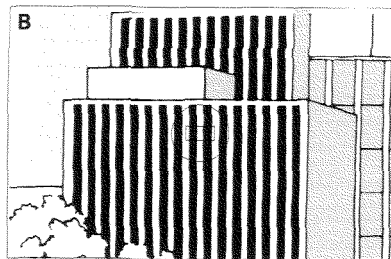
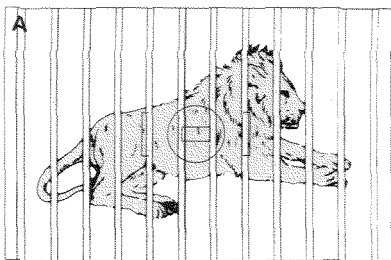


For operation with the focus-hold button, follow the same procedure, except press and hold the focus-hold button before recomposing the picture. The focus set in the first step will be locked as long as the focus hold button is pressed, even if you let go of the shutter-release button.

**When focus hold is operated using the shutter-release button alone:**

- If when you recompose the picture another subject at a closer distance than your main subject enters the autofocus zone, focus may shift.
- Exposure will remain locked only in multi-pattern metering mode; in center-weighted average metering mode, exposure may change when the picture is recomposed.

Using the Customized Function Card, available separately, the focus-hold button's function can be changed so that it selects continuous autofocus or center-area focus. Refer to the card's manual for more information.

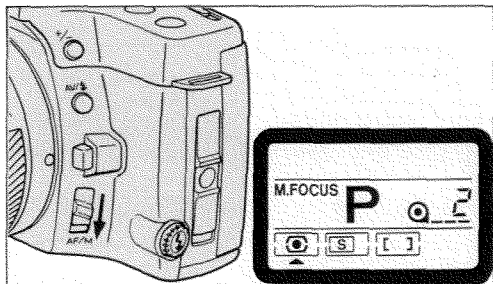


### Special Focusing Situations

The camera's autofocus system will produce sharp pictures in nearly any situation. In those cases where focus is not correctly set, however, manual focus is recommended.

- If two subjects are at different distances within the focus frame, focus manually (A).
- If a subject composed of alternating light and dark lines fills the focus frame, focus manually (B).

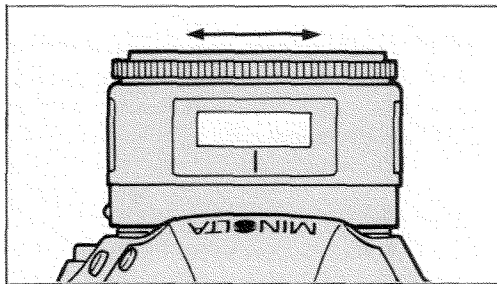
## MANUAL FOCUS



The lens can be focused manually by turning the lens focusing ring, and checking for sharpness on the focusing screen;

### To use manual focus:

1. Switch the camera on, then slide the focus-mode switch downwards so that **M.FOCUS** is displayed in the data panel. (The focus-mode switch will return to its rest position when released, but manual focus mode will remain set; to restore autofocus mode, slide the focus-mode switch down again.)



2. Turn the focusing ring until the subject appears sharp on the focusing screen.
3. Press the shutter-release button all-the-way down to take picture. (When using manual focus, focus-priority operation is not in effect: The shutter can be released at any time, even if the subject is not in focus.)

When focusing manually, you can activate the viewfinder focus signals by maintaining light pressure on the shutter-release button. If conditions are sufficient for subject detection by the autofocus sensors, the green focus signal will glow when the subject comes into focus; otherwise, the red focus signal will blink.

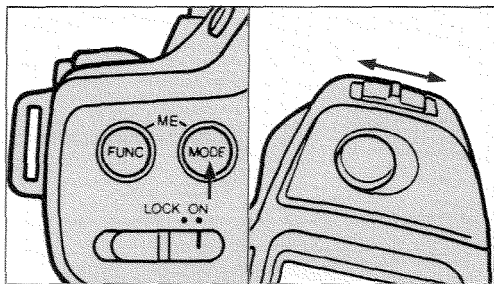
## 4. EXPOSURE

### BASIC INFORMATION AND MODE SELECTION

Four exposure modes are available with this camera, including three autoexposure modes and a manual exposure (**M**) mode. The autoexposure modes are Program (**P**), Aperture priority (**A**) and Shutter-priority (**S**).

In **P** mode, aperture and shutter speed are set automatically by the camera.

