to a specific distance:

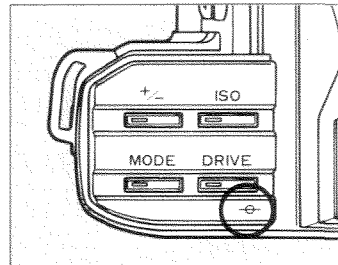
- When taking long exposures where it is too dark to focus visually.
- When you want to prefocus the lens at a certain distance and release the shutter as the subject reaches that spot.

### Infrared index



For proper focus when using infrared film, focus subject as usual and attach a filter, if desired. With focus mode switch at M, turn focusing ring until distance shown opposite the distance index with the infrared index.

### Film-plane index



This symbol indicates the position of the film inside the camera. It is used for measuring the film-to-subject distance, as when taking photographs at high magnifications.

## ACCESSORIES

**MAXXUM Flash 1800AF:** This ultra-compact unit is extremely easy to use; just switch it on and you are ready to shoot. It accepts a 6v lithium battery for shortest recycling, and AAA-size alkaline batteries can also be used. Guide Number is 18 in meters (59 in feet) with 35mm coverage.

**MAXXUM Flash 2800AF:** This intermediate unit provides increased flash power and has a Guide Number of 28 in meters (92 in feet) with 35mm coverage. Other features include high/low power settings and sufficient-exposure confirmation.

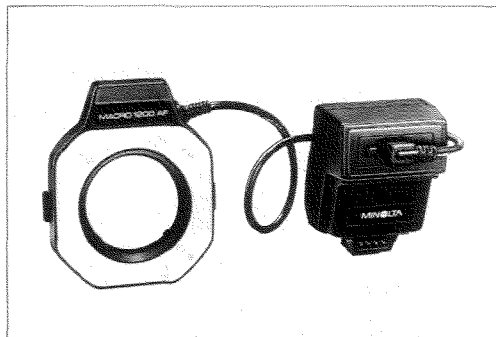
**MAXXUM Flash 4000AF:** This powerful unit has a Guide Number of 40 in meters (131 in feet) with 50mm coverage. An auto-zoom/bounce head enables efficient lighting control. The LCD panel shows power level, flash coverage, and flash ranges.



### Macro Flash 1200AF Set

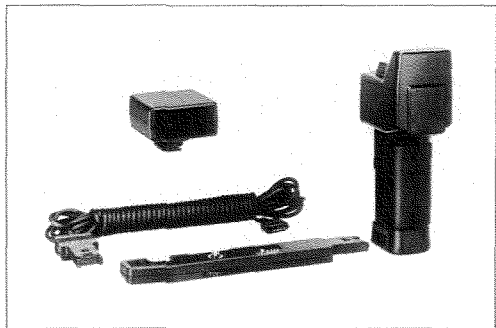
The Macro Flash 1200AF Set is specially designed for close-up and macro photography. Guide Number is 12 in meters (40 in feet). It attaches to most Minolta AF lenses and has four built-in lamps for easy focusing. Four flashtubes are set at right angles for complete lighting control. TTL off-the-film metering ensures proper exposure.

Guide numbers are based on ISO 100



### Control Grip CG-1000 Set

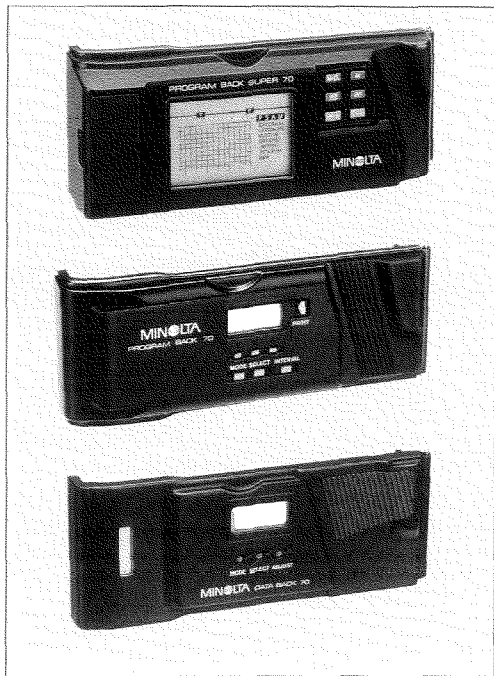
The Control Grip CG-1000 attaches cordlessly to the MAXXUM 7000 and accepts either the MAXXUM Flash 4000AF or 2800AF. Its battery pack holds six AA-size batteries and delivers the additional power needed to reduce recycling time for sequential shooting. When two MAXXUM Flash units are used, lighting-ratio control is automatic. Included in the CG-1000 set are an AF illuminator AI-1000 and 16.5 ft. Extension Cable EC-1000.



