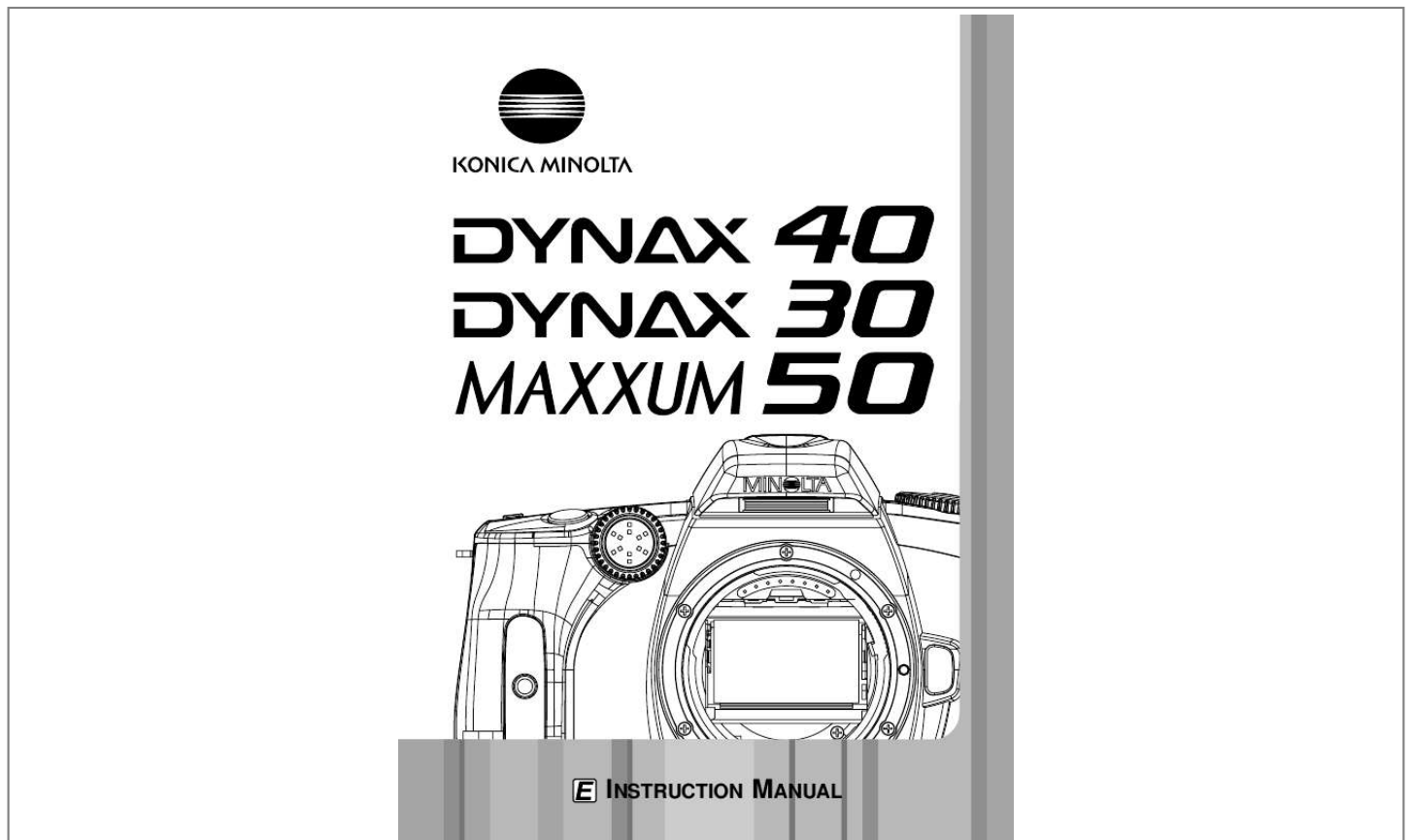




# Your PDF Guides

You can read the recommendations in the user guide, the technical guide or the installation guide for KONICA MINOLTA DYNAX 40. You'll find the answers to all your questions on the KONICA MINOLTA DYNAX 40 in the user manual (information, specifications, safety advice, size, accessories, etc.). Detailed instructions for use are in the User's Guide.

User manual KONICA MINOLTA DYNAX 40  
User guide KONICA MINOLTA DYNAX 40  
Operating instructions KONICA MINOLTA DYNAX 40  
Instructions for use KONICA MINOLTA DYNAX 40  
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**Manual abstract:**

Do not use batteries which show wear or damage. @@Do not attempt to recharge, short, or disassemble batteries. Do not store batteries near or in metallic products. Do not mix batteries of different types, brands, or ages. Do not use leaking batteries. @@If fluid from the batteries makes contact with your skin or clothing, wash the area thoroughly with water. Tape over battery contacts to avoid short-circuiting during disposal; always follow local regulations for battery disposal. · 2 FOR PROPER AND SAFE USE · Do not disassemble this product. Electric shock may cause injury if a high voltage circuit inside the product is touched. · Immediately remove the batteries and discontinue use if the camera is dropped or subjected to an impact in which the interior, especially the flash unit, is exposed.

@@The continued use of a damaged product or part may cause injuries. @@Contact a doctor immediately if an object is swallowed. · Store this product out of reach of children. @@ · Do not fire the flash directly into the eyes. It may damage eyesight.

