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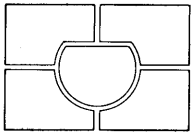
The large manuals are split only for easy download size.

EXPOSURE METERING SYSTEMS

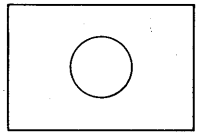
The Nikon F-801s provides three types of exposure metering systems – Matrix Metering, Centre-Weighted Metering and Spot Metering.



Matrix Metering

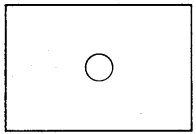
This system is ideally suited for quick operation and for the most dependable auto exposure control. It can also be used for manual metering and flash exposure control operation with any Nikon TTL Speedlight.

In Matrix Metering, the meter automatically provides the correct exposure of the main subject in virtually any lighting situation, without requiring manual exposure compensation. The Matrix Metering sensor determines scene brightness by dividing the scene into five areas, then analysing each area for brightness and scene contrast.



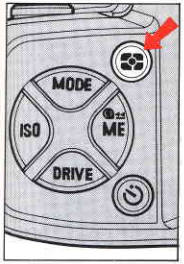
Centre-Weighted Metering

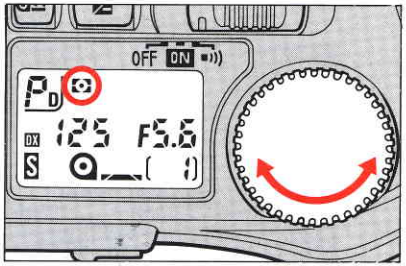
Choose Centre-Weighted Metering when you want to base exposure on either auto or manual exposure control for a centrally located subject. Selecting Centre-Weighted Metering overrides Matrix Metering and concentrates 75% of the meter's sensitivity into the centre of the viewfinder outlined by a 12mm-diameter circle.

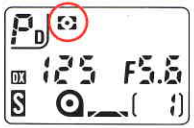


Spot Metering

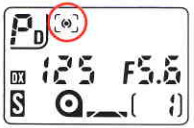
For selective metering of tiny subjects or for advanced manual metering techniques, use Spot Metering.
The area metered is represented by the approx. 3.5mm-diameter circle in the centre of the viewfinder. This metering system is effective when precise measurement of a special portion of the subject is required.



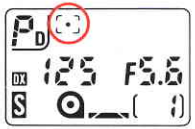




Matrix Metering



Centre-Weighted Metering



Spot Metering

Metering System Setting

1. Slide main switch to ON.
2. While pressing metering system button, rotate command dial until your desired symbol – ⊡ for Matrix Metering, ◎ for Centre-Weighted Metering or · for Spot Metering appears in the LCD panel.

For lenses without built-in CPU, the metering system is automatically set to Centre-Weighted. If set to Matrix Metering, ⊡ blinks.

When to Use Matrix or Centre-Weighted Metering

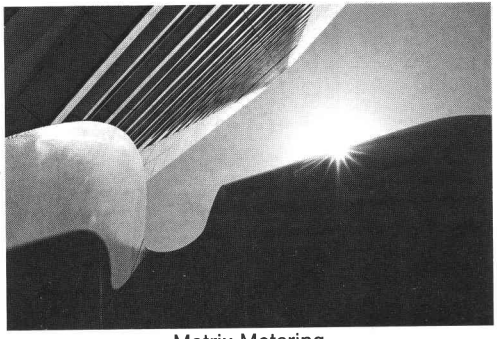
In scenes with both very bright and very dark areas, these two metering systems produce varying results. For example:

1. **Scene containing the sun or scenes with high reflectivity**
   If a scene contains highlights, such as the sun, snow or bright reflections, Centre-Weighted Metering renders the main subject as a silhouette. With Matrix Metering, however, the light value of darker parts is evaluated, resulting in an overall well-balanced exposure.