**Program Back Super 70** features 7 exposure modes, automatic bracketing of up to 9 frames, a fully programmable intervalometer, data imprinting along the edge of the frame for exposure settings, dates, times, and consecutive or fixed numbers.

**Program Back 70** enables imprinting of time (with day), year/month/day in any of three orders, and consecutive or fixed numbers. It also features an intervalometer function and can be set to make timed long exposures.

**Data Back 70** enables imprinting of the date, day with 24-hour time, or the hour and minute of exposure. A single 3-volt lithium battery supplies power for imprinting and operating the automatic clock and calendar.



## MAXXUM AF lenses

A wide range of MAXXUM AF lenses is available for your MAXXUM 7000. These can be purchased separately from your photo dealer.

The MAXXUM AF lens system now features focal lengths from 16mm fisheye to 600mm apochromat telephoto. Included are nine macro/zooms covering focal length from 24mm to 300mm. Among these outstanding zoom lenses are the ultra-compact 35-70mm and 100-200mm zooms, which enable photographing landscapes or portraits with equal ease.

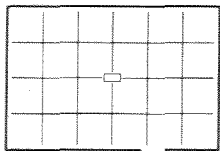
All MAXXUM AF lenses attach to the camera in the same way as explained earlier in this manual. When using program mode, the camera instantly selects one of three exposure programs based on the lens focal length in use. This is called Auto Multi-Program Selection (AMPS).



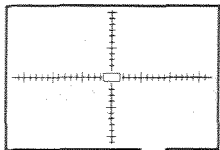




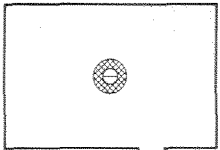
Type G



Type L



Type S



Type PM

### User-changeable focusing screens

The MAXXUM's standard focusing screen is designed specifically for MAXXUM's high-tech autofocus system. Users can replace this screen with any of three additional Acute-Matte screens. Tweezers are supplied with each screen, and replacement is quick and simple.

Type G: Standard screen: focus frame centered in matte field

Type L: Matte field with grid; for general and architectural photography

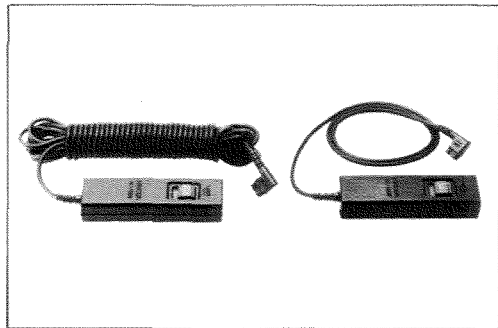
Type S: Vertical and horizontal scales; for macro-, micro-, and astrophotography

Type PM: Split-image/microprism/matte-field; autofocus zone along split-image



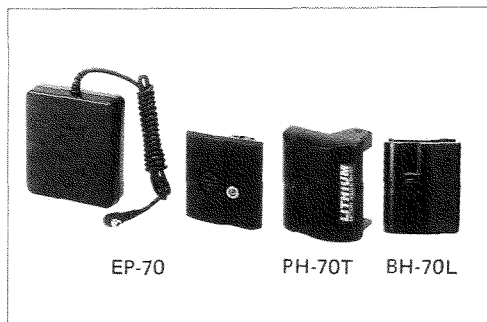
### **Wireless Controller IR-1N Set**

The Wireless Controller IR-1N Set permits cordless, remote-control photography from up to 60 meters (approx. 200 ft.) away. The receiver senses infrared pulses from the transmitter and releases the shutter with *single or continuous film advance*. Separate receivers can be used for remote control of up to three cameras.