· Do not fire the flash at vehicle operators. @@ · Do not look at the sun or strong light sources directly through the viewfinder or lens. It may damage your eyesight or cause blindness. · Do not expose this product to liquids or operate this product with wet hands. If liquid enters the product, immediately remove the batteries and discontinue use.

The continued use of a product exposed to liquids may cause damage or injury through fire or electric shock. · Do not use the product near inflammable gases or liquids such as gasoline, benzine, or paint thinner. Do not use inflammable products such as alcohol, benzine, or paint thinner to clean the product. The use of inflammable cleaners and solvents may cause an explosion or fire. · If the product emits a strange odor, heat, or smoke, discontinue use. Immediately remove the batteries taking care not to burn yourself. The continued use of a damaged product or part may cause injuries. · Take the product to a Konica Minolta service facility when repairs are required. 3 CAUTION · Do not point the product directly at the sun. If sunlight is focused on an inflammable surface, a fire may result.

Replace the lens cap when the product is not in use. · Do not use or store the product in a hot or humid environment such as the glove compartment or trunk of a car. It may damage the product and batteries which may result in burns or injuries caused by heat, fire, explosion, or leaking battery fluid. · If batteries are leaking, discontinue use of the product. · Do not fire the flash while it is in contact with people or objects. The flash unit discharges a large amount of energy which may cause burns. 4 FOR PROPER AND SAFE USE This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation. Changes or modifications not approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules.

These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications.

However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures: · Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna. · Increase the separation between the equipment and the receiver.

· Connect the equipment to an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected. · Consult the dealer or an experienced radio/TV technician for help. This Class B digital apparatus complies with Canadian ICES-003. This mark on your camera certifies that this camera meets the requirements of the EU (European Union) concerning interference causing equipment regulations. CE stands for Conformité Européenne (European Conformity).

Konica Minolta is a trademark of Konica Minolta Holdings, Inc. Dynax and Maxxum are trademarks of Konica Minolta Photo Imaging, Inc. 5 TABLE OF CONTENTS Thank you for purchasing this camera. Please take time to read this manual so that you can enjoy all the features of your new camera. Names of parts .....

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32) Manual-rewind button (p. 29) Back-cover release (p. 16) Strap eyelet (p. 12) Exposure-compensation button (p. 42) Viewfinder\* Film window Battery-chamber door (p. 14) Tripod socket 9 DATA PANEL 1. Full-auto program icon (p. 37) 2. Subject program icons (p. 26) 3. Exposure-compensation indicator (p. 42) 4. Full-auto / Subject program indicator (p. 26, 37) 5. Aperture display 6. Battery-condition indicator (p. 15) 7. Remote-control indicator (p. 32, 34, 45) (Date model) 8. Frame counter 9. Film-transport signals 10. Cartridge mark 11. Manual-focus indicator (p. 47) 12. Focus area indicators (p. 46) 13. Date-imprinting indicator (p. 52) (Date model) 14. Flash-mode indicators (p. 24) 15.

Self-timer indicator (p. 32) 16. SO25. See page 51 to set the film speed manually. Slide the back-cover release down to open the camera. Never touch the shutter curtain with your fingers or the film leader. The curtain's precision design is extremely sensitive to pressure. 1 Insert the film cartridge into the film chamber. Extend the leader between the guide rails to the film-tip index mark (1). If the film tip extends beyond the index mark, take the cartridge out and rewind the excess film back into the cartridge.

Hold the film cartridge down so that the film lays flat. 16 GETTING STARTED Close the back cover. The camera automatically advances, repeat the procedure. If the flash is required for the exposure, it raises automatically and the flash indicator appears in the viewfinder (p. 25). In low-light conditions, the flash acts as an AF illuminator (p. 53). The shutter speed and aperture used for the exposure are displayed on the data panel. Press the shutter-release button all the way down to take the picture (2). When taking a picture, press the shutter-release button gently so not to shake the camera during the exposure.

Focus signal Flash indicator 2 21 FOCUS SIGNALS The viewfinder focus signal indicates the status of the autofocus system. Focusing time can be longer with macro or telephoto lenses, or in low light conditions. Focus locked. Indicator blinks - cannot focus. The shutter is locked. When the camera cannot focus, the subject may be too close or a special focus situations may be preventing the system from focusing. Use focus lock (p. 23) or manual focus (p. 47). SPECIAL FOCUSING SITUATIONS The camera may not be able to focus in the following situations.

Use focus lock or manual focus (p. 47). 1 2 3 4 1. The subject within the focus frame is very bright, or low in contrast. 2. Two subjects at different distances overlap in the focus frame. 3. The subject is near a very bright object or area. 4. The subject composed of alternating light and dark lines completely fills the focus frame.

22 BASIC OPERATION FOCUS LOCK Focus lock is used for off-center subjects outside the focus frame. Focus lock can also be used when a special focusing situation prevents the camera from focusing by allowing the camera to be focused on a object at the same distance as the subject. 1 Center your subject in the wide focus frame, then press the shutter-release button partway down to lock focus (1). The focus is locked when focus signal appears in the viewfinder. If the signal blinks, the camera was unable to focus; repeat the procedure.