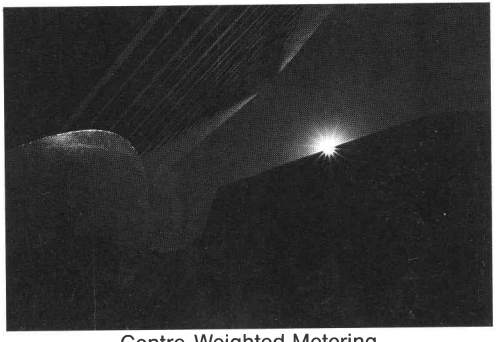
2. **Outdoor backlit subject**
   With Centre-Weighted Metering, a backlit subject or scene with people against a bright sky and/or clouds may lead to an underexposed shot. With Matrix Metering, however, the camera automatically gives more exposure to dark subjects to ensure a correct overall exposure.

3. **Front-lit subject against dark background**
   If a brightly lit off-centre subject is positioned against a dark background, Centre-Weighted Metering places too much emphasis on the dark centre of the picture. So although the background is correctly exposed, the main subject will be overexposed. Matrix Metering, however, automatically integrates a dark background with a bright subject to ensure the best overall exposure.

Scene containing the sun

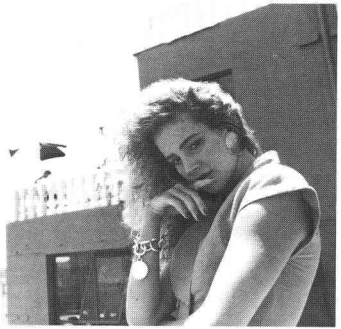


Matrix Metering



Centre-Weighted Metering

Outdoor backlit subject



Matrix Metering

Centre-Weighted Metering

Front-lit subject

Matrix Metering

Centre-Weighted Metering

4. Small dark subjects against a bright background

A subject significantly smaller than any of the Matrix Metering sections may not be recognised and integrated into the automatic exposure evaluation. For such subjects, use AE Lock or Centre-Weighted Metering with manual exposure compensation.

Centre-Weighted Metering (w/AE Lock)

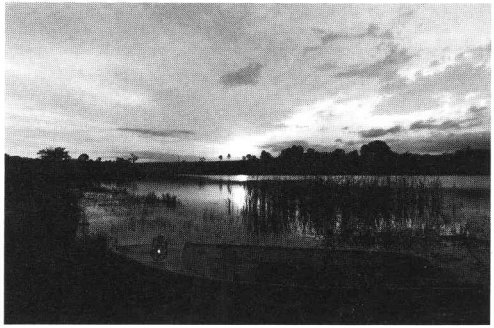
Matrix Metering

Centre-Weighted Metering (w/o AE Lock)

5. Sunset scenes

When you want to emphasise a dramatic sunset but don't want Matrix Metering to lighten the scene for a dark foreground subject, use AE Lock or Centre-Weighted Metering.

Matrix Metering

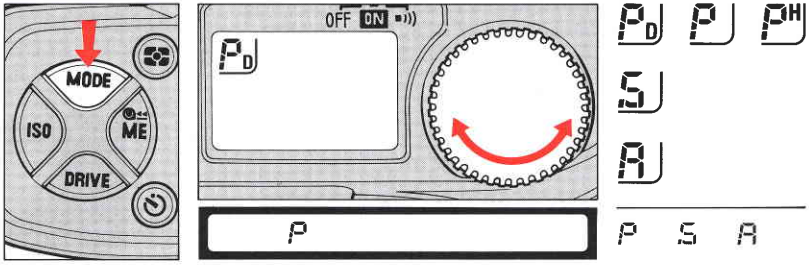


Centre-Weighted Metering

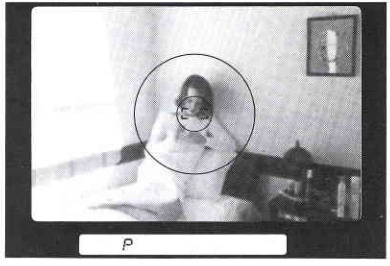
EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