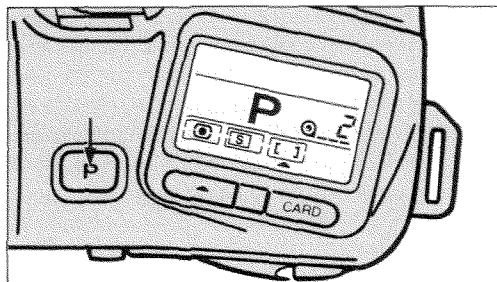
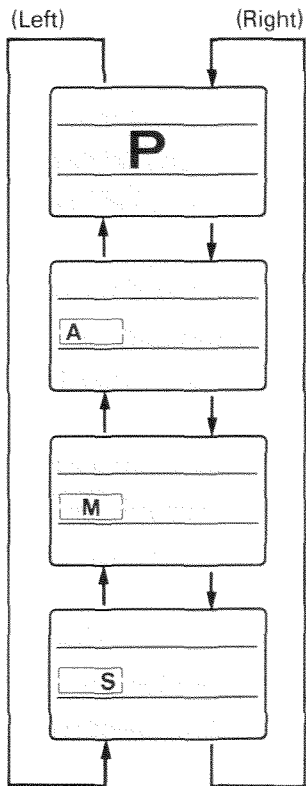
In **A** and **S** modes, you select the aperture or shutter speed, respectively, and the camera automatically makes the other setting to obtain correct exposure. In **M** exposure mode, you directly control both the shutter speed and aperture settings, and thus overall exposure. In a wide variety of lighting situations, **P** mode provides precisely metered, correctly exposed images; in other situations, you may want to exercise more direct control over exposure, and for this purpose **A**, **S**, and **M** modes are suitable.



**To select the exposure mode:**

1. Press the **MODE** button.
2. Keeping the **MODE** button pressed in, move the setting control in either direction until the letter for the exposure mode you want to use appears on the data panel.

When you slide the setting control, the exposure mode changes in the order shown at right.



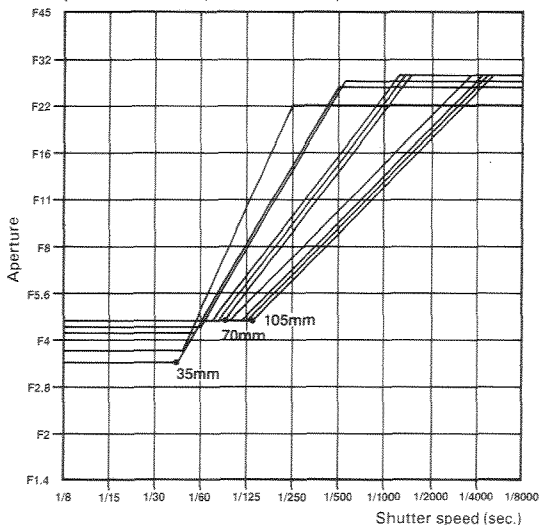
**P** mode can also be selected by pressing the program-reset button; since doing so also resets other camera functions to their standard positions, however, the procedure described on p.30 should be used if you wish to keep previously selected alternate settings of other camera functions.

## P: PROGRAM MODE

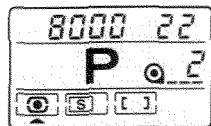
In P mode the camera automatically sets the aperture and shutter speed, based on light readings from the metering system, and on the type of the lens in use (focal length and minimum aperture). The program lines followed for lenses of various focal lengths are shown at right. Each program is designed to select a shutter speed that is fast enough to minimize blur caused by camera shake.

Operating the camera in P mode leaves you free to concentrate on composition and other picture elements. When the shutter-release button is pressed partway down, the camera measures the ambient light, automatically determines correct exposure, and displays its program setting in the data panel. Shutter speed and aperture settings are made steplessly, and displayed to the nearest half-stop setting.

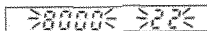
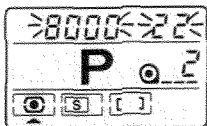
ADVANCED AUTOMATIC MULTI-PROGRAM SELECTION  
(WITH AF 35—105mm f/3.5—4.5)



A



B



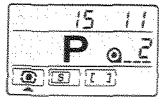
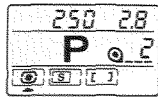
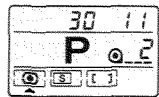
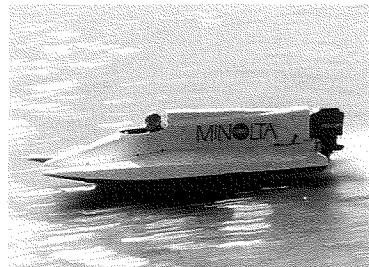
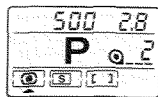
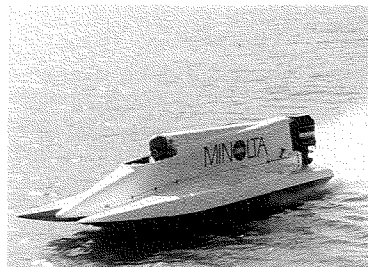
When the ambient light level is beyond the camera's metering range, the viewfinder exposure signals blink (A). When the required exposure setting is beyond the camera's coupling range, **8000** and the smallest available aperture setting blink in the viewfinder and data panel displays (B). In low light, attach a flash; for bright conditions, use of a neutral density filter is recommended.

### Program Shift

Program shift lets you select other aperture-shutter speed combinations without changing the exposure. The program can be shifted in half-stop increments. Moving the setting control to the left shifts the exposures to a slower shutter speed and smaller aperture. A shift in this direction might be used to create a heightened sense of subject movement if the camera is panned during exposure. Moving the setting control to the right shifts the exposure towards a faster shutter speed and a wider aperture.