The exposure is locked with focus. Releasing the shutter button cancels focus lock. Focus signal 2 Continue to hold the shutter-release button partway down and compose the picture. Press the shutter-release button all the way down (2) to take the picture. 23 FLASH MODES The built-in flash is designed to be used with lenses with focal lengths from 28mm or longer.

When using lenses shorter than 28mm, the corners of the image will not be fully illuminated. Remove the lens hood to prevent lens shadowing, see page 55.

The shutter will not release while the flash is charging. Push down the built-in flash when the camera is not in use. 1 To change the flash mode, press the flashmode button (1) until the appropriate mode is displayed on the data panel. The flash modes cycle in the following order: Autoflash Autoflash with red-eye reduction Fill flash Fill flash Flash cancel with red-eye reduction Autoflash - the built-in-flash pops up automatically when flash illumination is required. Only available with full-auto program, program, and subject programs (p. 26). Fill flash - the flash fires with each exposure regardless of the ambient light. Fill flash can be used to reduce harsh shadows caused by strong direct light or sunshine.

Flash cancel - the flash will not fire. Used when flash photography is prohibited, natural light is desired to illuminate the subject, or the subject is beyond the flash range. Red-eye reduction - the camera fires several pre-flashes before the main flash burst to contract the pupils of the subject's eyes and reduce the red-eye effect. 24 BASIC OPERATION When using aperture-priority, shutter-priority, or manual exposure mode, the flash is set to flash cancel. To use fill flash, press the flash-mode button to raise the flash. Continue to press the flashmode button to change the mode. FLASH SIGNALS The viewfinder flash signal indicates the status of the flash. Signal steady - flash charged and ready to fire. Signal blinking - flash output was sufficient for exposure. If the flash signal does not blink after taking the picture, the subject was not within the flash range.

FLASH RANGE The range of the built-in flash depends on the speed of the film and the aperture used for the exposure. The flash range cannot exceed 4.0m/13.1ft. The subject must be within the flash range specified in the table below to be correctly exposed.

Aperture f/2.8 f/3.5 f/4.0 f/5.6 ISO 100 1.

0 ~ 4.0m / 3.3 ~ 13.1 ft. 1.0 ~ 3.4m / 3.3 ~ 11.2 ft. 1.

0 ~ 3.0m / 3.3 ~ 9.8 ft. 1.0 ~ 2.1m / 3.3 ~ 6.9 ft. ISO400 1.

0 ~ 4.0m / 3.3 ~ 13.1 ft. Camera Notes Do not use the built-in or accessory flash when using a filter with a filter factor greater than 0, a close-up lens, or the focus-range limiter or macro release on certain lenses.

This will result in an incorrect exposure. 25 SUBJECT PROGRAMS Subject programs optimize the camera system for specific conditions or subjects. Five subject programs are available. 1 3 2 Turn the function dial (1) to the full-auto / subject program position. Press and hold the function button (2) and turn the control dial (3) to select the appropriate program; the active program is indicated with the pointer on the data panel.

The subject program is reset when the camera is turned off. Portrait - optimized to create sharp images of the subject with a soft background. Most portraits look best at a telephoto setting; the long focal length does not exaggerate facial features and the shallow depth of field separates the subject from the background. Use fill flash (p. 24) with strong direct sunlight or backlight to reduce harsh shadows. Landscape - optimized to create sharp landscape photographs, while maintaining a shutter speed fast enough to prevent blurring from camera shake.



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For best results zoom to a wide-angle setting or use a wide-angle lens. Include a foreground subject or detail to create a feeling of depth in the picture. When taking a portrait within a landscape, use fill flash (p. 24) with strong direct sunlight or backlight to reduce harsh shadows, see flash range on page 25.

The flash will have no effect on the landscape. The use of a tripod is recommended. 26 BASIC OPERATION Close-up - the camera selects the optimum aperture and shutter speed combination to photograph at short object distances. For best results use a macro lens or a macro capable zoom lens. Focusing time can be longer with macro lenses. The use of a tripod is recommended. The built-in flash will overexpose subjects closer than 1.0m (3.3 ft.).

Use flash cancel. At close distances, the lens or lens hood may block the flash, creating a shadow at the bottom of the image. The use of an accessory flash is recommended. Sports Action - the camera uses the fastest possible shutter speed to stop motion and continually adjusts focus to track the subject. The use of fast film is recommended.

When the subject is not within the flash range, use flash cancel (p. 24). Mount the camera on a tripod or monopod when using telephoto lenses. Night Portrait - for photographs of people in low-light conditions. The camera balances the ambient light exposure with the flash exposure so the background appears in the image.

The use of fast film is recommended. Ask the subject not to move after the flash burst as the shutter may still be open for the background exposure. Use a tripod to reduce camera shake. To photograph a landscape or scene at night, set the flash mode to flash cancel (p. 24). Dark night scenes may prevent the AF system from focusing, use manual focus (p. 47). Night scenes tend to photograph better at twilight rather than in the darkness of night. The faint light in the early evening sky adds detail to the shadows of the scene. 27 FILM REWIND After the last frame on the roll of film has been exposed, the camera rewinds the film automatically.

The frame counter counts down during rewind. Do not turn the focusing ring when the film is rewinding. Wait until the film is completely rewound; zero (0) is displayed on the frame counter and the cartridge mark blinks on the data panel to indicate the camera can be opened to remove the film. Slide the back-cover release down to open the camera and remove the film. Close the back cover taking care not to catch the strap. To load a new roll of film, see page 16.