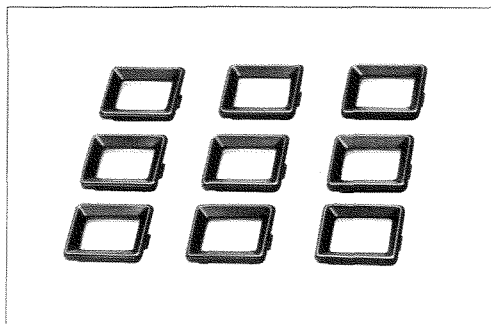
### **Remote Cord RC-1000L and RC-1000S**

A remote cord should be used for long exposures at "bulb" setting or anytime you want to release the shutter without shaking the camera. Autofocus and meter are both activated by partially depressing the release button. Pressing and sliding the release button locks the shutter open for long exposures. RC-1000L is 5m (16-1/2 ft.) long, RC-1000S is 50cm (approx. 20 in.) long.



### Battery Holder BH-70L, BH-70T and External Battery Pack EP-70

Battery Holder BH-70L replaces the standard AAA-size battery holder. The External Battery Pack EP-70 can be slipped into your pocket to keep them warm when taking pictures in cold weather. The BH-70L and EP-70 both use AA-size alkaline-manganese or nickel-cadmium batteries. The Battery Holder BH-70T is specially designed to accept a long-life 6-volt lithium battery.



### Eyepiece Corrector 1000

Nine eyepiece correction lenses are available for the MAXXUM 7000. They permit adjustments from  $-4$  to  $+3$  diopters and are very useful for near-or farsighted photographers. Correction lenses snap into the camera's eyepiece frame.

## **Filters**

Autofocusing can be used with these Minolta filters:

L37 (UV), Y52 (yellow), GO (green), O56 (orange), R60 (red), 1B (SKYLIGHT), A12 (85), B12 (80B), ND4X, Minolta Portrayer, and Polaring (Circular).

### **Minolta Polarizing (Circular) Filter**

To reduce or eliminate reflections from glass, water, or other non-metallic surfaces, Minolta's Polarizing (Circular) Filter should be used. If a regular polarizing filter is used, metering may not be accurate. (Light from regular polarizing filters is not fully transmitted by the MAXXUM 7000's semi-silvered main mirror.)

### **Other filters**

Autofocusing may not be accurate when using other filters. In this case, focus manually with the filter attached.

## **Other Minolta Accessories**

The following Minolta System accessories can be used with the MAXXUM 7000:

Angle Finder V<sub>N</sub>, Magnifier V<sub>N</sub>, Cable OC, Cable EX, Cable CD, Off-Camera Shoe, filters, Wireless Controller IR-1 Set with optional Connecting Cord IR-1 (C).

### **Minolta autoflash units**

All Minolta Auto Electroflash units can be used on the MAXXUM 7000; however, autofocusing in total darkness and certain other features are not possible.

360PX and 132PX: FDC (flash distance check) signal does not function; all other functions are the same.

280PX: FDC signal does not function; "Lo" power setting cannot be used.

Macro 80PX: FDC signal does not function; illumination lamps go out when operating button is touched.

X-series units: TTL metering and FDC signal do not function.

## **IMPORTANT NOTICE**

The Maxxum System is designed and produced to offer innovative functions and performance through the combination of Maxxum camera bodies, Maxxum AF lenses, Maxxum flash units and other accessories distributed by Minolta.

We thus caution users that the attachment or use of incompatible lenses, flashes and accessories may result in unsatisfactory performance or damage to the Maxxum camera or its system accessories.