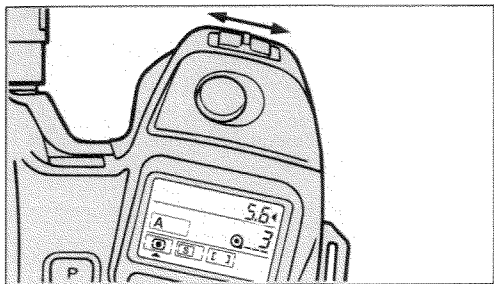
- Shifted settings are held for five seconds after you lift your finger from the shutter-release button. To take several pictures using program shift, maintain light pressure on the shutter-release button.
- When using zoom lenses, shift the program after zooming; otherwise, the shifted setting will also change.

## Program Shift





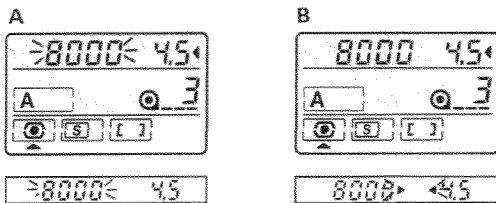
## A: APERTURE-PRIORITY MODE



In A mode you can set the aperture to control depth of field and the camera will automatically set the shutter speed required for correct exposure at that aperture setting.

**To set the aperture:** With the camera set to A mode, use the setting control to select the aperture. Moving the control to the right sets a smaller aperture number, and to the left sets a larger aperture number. The aperture setting changes in half-stop increments each time you move the setting control; holding the setting control in either direction causes the aperture value to change continuously.

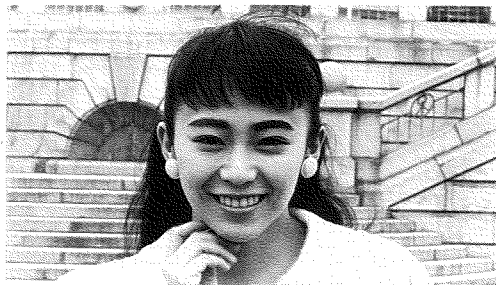
You can set any available aperture within the aperture range indicated on the AF lens you are using. For example, the AF 50mm/1.7 lens is marked 1:1.7 (22), indicating an aperture range of f/1.7 to f/22.



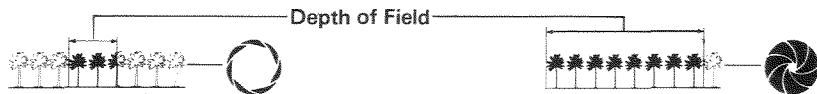
- If the shutter speed required for correct exposure at the aperture setting you have selected is not available, the data panel's shutter speed display blinks (A). If **8000** blinks, close down the aperture until the blinking stops; if **30** blinks, open up the aperture until the blinking stops. If both viewfinder exposure signals blink, the ambient light level is beyond the camera's metering range (B).



Large Aperture



Small Aperture



The size of the lens aperture through which light from the subject enters the camera is an important factor in determining depth of field, or the distance range behind and in front of the subject that will be in focus. A mode allows you to vary the size of the aperture in order to control the depth of field in a particular way, without sacrificing the convenience of autoexposure.

As shown in the example photos above, the depth of field becomes greater as the size of the lens aperture decreases. A large aperture setting might be useful if you want to separate a subject from its surroundings, while a small aperture would be preferred when you want the focus range to extend as far as possible, as in a landscape picture.

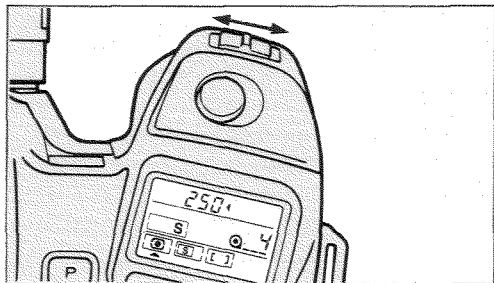
Apertures are commonly expressed as f-numbers, or f-stops, and these are the values that are displayed in the data panel and viewfinder during camera operation. An f-number is a ratio of lens focal length to aperture diameter. For this reason, with a given focal length lens  $f/8$ , for instance, indicates a larger aperture than  $f/11$ . The change between two aperture settings that

results in either a doubling or halving of the amount of light reaching the film is referred to as a one-stop difference. Listed below are the available apertures when you use the AF 50mm  $f/1.7$  lens. Since successive values represent half-stop changes, it would be necessary to move two positions— for instance, from  $f/16$  to  $f/11$  — to change the exposure by one stop.