Although more pictures than specified on the film package may be taken, the film processor may not print more than the number specified on the film cartridge or the last frame may be cropped. 28 BASIC OPERATION MANUAL REWIND The film can be rewound manually before the roll is finished. Gently press the manual-rewind button using a pen to begin rewinding the film. Only use blunt objects.

Sharp objects may damage the camera. Wait until the film is completely rewound; zero (0) is displayed on the frame counter and the cartridge mark blinks on the data panel to indicate the camera can be opened to remove the film. Slide the back-cover release down to open the camera and remove the film. Close the back cover taking care not to catch the strap. To load a new roll of film, see page 16.

29 A SHORT GUIDE TO PHOTOGRAPHY Photography can be a rewarding pursuit. It is a broad and disciplined field that can take years to master. But the pleasure in making photographs and the joy of capturing a magical moment cannot be compared. The guide is an introduction to some basic photographic principles. The lens aperture controls not only exposure, but also depth of field; the area between the closest object in focus and the furthest object in focus. The larger the aperture value, the greater the depth of field and the longer the shutter speed needed to make the exposure. The smaller the aperture value, the shallower the depth of field and the faster the shutter speed needed to make the exposure. Usually landscape photographs use a large depth of field (large aperture value) to keep the foreground and background in focus, and portraits use a shallow depth of field (small aperture value) to separate the subject from the background. Depth of field also changes with focal length. The shorter the focal length, the greater the depth of field; the longer the focal length, the shallower the depth of field. 30 A SHORT GUIDE TO PHOTOGRAPHY The shutter controls not only exposure, but also the ability to stop motion. Fast shutter speeds are used in sport photography to stop action. Slow shutter speeds can be used to show the flow of motion such as water cascading over a waterfall. The use of a tripod is recommended with slow shutter speeds. WHAT IS A STOP? WHAT IS AN EV? The term "stop" comes from the name of aperture plates in old lenses.

Ev stands for exposure value. A change of one stop or one Ev adjusts the exposure by a factor of two. +3 stops +2 stops +1 stop 1 stop 2 stops 3 stops +3.0 Ev +2.0 Ev +1.0 Ev Calculated exposure 1.0 Ev 2.0 Ev 3.0 Ev 8X as much light 4X as much light 2X as much light 1/2 as much light 1/4 as much light 1/8 as much light 31 ADVANCED OPERATION This section covers the advanced features of the camera. Read the basic operation section before moving on.

DRIVE MODES 1 The drive modes control how pictures are captured. The remote-control drive mode is only available with the date model. To change the drive mode, press the drive-mode button (1) until the appropriate mode is displayed on the data panel. Single-frame advance - to take a single image each time the shutter-release button is pressed (p. 21).

Self-timer - to delay the release of the shutter by approximately ten seconds. Used for self portraits (p. 33). Continuous advance - to take a series of images when the shutter-release button is pressed and held (p. 33).

Remote control - to release the shutter from up to 5m (16.4ft.) away with the optional Remote Control RC-3 (p. 34). Date model only. 32 ADVANCED OPERATION SELF-TIMER NOTES When the shutter-release button is pressed partway down, focus and exposure are locked for the picture; confirm focus lock with the viewfinder focus signal (p. 23). @@@@The self-timer drive mode is canceled after the picture is taken. @@@@The frame rate is affected by the shutter speed and use of flash. The built-in flash must recharge between exposures.

@@For detailed operation, refer to the RC-3 instruction manual. The remote-control drive mode is set with the drive-mode button (p. 32).

@@@@@@@@To refocus the camera, press the shutter-release button partway down. @@The remote control can also be used with bulb exposures (p. 45), multiple exposures, and bracketing (p. 48). @@@@@@@@@The Angle Finder makes using the camera at low angles easier. @@@@@@For descriptions of the functions, refer to the appropriate sections. Full-auto program (p. 37) / Subject programs (p. 26) Power off Exposure modes (p.



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38) Focus area selection (p. 46) Focus modes (p. 47) Exposure bracketing / Multiple exposure (p. 48) Manual ISO (p. 51) Date imprinting (p. 52) (Date model only) Date and time setup (p. @@@@24) Focus area (p. 46) Focus mode (p. 47) Drive mode (p. 32) Exposure mode (p. 38) Exposure compensation (p. 42) Exposure bracketing (p. 48) Multiple exposure (p. @@@@Four modes are available. Turn the function dial to the exposure-mode position (1). @@@@39). @@@40). @@@44).

Bulb exposures can be made (p. 45). Camera Notes If the light levels are outside the metering range of the camera, both viewfinder exposure indicators blink. In dark conditions, use the camera flash. Under bright light, use a neutral density filter to control the light level. **ADVANCED OPERATION APERTURE PRIORITY - A** Aperture priority is selected with the function dial (p. 36). The aperture not only controls exposure, but also depth of field, the area in front of the camera that appears sharp, see page 30. 1 Turn the control dial (1) to adjust the aperture. The aperture range depends on the lens.