For optimum performance throughout the life of the Maxxum camera and its accessories and to obtain the benefits of future Maxxum system products, we recommend use only of lenses, flashes and other accessories manufactured by Minolta for the Maxxum camera.

## TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

Problem	Cause	Solution
No indications appear on LCD panel.	Battery is exhausted. Batteries are not installed correctly. Battery holder is not attached correctly.	Install fresh batteries. Install batteries in correct. Attach battery holder correctly.
When operating button is pressed, indications disappear and camera does not operate.	Batteries are exhausted.	Install fresh batteries.
When touching operating button, aperture indication shows “—”.	Lens is not attached correctly. Contacts on camera body and/or lens are dirty.	Attach the lens so it locks in place with a click. Wipe off dirt with clean, dry cloth.
Film counter does not advance from “0”.	Film is not loaded correctly.	Open back cover and re-load film.

Problem	Cause	Solution
Autofocus does not work or lens does not focus when operating button is pressed.	<p>Lens is not attached correctly.</p> <p>Focus mode switch is in "M" position.</p> <p>Subject is difficult to focus.</p>	<p>Attach the lens so it locks in place with a click.</p> <p>Slide the focus mode switch to "AF" position.</p> <p>Use focus lock or manual focus.</p>
Flash does not fire and/or shutter speed is not adjusted to X-sync speed.	<p>Flash's power switch is at "OFF" position.</p> <p>Flash is not attached to camera correctly.</p>	<p>Switch flash unit on and check that flash signal in viewfinder blinks.</p> <p>Attach the flash unit to the camera's accessory shoe correctly.</p>
Focus is not adjusted when taking flash pictures.	<p>Distance to the subject is too far or too short.</p> <p>Subject's reflectivity is too low to be focused automatically.</p> <p>Focus length of lens is greater than 100mm.</p>	<p>Check that the subject is within the focus illuminator's range.</p> <p>Adjust the focus on the subject that is same distance away as main subject.</p> <p>Change to manual focusing.</p>

## TECHNICAL DETAILS

**Type:** 35mm SLR with microcomputer control of autofocus, auto multi-program, multi-mode, auto film transport, and LCD data panels

**Lens mount:** Minolta "A"-type, self-lubricating stainless-steel bayonet; accepts all MAXXUM AF lenses for continuous lens control by automatic electronic-mechanical dedication

**Autofocus system:** Minolta's TTL phase-detection type with 8-bit microcomputer for direct, digital adjustment

**Sensitivity range:** EV 2 to 19 at ISO 100 in ambient light

**Manual focusing:** By referring to focus signals (LEDs) in viewfinder, or visually using Acute-Matte screen

**Controls:** Keys to set exposure mode, drive mode, exposure adjustment, and film speed; up/down keys to select speed, aperture and to control program shift; AE lock; program reset returns camera to P mode, S drive, and cancels exposure adjustment.

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

**Auto speeds:** Stepless 1/2000 to 30 sec. with nearest half-stop setting displayed

**Manual speed:** 1/2000 to 30 sec. in full-stop settings plus "bulb"

**Film-speed settings:** ISO 25 to 6400 in ambient light, ISO 25 to 1000 for TTL flash metering, both in 1/3-EV steps; auto film speed setting with DX-coded films

**Metering:** TTL center-weighted averaging type; by silicon photocell on pentaprism for ambient light; second SPC at bottom of mirror box for TTL flash metering with dedicated flash units



**Auto-exposure (AE) range:** EV -1 to 20 with ISO 100 film and 50/1.4 lens (e.g., 4 sec. at f/1.4 to 1/2000 sec. at f/22)

**Exposure modes:**

**Program:** Both shutter speed and aperture set according to AE program automatically selected by camera: Wide program for focal lengths shorter than 35mm, Standard for focal lengths from 35mm to 105mm, Tele for focal lengths longer than 105mm; program changes automatically when zooming from one range to another.