Available apertures, in A and M modes, using the AF 50mm  $f/1.7$  lens

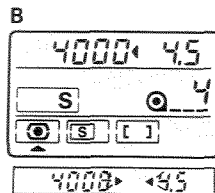
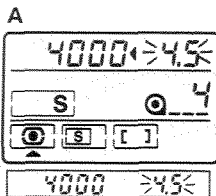
1.7 2 2.4 2.8 3.5 4 4.5 5.6 6.7 8 9.5 11 13 16 19 22

## S: SHUTTER-PRIORITY MODE



S mode is most useful for taking pictures of moving subjects. You can use fast shutter speeds, up to 1/8000 of a second, to freeze the action, or slower speeds to intentionally blur subject movement. The camera automatically sets the aperture required for correct exposure at the shutter speed you've selected, and displays it to the nearest half-stop.

**To set the shutter speed:** With S mode set, move the setting control to the left to set a slower speed, and to the right for a faster speed. Each time you move the setting control, the shutter speed changes by one stop; holding the setting control in either position causes the shutter speed to change continuously.

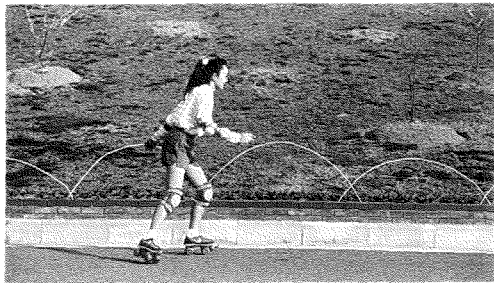


- If the lens' minimum aperture setting blinks in the data panel, set a faster shutter speed until the blinking stops; if the lens' largest aperture setting blinks, reduce the shutter speed until the blinking stops (A).
- If both viewfinder exposure signals blink, the light level is beyond the camera's metering range (B). In low light, use a Program flash unit (see page 56)
- Although the **bulb** setting can be selected in S mode, it cannot be used. Long exposures can only be taken in Manual exposure mode. Refer to the following section for more information.



**Slow Shutter Speed**

Your choice of shutter speed is an important factor in determining how moving subjects will be recorded. Slow shutter speeds, such as  $1/30$  or  $1/15$  of a second, will make moving subjects appear to flow.



**Fast Shutter Speed**

Fast shutter speeds, such as  $1/500$  or  $1/1000$  of a second, can be used to freeze the action of a moving subject. When using telephoto lenses, a fast shutter speed should be used to prevent image blur caused by camera shake.

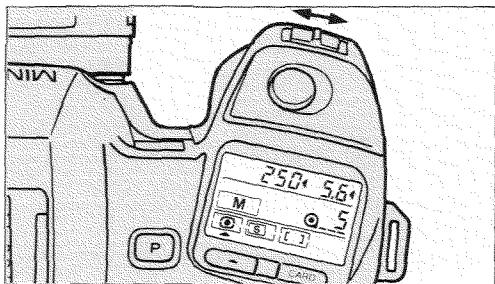
Listed below are the selectable shutter-speed settings in **M** and **S** modes.

$1/8000$   $1/4000$   $1/2000$   $1/1000$   $1/500$   $1/250$   $1/125$   $1/60$   $1/30$   $1/15$   $1/8$   
 $1/4$   $1/2$   $1''$   $2''$   $4''$   $8''$   $15''$   $30''$  (bulb) (**Bulb** setting should only be used in **M** mode)

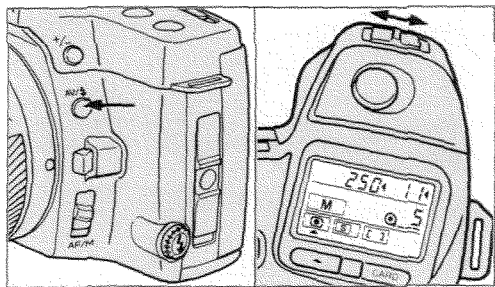
Using the Customized Function Card, operation can be modified so that shutter speeds are selectable in half-stop settings.

## M: MANUAL EXPOSURE MODE

Manual mode can be used when you want full creative control of exposure. In this mode, you can set the aperture to control depth of field, and the shutter speed to control the expression of subject movement. Viewfinder exposure signals make it easy to set the camera for correct exposure. If desired, you can also vary the exposure based on your own experience.



**To set the shutter speed:** Move the setting control to the right to set a faster shutter speed, and to the left to set a slower shutter speed; the shutter speed changes in full-stop increments.



**To set the aperture:** While holding in the aperture-setting button, move the setting control to the left to set a larger aperture number (smaller aperture opening) and to the right to set a smaller aperture number (larger aperture opening); the aperture changes in half-stop increments.

In M mode, the viewfinder exposure signals appear when the shutter-release button is pressed partway down, allowing you to compare the current exposure with that which would be made by the camera in an autoexposure mode. The metering signals that appear during M mode operation are as follows:


	Exposure correctly set
	Slide setting control to the right
	Slide setting control to the left
	Light level beyond metering range, correct exposure cannot be determined

The - and + symbols indicate whether the picture will be underexposed or overexposed, respectively, at the current exposure settings.