The aperture value can be seen on the data panel. 2 Aperture Pressing the shutter-release button partway down (2) displays the corresponding shutter speed. Press the shutter-release button all the way down to take the picture. If the required exposure is beyond the shutter speed range, the shutter-speed display blinks on the data panel. @@Adjust the aperture until the displays are steady.

To use fill flash, press the flash-mode (3) button to raise the flash. The shutter speed cannot exceed the flash-sync speed of 1/90 second. If the shutter speed display blinks, adjust the aperture until the display is steady. Flash range is dependent on the aperture, see page 25. To cancel the flash, push the flash head down.

3 39 **SHUTTER PRIORITY - S** Shutter priority is selected with the function dial (p. 36). Shutter speeds not only control exposure, but also the apparent sharpness of moving objects, see page 30. 1 Turn the control dial (1) to adjust the shutter speed between 30 and 1/2000 second. The speeds can be seen on the data panel. 2 Shutter speed Pressing the shutter-release button partway down (2) displays the corresponding aperture. Press the shutter-release button all the way down to take the picture. If the required exposure is beyond the aperture range, the aperture display blinks on the data panel and in the viewfinder. @@Adjust the shutter speed until the displays are steady. 3 To use fill flash, press the flash-mode (3) button to raise the flash.

The shutter speed cannot exceed the flash-sync speed of 1/90 second. Flash range is dependent on the aperture, see page 25. To cancel the flash, push the flash head down. 40 **ADVANCED OPERATION ABOUT SHUTTER SPEEDS** The shutter speed used for each exposure is displayed on the data panel. The following notation is used: The reciprocal is used for shutter speeds from 1/2000 second to 1/3 second. 125 is 1/125 second. For shutter speeds of a half a second or longer, a quote mark is used to denote whole seconds. 1"5 is one and a half seconds and 15" is fifteen seconds. **WHAT IS AN -NUMBER?** An f-number indicates the relative aperture of the lens and lets us determine how much light it lets through. But why does the number get bigger when the amount of light decreases? The answer is in the way it is written, f/4.

0, f/8.0. etc. That means the focal length of the lens (f) divide by 4 or 8. So a 100mm lens at f/4 has a 25mm effective aperture (100/4) and at f/8, a 12.5mm effective aperture (100/8). The f-number indicates the size of the aperture as a fraction of the focal length of the lens. The f-number series was carefully chosen to make controlling exposures easy. In the chart, the aperture and shutter speed combinations give the exact same exposure. @@@@For information on Ev, see page 31.

@@This value is displayed on the data panel. @@@@See page 48 on how to make exposure brackets. @@See the appropriate exposure mode section for more information. @@@@The Electro-zoom X is an aperture-priority SLR with a built-in 30 - 120mm f/3.5 zoom lens. It took twenty 12 X 17mm images on a roll of 16mm film. The shutter button and battery chamber are located in the grip. Only a few prototypes were built making it one of Minolta's rarest camera. 43 **MANUAL EXPOSURE - M** Manual exposure is selected with the function dial (p. 36).

For more on aperture and shutter control, see page 30. Bulb exposures can also be made, see next page. 1 Aperture Turn the control dial (1) to adjust the shutter speed between 30 and 1/2000 second. Press and hold the exposure compensation button (2) and turn the control dial (1) to adjust the aperture. Shutter speed The aperture range depends on the lens. The shutter speed and aperture values are displayed on the data panel. The viewfinder exposure indicators Correct exposure show if the set exposure is the same as, greater (>), or less (<) than the exposure determined by the meter. The indicators light when the difference between the Overexposed set exposure and metered exposure is 0.5 Ev (1/2 stop) or greater. Underexposed To use fill flash, press the flash-mode (3) button to raise the flash.

The flash exposure is controlled automatically by the camera. 2 3 The shutter speed cannot exceed the flash-sync speed of 1/90 second. Flash range is dependent on the aperture, see page 25. To cancel the flash, push the flash head down. 44 **ADVANCED OPERATION BULB EXPOSURES** Bulb exposures can be taken in the manual-exposure mode.

Bulb allows the shutter to remain open for as long as the shutter-release button is pressed. The camera's exposure meter cannot calculate bulb exposures; a separate light meter is recommended. 1 Aperture In manual-exposure mode, use the control dial (1) to decrease the shutter speed until bulb appears in the shutter-speed display on the data panel. Press and hold the exposure-compensation button (2) and turn the control dial to select the aperture. 2 Press and hold the shutter-release button for the duration of the exposure.

A tripod is recommended for bulb exposures. If the light level prevents the camera from focusing, use manual focus (p. 47). Date Model The optional IR Remote Control RC-3 can be used to open and close the shutter for bulb exposures in the remote-control drive mode (p. 32). The delay button (1) delays the release of the shutter for two seconds; the flash fires four times before the shutter opens. The release button (2) fires the shutter without a delay; the flash fires once before the shutter opens. Pressing the buttons a second time ends the exposure. 1 2 45 **FOCUS AREA SELECTION** 1 3 2 The AF focus area can be specified. Four options are available.

Turn the function dial to the focus area selection position (1). While pressing the function button (2), turn the control dial (3) until the appropriate focus area is displayed on the data panel. Release the function button. Wide focus frame Local focus area Spot focus area Local focus area The selected area remains in effect until changed with the function dial or when the position of the function dial is set to the full-auto program position.