**A:** Aperture-priority AE; any available aperture selectable in half-stops, camera sets corresponding stepless shutter speed from 1/2000 to 30 sec.

**S:** Shutter-priority AE; any speed from 1/2000 to 30 sec. selectable in full stops, camera sets aperture from range available on lens

**M:** Metered-manual exposure; manual setting of any speed and aperture; correct exposure indicated in viewfinder.

**TTL flash metering:** Operates in all flash modes with dedicated units

**Program:** Automatic setting of X-sync to 1/100 sec. (1/60 below EV12) and aperture; automatic fill-in flash in bright sunlight

**A:** 1/100 sec. X-sync set automatically; any available aperture usable; AE lock enables slower X-sync speed through 30 sec. for balancing flash with ambient lighting

**M:** Any shutter speed 1/100 sec. or slower and all available apertures usable; speed automatically reset to 1/100 sec. at manually set speeds 1/125 sec. or faster

**Exposure controls:** Exposure adjustment EV +4 to -4 in half-stops; AE lock holds metered AE settings; program shift for temporary selection of other programmed aperture-shutter speed settings (in half-stops) for metered EV, shifted settings held as long as meter stays on.

**Operating button:** Touch Switch activates metering and LCD displays, which remain on for 10 sec. after finger is lifted from button; pressing halfway activates autofocus and focus hold; pressing button all the way releases shutter


**Film transport:** Automatic with built-in motor drive: auto threading, auto advance to first frame, S mode for single-frame advance, C mode for continuous advance at up to 2 frames per second, power rewinding, auto rewind stop; advancing frame counter in data panel

**Viewfinder:** Eye-level fixed pentaprism shows 94% of 24 x 36mm film-frame area; magnification 0.85X with 50mm lens at infinity

**Data displays:**

Top panel: LCDs indicate exposure mode, program shift, shutter speed, aperture, exposure adjustment, film speed, frame number, drive mode, self-timer operation, "bulb" operation, low battery warning, over-/under-exposure warning

Viewfinder: LCDs indicate exposure mode, program shift, shutter speed, aperture, exposure adjustment, film speed, low battery warning, whether light is within metering range, over-/underexposure warning; LEDs indicate focus status, if flash is charged, correct flash exposure; illuminated automatically in low light

**Power:** Four AAA-size 1.5v alkaline-manganese batteries power all operations; built-in lithium cell for memory back-up; low power indicated by blinking LCDs; sliding main switch: LOCK, ON, and  positions

**Battery performance:** With AAA-size alkaline batteries, 25 rolls of 24-exposure film; using optional Battery Holder BH-70L and AA-size batteries, 65 rolls, AA-size Ni-Cd batteries, 20 rolls; using optional Battery Holder BH-70T and a 6-volt lithium battery, 85 rolls

**Audible beeper:** At **M**) position, camera beeps: when subject is in focus; at the end of the roll; during self-timer operation; and as a warning in P or A mode when shutter speed is below: 1/30 sec. with focal lengths shorter than 35mm, 1/60 sec. with focal lengths from 35mm to 105mm, and 1/125 sec. with focal lengths longer than 105mm.

**Self-timer:** Electronic with 10-second delay; cancellable; operation indicated by 3-stage blinking LED with simultaneous audible beeping and countdown in data panel.