## 5. METERING

### BASIC INFORMATION

The camera determines exposure by evaluating light reflected into the lens from your subject, a system known as through-the-lens (TTL) metering. By selecting the way in which the reflected light is evaluated, you can tailor the camera's metering system to suit either a particular shooting situation, or a personal preference. The camera's three metering modes, and their indicator displays in the viewfinder and data panel, are:

**Multi-pattern:** 

**Center-weighted average:** 

**Spot:** 



***Multi-pattern** metering is the camera's standard metering mode, and gives correct exposure in a wide variety of situations. In this mode, the image area is divided into six segments from which separate meter readings are taken. Unlike spot or center-weighted average metering, multi-pattern metering integrates subject position data from the autofocus system; based on autofocus data, light readings from the different cell segments are combined to generate an exposure setting tailored to the subject. For general picture-taking situations, multi-pattern metering should give excellent results.*



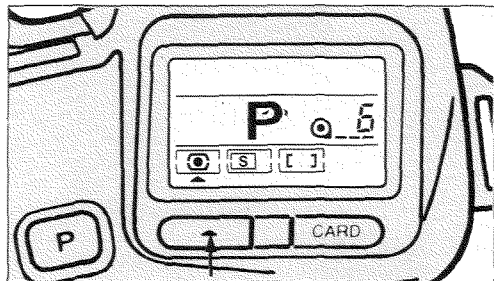


**Center-weighted average** metering evaluates the light level of the overall image area, independent of the autofocus system. The sensitivity of the metering pattern is graded so that the center of the image area, where the main subject is usually found, influences the exposure setting more strongly than do the outer areas of the image.



**In Spot** metering mode the metering system restricts its measurement to the circular area marked in the center of the viewfinder frame, about 2.3% of the actual image area. If you're shooting a high-contrast subject, spot metering can be used to selectively meter a mid-tone area.

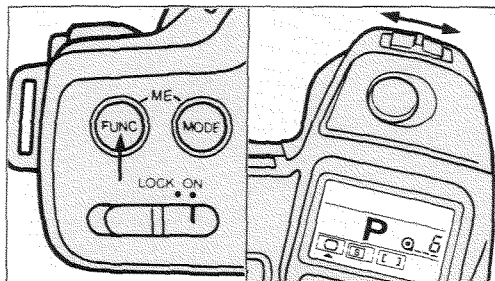
## MODE SELECTION



### Multi-pattern and Center-weighted-average metering

To select multi-pattern or center-weighted average metering:

1. Press the function selector key so that the function pointer is beneath the metering-mode indicator.

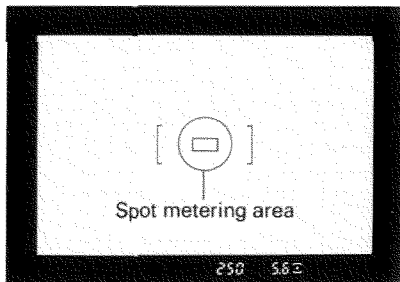


2. While holding in the function-adjustment button, slide the setting control in either direction so that the indicator for the appropriate metering mode is displayed.

Multi-pattern metering can also be selected by pressing the Program Reset button; since doing so also resets other camera functions to their standard positions, however, the procedure described above should be used if you wish to keep previously selected alternate settings of other camera functions.

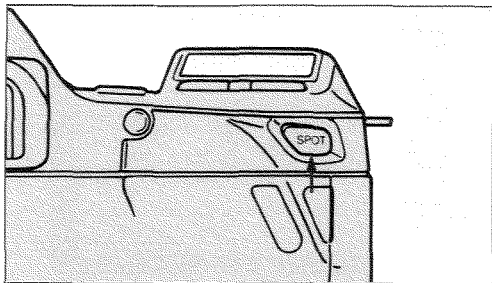
## Spot Metering

Unlike multi-pattern or center-weighted average metering, spot-metering is selected on a temporary basis only. Activated by holding down the **SPOT** button, spot metering overrides the current metering mode, and its measured exposure is retained as long as the **SPOT** button is held in; once the **SPOT** button is released, the previously active metering mode is restored.




### To use spot metering:

1. Focus on the subject.
2. Aim the camera so that a mid-tone area fills the spot-metering area, then press in the **SPOT** button.

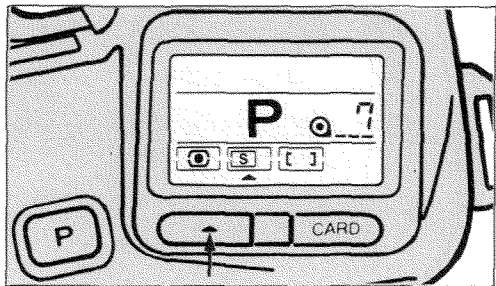


3. Keeping the **SPOT** button pressed in, re-compose the frame as needed and release the shutter.

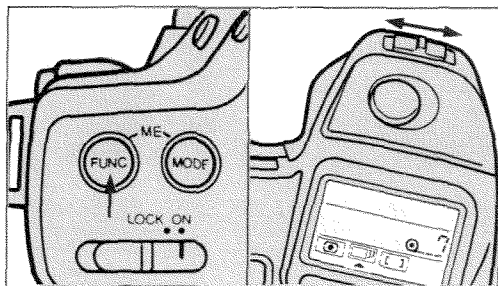
In autoexposure modes, the spot button must be kept pressed until the shutter is released; in manual exposure mode, the spot button need only be held to obtain the exposure readout, either through the viewfinder or data panel display. While the **SPOT** button is pressed in,  is displayed at the bottom of the viewfinder.