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Only the wide focus frame is available with fullauto program or subject programs. 46 **ADVANCED OPERATION FOCUS MODES** 1 2 3 The focus mode can be switched between autofocus and manual focus. The manual-focus indicator (MF) is displayed on the data panel when selected. Turn the function dial to the focus -mode position (1). While pressing the function button (2), turn the control dial (3) until AF (autofocus) or MF (manual focus) is displayed in the frame counter. Release the function button.

4 To use manual focus, turn the focusing ring on the lens until the viewfinder image is sharp. The AF system can assist focusing. Place the subject in the focus frame. While pressing the shutter-release button partway down (4), turn the focusing ring until the focus signal appears. Focus signal The metered exposure may be different between autofocus and manual focus.

47 **EXPOSURE BRACKETING / MULTIPLE EXPOSURES** 1 3 2 Turn the function dial to the exposure bracketing / multiple exposure position (1). While pressing the function button (2), turn the control dial (3) until appropriate function is displayed on the data panel. Release the function button. Exposure bracketing - to make a three-image bracket of a scene. Bracketing is a method of taking a series of images of a static subject in which each image has a slight variation in exposure.

Bracket your exposures when shooting slides and other films with a narrow exposure latitude. The bracketing step can be specified between 0.5Ev and 1.0Ev. The larger the number, the greater the difference between exposures. Multiple exposure - to expose two or more images on the same frame. Off - to disable the exposure bracketing and multiple exposure functions. These functions cannot be used with full-auto program or subject programs. Multiple exposure 48 **ADVANCED OPERATION BRACKETING NOTES** The order of the bracketing series is normal exposure, underexposure, and overexposure. The built-in or accessory flash cannot be used with bracketing; the flash is automatically canceled.

Normal Under Over 0.5 Ev bracket 1.0 Ev bracket When the bracketing function is initially selected, the drive mode is automatically set to continuous advance. Compose the picture as described in the taking-a-picture section (p. 21). The focus and exposure are locked with the first frame. Press and hold the shutter-release button all the way down to make the bracketing series; three consecutive frames are taken. If the shutter button is released before the last frame of the series is taken, the bracket series is reset. Changing the drive mode (p. 32) to singleframe advance, self-timer, or remote control allows each frame to be taken one at a time; the self-timer drive mode is reset after each exposure.

The data panel indicates the next bracketing frame in the series. 49 **MULTIPLE EXPOSURE NOTES** 1 2 3 Turn the function dial to the exposure bracketing / multiple exposure position (1). While pressing the function button (2), turn the control dial (3) until "ME" is displayed in the frame counter. Release the function button. The first exposure can be taken.

ME will blink on the data panel after the initial exposure to indicate the next exposure will be the final one. Press the shutterrelease button to take the second exposure and advance the film. The multiple-exposure mode is canceled after the last exposure. To make more than two exposures, press the function button and turn the control dial counterclockwise to stop "ME" blinking after the initial exposure. An unlimited number of exposures can be made by repeating this procedure.

The camera meter indicates the required exposure for a single picture. Depending on the scene, the exposure may have to be compensated. The built-in flash can be used, but overexposure could result. 50 **ADVANCED OPERATION MANUAL ISO** 1 2 3 The film speed can be set manually from ISO 6 to ISO 6400 in 1/3 Ev steps. Turn the function dial to the ISO position (1). While pressing the function button (2), turn the control dial (3) until the appropriate ISO is displayed on the data panel. Release the function button to complete the operation. The film speed of a loaded roll of film can be confirmed through the film window in the back cover of the camera. Camera Notes When using DX-coded film, the film speed is set automatically in one Ev increments from ISO 25 to ISO 3200: 25, 50, 100, 200, 400, 800, 1600, and 3200. Film with speeds not listed are automatically set to the first value below the rated ISO, which will cause overexposure.

For example, ISO 125 film is set to ISO 100. Film speed can be set manually in 1/3 Ev increments with the function dial. 51 **DATE IMPRINTING - DATE MODEL** The date or the day and time a picture is taken can be imprinted in the bottom left corner of a horizontal image. See page 18 to set camera's clock and calendar. Turn the function dial (1) to the date position. 1 2 3 While pressing the function button (2), turn the control dial (3) to select date imprinting, time imprinting, or imprinting off. Three formats are available with date imprinting. The date indicator remains on the data panel to show imprinting is active. Imprinted data may be difficult to read if the lower-left corner of the Imprinting off photograph is bright or nonuniform. Do not use the data back when temperatures are outside Date imprinting the range of 0° to 50°C (32° to 122°F).

Since the date is (Year/Month/Day) recorded when the film is advanced to the next frame, Date imprinting sometimes the last frame of the (Month/Day/Year) roll will not have the date imprinted on it. Date imprinting (Day/Month/Year) Time imprinting 52 **ADVANCED OPERATION AF ILLUMINATOR** The built-in flash is used as an AF Illuminator. When the scene is too dark for the camera to focus, the built-in flash fires a few short bursts when the shutter-release button is pressed partway down to provide the light necessary for the camera to focus. The range of the AF Illuminator is approximately 1 to 5 m ( 3.3 to 16.4 ft.). When an accessory flash is attached, the flash unit is used as the AF illuminator in place of the camera's built-in flash. The AF illuminator will not fire when flash cancel or the sports action subject program is selected. The AF illuminator may not operate with focal lengths of 300mm or longer or with the 3x-1x Macro Zoom.