**Other:** Front and rear handgrips, eyepiece cap, film window, remote control terminal, carrying strap

**Size and weight:** 52 x 91.5 x 138mm (2-1/16 x 3-5/8 x 5-7/16 in.), 555g (19-9/16 oz.) without lens and batteries

**Minolta Camera Co., Ltd.**

**Minolta Corporation**

**Head Office**

**Los Angeles Branch**

**Chicago Branch**

**Atlanta Branch**

**Minolta Canada Inc.**

**Head Office**

**Montreal Branch**

**Vancouver Branch**

**Minolta Camera Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H.**

**Minolta France S.A.**

**Minolta (UK) Limited**

**Minolta Austria Gesellschaft m.b.H.**

**Minolta Camera Benelux B.V.**

**Belgium Branch**

**Minolta (Schweiz) AG**

**Minolta Svenska AB**

**Minolta Hong Kong Limited**

**Minolta Singapore (Pte) Ltd.**

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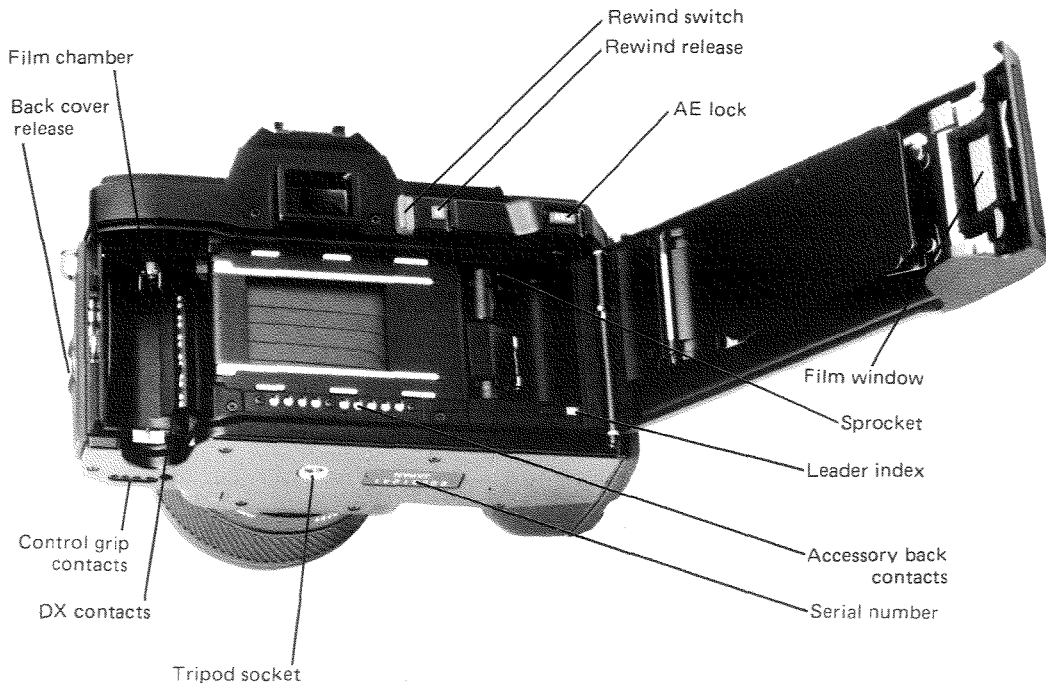
Riedhof V, Riedstrasse 6, 8953 Dietikon-Zürich, Switzerland

Brännkyrkagatan 64, Box 17074, S-10462 Stockholm 17, Sweden

Room 208, 2/F, Eastern Center, 1065 King's Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong

10, Teban Gardens Crescent, Singapore 2260

## NAMES OF PARTS



(See also front fold-out.)

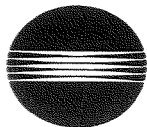
## CARE AND STORAGE

- 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.
- Never subject your camera to shock, high heat, high 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 or the front inside parts 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 touch 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 drop fluid directly on glass surface.

- When storing camera for a long period of time, remove the batteries and keep it in a cool, dry place away from dust or chemicals, preferably in an airtight container with a drying agent such as silica gel.
- The operating range for the LCDs is from  $-20^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $15^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) to  $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $120^{\circ}\text{F}$ ). At temperatures outside this range, response time and contrast will change, making displays difficult to read. At very high temperatures, display may temporarily turn black. In either case, display should return to normal after a short period of time.
- The LCDs should last approximately ten years. When replacement is needed, contact your nearest authorized Minolta service facility. **Save carton and packaging material. When shipping camera, carefully pack it in the original carton, insure adequately, and use a reliable delivery service.**

**To assure prompt service, contact your nearest authorized Minolta service facility before shipping your camera.**



MINOLTA