With a Minolta i-series Program flash in use and the camera set to either **P** mode or **A** mode, you can use the spot button to program a slower shutter speed (In this case, spot metering does not function). Refer to the flash's instruction manual for more information about slow-shutter sync.

## 6. FILM ADVANCE



This camera gives you a choice of two film-advance modes. In single-frame mode (P), the film is advanced one frame each time you release the shutter. In continuous mode (S), successive exposures are made and the film is advanced continuously, at up to 3 frames per second, while the shutter-release button is held down. When you operate the camera in continuous mode, with autofocus set, the focus setting is *adjusted between exposures to ensure sharp pictures.*



**To select the film-advance mode:**

1. Press the function-selector key to move the function pointer under the film-advance mode indicator in the data panel.
2. Hold down the function-adjustment (**FUNC**) button and slide the setting control in either direction to change the film-advance mode.

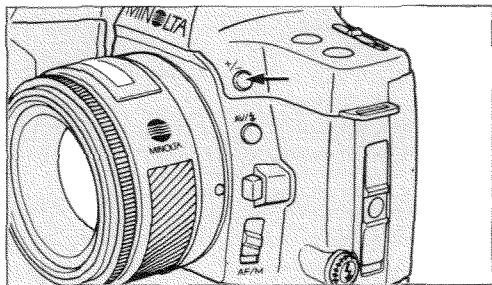
## 7. EXPOSURE OPTIONS

### EXPOSURE ADJUSTMENT



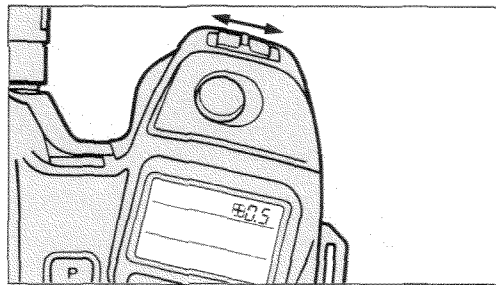
The exposure-adjustment function offers a quick way to selectively bias exposure. It is useful for subjects that, based on experience, you think should be over- or underexposed, compared with exposure at the nominal ISO setting, or for making several different exposures of a

scene (exposure bracketing) to make sure that one of them is exposed precisely the way you want. Easily operated, and with a corresponding viewfinder display, exposure adjustment is designed so that you can use it without removing your eye from the viewfinder.



**To set an exposure adjustment:**

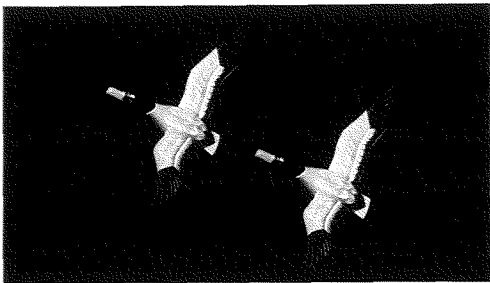
1. Press in the exposure-adjustment button.
2. While keeping the button held in, move the setting control to the right for increased exposure adjustments, and to the left for decreased exposure adjustments. The adjustment range is  $\pm 4$  stops, and is set in half-stop increments.



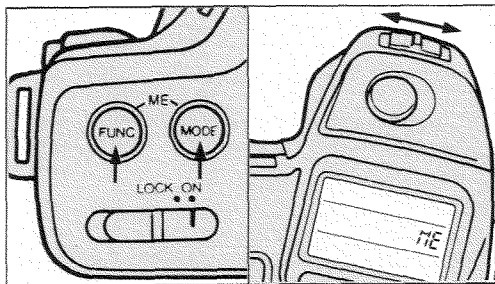
Whenever an exposure adjustment is set, the - or + signal will appear in viewfinder and data panel. The actual adjustment can be confirmed at any time by pressing the exposure adjustment button.

Remember to reset the exposure adjustment to  $\pm 0.0$  when you're through using it; otherwise, subsequent exposures will be over- or underexposed.

## MULTIPLE EXPOSURE



The 8000i's multiple-exposure function enables you to expose a single frame two or more times. Used skillfully, it is a technique that can lead to unusual and pleasing images.



### To set multiple-exposure operation:

While holding in the **FUNC** and **MODE** buttons, slide the setting control in either direction. **ME** will appear in the data panel to indicate that the camera is set for multiple exposure operation.

If you change your mind after setting the camera for a multiple exposure, it can be easily canceled by repeating the setting procedure.



When single-frame film advance is set, a double exposure can be made. After the first exposure is taken, both the film position and the frame counter remain unchanged. Following the second exposure, the film and frame counter advance, and multiple exposure is automatically canceled.