2 1 The AF Illuminator can be turned off and on. While pressing the flash mode button (1), turn the camera on with the function dial (2); the data panel displays the status of the AF Illuminator. **SHUTTER LOCK** Shutter can only be released when a lens is mounted on the camera. The shutter lock can be disabled when the camera is attached to a telescope or microscope. 2 1 While pressing the drive mode button (1), turn the camera on with the function dial (2); the data panel displays the status of the shutter lock. 53 **ACCESSORY NOTES** This product is designed to work with accessories manufactured and distributed by Konica Minolta.



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Using accessories or equipment not endorsed by Konica Minolta may result in unsatisfactory performance or damage to the product and its accessories. LENS NOTES Only Minolta A-mount lenses can be used with this camera. For the current line of our lenses, contact your Konica Minolta dealer. This camera is sold by itself or with the following lens: AF 28-100mm f/3.

5-5.6 (D) Construction 10 elements in 8 groups Angle of view 75° - 24° Minimum focus distance 0.48m / 1.6ft Maximum magnification 0.25X Minimum aperture f/22-38 Filter diameter 55mm 66mm (dia.) X 78mm (L) Dimensions 2.6in. (dia.) X 3.1in. (L) Weight 240g / 8.5oz. Specifications are based on the latest information available at the time of printing and are subject to change without notice. When the lens is not in use, always attach the lens cap to protect front element. Press the tabs on the lens cap to remove or attach.

54 ACCESSORY NOTES A lens hood improves image quality by reducing flare, non-image forming light. Slide the lens hood onto the bayonet mount at the end of the lens. Turn the hood clockwise until it clicks into place. The hood can be reverse mounted for storage. The lens cap can be attached with the hood mounted.

Lens shadowing occurs when the lens or lens hood blocks part of the output from the built-in flash. Lens shadowing appears as a semi-circular shadow at the bottom (horizontal pictures) or side (vertical pictures) of the image. Remove the lens hood before using the built-in flash. Lens shadowing may occur with the following lenses at the shorter focal lengths: AF AF AF AF Zoom Zoom Zoom Zoom 28-70mm f/2.8G 17-35mm f/3.5G 28-135mm f/4.0-4.5 28-85mm f/3.5-4.5 The built-in flash can not be used with the following lenses: AF 300mm f/2.

8 Apo G(HS) AF 600mm f/4.0 Apo G(HS) AF 300mm f/2.8 Apo G(D)SSM Do not use the built-in or accessory flash when using a filter with a filter factor greater than 0, a close-up lens, or the focus-range limiter or macro release on certain lenses. This will result in an incorrect exposure. 55 ACCESSORY FLASH NOTES When using an accessory flash, the viewfinder flash signals are the same for the built-in flash (p. 25). The following flash units are compatible with this camera: Program/Maxxum Flash 5600HS (D) Program/Maxxum Flash 3600HS (D) Program/Maxxum Flash 2500 (D) Contact your Konica Minolta dealer for information on these products. The flash mode of a mounted accessory flash can be set by pressing the flash-mode button (1) on the camera. The flash mode is displayed on the data panel. 1 Do not use the built-in or accessory flash when using a filter with a filter factor greater than 0, a close-up lens, or the focus-range limiter or macro release on certain lenses.

This will result in an incorrect exposure. WIRELESS CONTROLLER IR-IN The camera can be permanently damaged if used with the Wireless Controller IR-IN. 56 ACCESSORY NOTES ABOUT FLASH METERING The metering mode switches automatically for both the built-in and accessory flash depending on the lens in use: ADI Flash Metering - when using D series lenses. ADI (Advanced Distance Integration) metering uses the distance information from D series lenses in addition to Pre-flash TTL metering to control the exposure. This metering system is less influenced by background conditions or the subject's reflectance.

Pre-flash TTL Flash Metering - when using non-D series lenses. Pre-flash TTL (Through The Lens) flash metering system controls the flash during the exposure automatically. This manual contains information on products and accessories available at the time of printing. To obtain compatibility information for products not contained in this manual, contact a Konica Minolta service facility. 57 TROUBLESHOOTING Contact your nearest Konica Minolta Service Facility if the following information does not cover the problem or the condition continues.

Problem Cause A special focusing situation is preventing the AF system from focusing (p. 22). Camera is set to manual focus. Subject is too close. Focus cannot be confirmed. Camera is attached to a microscope or telescope. Flash was used as AF illuminator to assist the autofocus system. Solution Use focus lock (p. 23) or manual focus (p. 47).

Change the focus mode (p. 47). Check the lens' minimum focus distance. Use focus lock (p. 23) or manual focus (p. 47). Turn off shutter lock (p. 53). To turn off the AF illuminator or set the flash mode to flash cancel. Autofocus does not work when the shutter-release button is pressed partway down. Shutter cannot be released. Flash fires when the shutter-release button is pressed partway down. Picture is blurred. Flash did not fire in a low-light situation and the shutter speed was slow. Use fill flash, a tripod, or faster film.