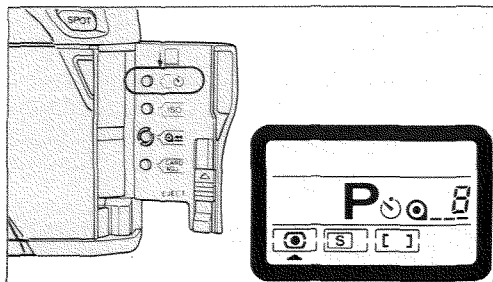
When single-frame advance is set, multiple exposure can be canceled after the initial exposure is made by repeating the setting procedure (i.e., sliding the setting control while pressing in both the **FUNC** and **MODE** buttons).

If the Data Memory Card is in use, the last exposure of a multi-exposure sequence will be retained in memory.

If continuous film advance is used with multiple exposure, a single frame will be exposed repeatedly as long as the shutter-release button is held down. Once you let go of the shutter-release button, the film and frame counter advance, and multiple exposure will be automatically canceled.

- When the camera is set for autoexposure operation, each step in a multi-exposure sequence is exposed as if it were the only exposure on the frame. In cases where the *background is dark and the subject doesn't overlap in successive steps*, exposure should be correct. In other cases, exposure compensation may be required. For double exposures, each exposure should be reduced by one stop; for other multi-exposures you may need to experiment to determine the correct exposure compensation.
- For multiple exposures, avoid using the first or last several frames on a roll of film; the degree of film curl occurring on those portions of the roll may adversely affect image registration.

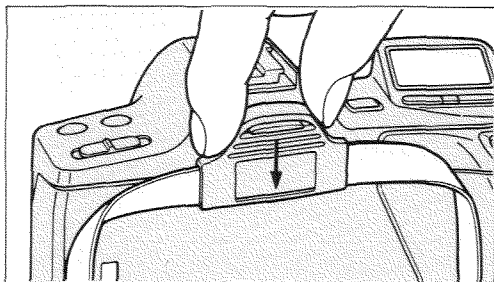
## SELF-TIMER



The self-timer allows you to set a ten-second shutter-release delay.

### To operate the self-timer:

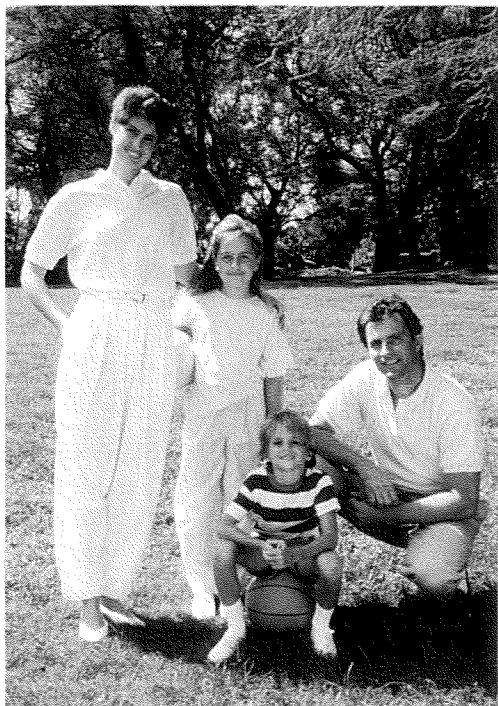
**1.** Open the card door and press the self-timer (⌚) button. The self-timer indicator (⌚) will appear in the data panel.



**2.** Focus the lens and attach the eyepiece cap.  
**3.** Press the shutter-release button all-the-way down to start the self-timer. During countdown the self-timer light and the data panel's self-timer indicator blink twice a second.

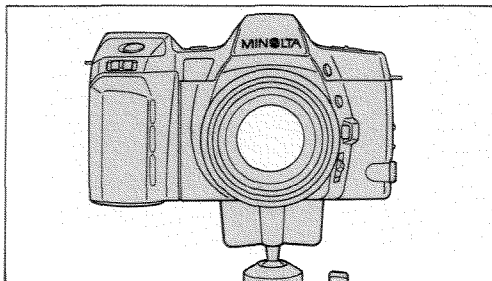
Before starting the self-timer, confirm that focus is correctly set by checking for the green focus signal; autofocus does not function once the self-timer is started. To take another picture using the self-timer, repeat steps 1-3.

Following step 1, the self-timer can be canceled by pressing the self-timer button a second time. Once started, it can be reset by moving the main switch to **LOCK**; when the camera is next switched on, self-timer mode will be set and self-timer operation can be started by pressing the shutter-release button.