58 TROUBLESHOOTING Flash picture is too dark. Subject is beyond flash range. Make sure the subject is within the flash range. Remove the lens hood. To prevent lens shadowing, the subject must be at least 1m (3.3ft.) from the camera. When using the built-in flash, the bottom of the picture is dark. Lens hood was attached or subject distance was less than 1m (3.3ft). Err appears on the data panel. Remove the batteries. Reinsert them after turning the camera off and on. If normal camera operation does not resume or the camera malfunctions repeatedly, contact an authorized Konica Minolta service facility. CAUTION: opening the back cover without rewinding the film will fog the pictures; use a film changing bag, completely dark room, or place the camera under a thick blanket.

To remove the film from the camera in case of a malfunction, use the following procedure: 1. Turn the camera off. 2. Open the back cover. 3. Gently pull the film off the take-up spool and rewind it back into the cartridge. @@@@ This camera is not waterproof or splashproof. When using the camera in the rain, protect the camera and lens. · Never subject the camera to extreme humidity. · To prevent condensation from forming, place the camera in a sealed plastic bag when bringing it from cold environment to a warm one.

Allow it to come to room temperature before removing it from the bag. · The low-battery indicator may appear even with fresh batteries depending on the storage conditions. To restore camera power, turn the camera on and off several times. · Battery capacity decreases at colder temperatures. Keep your camera and spare batteries in a warm inside pocket when shooting in cold weather.

Batteries will regain some of their capacity when warmed to normal operating temperature. STORAGE When storing your camera for extended periods: · Always attach the protective caps. @@@@ If the camera or lens comes in contact with sand, gently blow away loose particles - wiping may scratch the surface. · To clean the lens surface, first brush away any dust or sand then gently wipe the lens with a cloth or tissue designed for optics. Use lens cleaning fluid if necessary.

· Never place lens fluid directly on the lens.



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· Never touch the interior of the camera, especially the shutter and mirror, doing so may impair their alignment and movement. · Dust on the mirror will not affect the exposure but may affect the focus. Use a blower brush to remove dust from or around the mirror. · Never use compressed air to clean the camera's interior; it may damage sensitive internal components. · Never use organic solvents to clean the camera. · Never touch the lens surface with your fingers. **BEFORE IMPORTANT EVENTS** · Check the camera's operation carefully, or take test photographs before an event or journey. · Konica Minolta is not responsible for any loss that may occur due to an equipment malfunction. **QUESTIONS AND SERVICE** · If you have questions about your camera, contact your local camera dealer or write to the Konica Minolta distributor in your area.

· Before shipping your camera for repair, please contact an authorized Konica Minolta service facility for instructions. **61 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**  
Camera type: Lens mount: Viewfinder: Shutter type: Shutter speeds: Flash sync. speed: Focus system: 35mm SLR with built-in flash and autoexposure. Minolta A-type bayonet mount SLR roof mirror type, 90% field of view. Magnification: 0.75X Electronically-controlled, vertical-traverse, focal-plane type. 30 - 1/2000s, bulb 1/90s TTL phase-detection system using CCD line sensors. Autofocus and manual focus modes. EV -1 to 18 (ISO 100) Built-in with range of 1.0 - 5.

0m (3.3 - 16.4 ft.). Automatically activated in low-light and low-contrast situations.

Automatic AF - automatic selection between single-shot AF and continuous AF depending on subject movement. P, A, S, M, and 5 Subject Program modes (Portrait, Landscape, Close-up, Sports, Night Portrait) TTL metering, direct TTL flash metering. 2-segment SPC. EV 4 - 20 (ISO 100, f/1.4 lens) Automatic: ISO 25 - 3200 (DX-coded film) Manual: ISO 6 - 6400 in 1/3 Ev increments.

Flash: ISO 25 - 1000. AF sensitivity range: AF illuminator: AF control: Exposure modes: Metering: Metering cell: Metering range: Film-speed setting: 62 APPENDIX Film loading: Rewind: Frame counter: Flash guide number: Flash coverage: Power source: Battery performance: Flash use 0% 50% 100% Auto load Auto and manual rewind. Shows number of exposures taken. 12 (ISO 100 in meters) 39 (ISO 100 in feet) 28mm focal length lens. Two CR2 lithium batteries Condition B 20°C/68°F -10°C/14°F 45 rolls 35 rolls 18 rolls 14 rolls 11 rolls 9 rolls Condition A 20°C/68°F -10°C/14°F 30 rolls 24 rolls 14 rolls 11 rolls 9 rolls 7 rolls Based on 24 exposure rolls taken at a rate of two rolls per month. Battery performance varies with conditions. Condition A: Minolta 28-100 f/3.5-5.6 lens focused from infinity to 2m (6.6 ft.)

) three times and the shutter-release button held partway down for ten seconds before each exposure. Minolta 28-100 f/3.5-5.6 lens focused from infinity to 2m (6.6 ft.) and the shutter-release button held partway down for five seconds before each exposure. 135.0 (W) x 92.0 (H) x 66.5 (D) mm 5. 3 (W) x 3.6 (H) x 2.6 (D) in. 335g (11.8oz) without camera battery.

Condition B: Dimensions: Weight : Specifications and accessories are based on the latest information available at the time of printing and are subject to change without notice. 63 © 2003 Konica Minolta Photo Imaging, Inc. under the Berne Convention and the Universal Copyright Convention. 9222-2169-11 NI-B403 Printed in China .



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