## LONG EXPOSURES

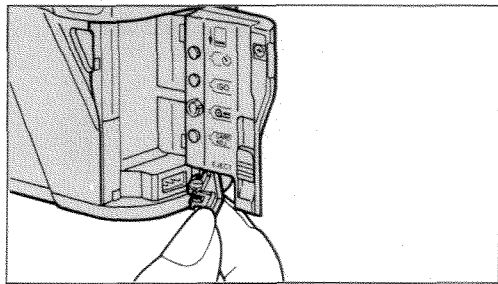
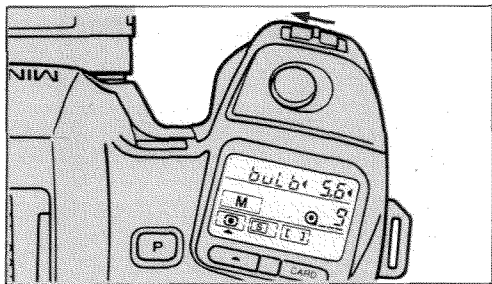
The **bulb** shutter-speed position can be used for making exposures of longer than 30 seconds duration. Long exposures are appropriate for photographing a variety of subjects, including fireworks, lightning storms, city skylines after sunset, etc.



### To make a long exposure:

1. Mount the camera on a tripod. Be careful not to overtighten the the tripod's mounting screw, and not to use a screw longer than 1/4 in. (5.4mm).

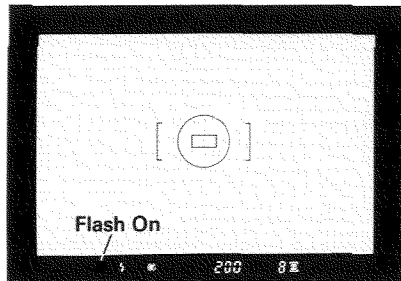
For extended exposures using the **bulb** setting, installation of a fresh battery is recommended.



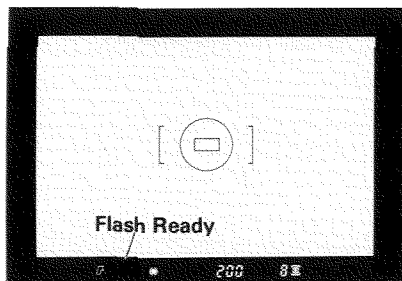
2. Set the camera to **M** exposure mode, then slide the setting control to the left until **bulb** appears in the data panel.
3. Set the aperture.
4. Focus the lens, and then attach the eyepiece.
5. Release the shutter. (At **bulb**, the shutter remains open as long as the shutter-release button is held down.)

For making long exposures, use of a remote cord, either RC-1000S or RC-1000L, is strongly recommended to minimize camera shake. Both cords have locking shutter-release buttons, convenient for keeping the shutter open for extended periods. To attach a remote cord, remove the remote control terminal cover and insert the remote cord plug.

## FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY



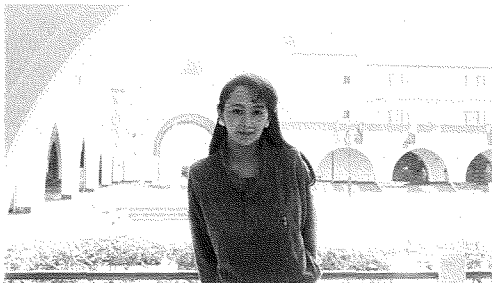
Your Maxxum 8000i uses an advanced flash control system for correct flash exposures anytime—in daylight, low light, or total darkness. In all exposure modes, the camera's TTL (through-the-lens) flash metering system controls the flash output to ensure proper exposure.



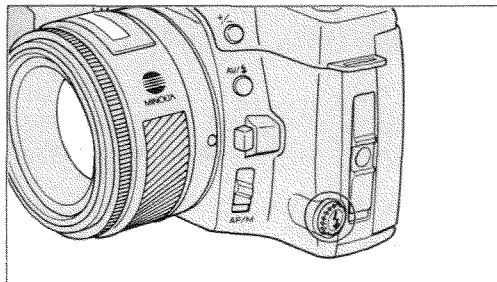
When using a dedicated flash, two flash signals appear in the viewfinder. The flash-on signal appears whenever the flash unit will fire when charged. In P mode, the camera automatically activates and fires the flash when the light level is very low or if fill flash is required. A special fill-flash program lightens shadows without washing out highlight details, and controls the background exposure in brighter conditions. The flash-ready signal blinks slowly when the flash is charged, and then rapidly, following exposure to confirm sufficient exposure.



**With Fill Flash**



**Without Fill Flash**



The camera's sync terminal accepts PC-type sync cords from flash units that do not have a hot-shoe contact. Note that with such units, TTL-flash metering does not operate; use manual exposure mode and set the shutter speed to 1/125 sec. or slower. Refer to the flash's instruction manual to determine the aperture required for correct exposure, or use a flash meter.

Using the Customized Function Card enables you to set the shutter speed as high as 1/180 sec. in manual-exposure-mode flash applications.

## Flash Operation with i-series Flashes

Exposure Mode	Operation
P,S	Flash fires automatically when required*
A	Flash fires each time the shutter is released, and X-sync speed is set to 1/200 sec. Any aperture can be set.
M	Flash fires each time the shutter is released. Any aperture, and any shutter speed, from 1/200 to 30 sec. can be selected.

\* With an i-series flash attached and switched on, pressing the aperture-setting button causes the flash to fire each time the shutter is released.