In Automatic Exposure Modes

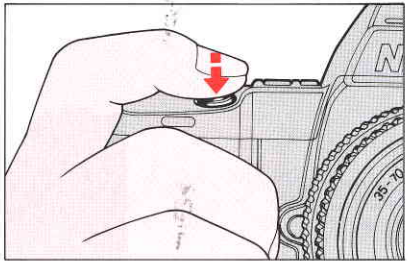
AE (Auto Exposure) Lock Lever



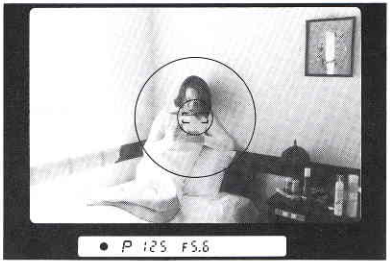
1. Set exposure mode to Programmed (PD, P, PH), Shutter-Priority Auto (S) or Aperture-Priority Auto (A).

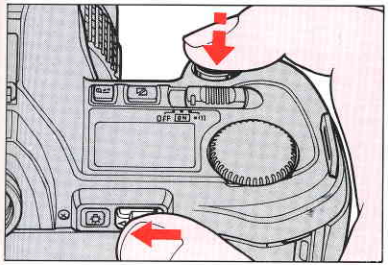


2. Centre main subject inside viewfinder or move in closer.

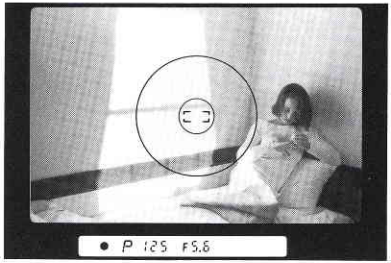


3. Lightly press shutter release button, and confirm shutter speed and aperture in the viewfinder.

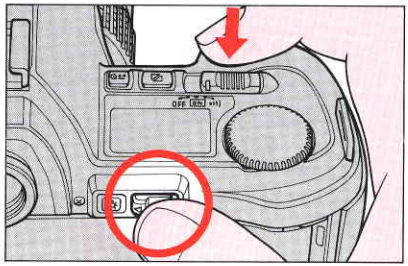




4. While lightly pressing shutter release button, slide AE Lock lever and hold in.

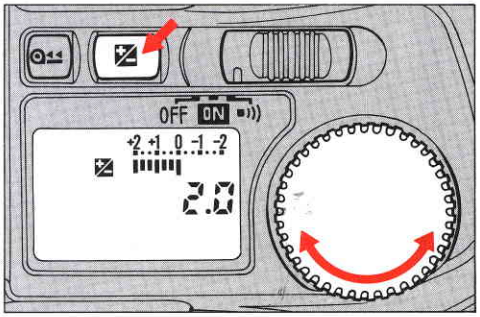


5. Recompose and shoot.



- In Single Servo Autofocus mode, when recomposing may change the subject-to-camera distance, refocus by briefly removing your finger from the shutter release button and lightly pressing it again.
- In Continuous Servo Autofocus mode, when recomposing may not change subject-to-camera distance, push and hold the AF-L button before recomposing.
- Centre-Weighted Metering system is recommended.
- When using AE Lock lever, beeper does not sound for exposure.

Exposure Compensation Button



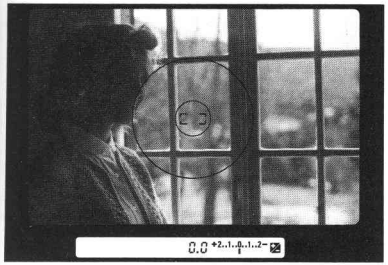
Using the exposure compensation button, you can compensate exposure within the range of ±5EV.

While pressing exposure compensation button, rotate the command dial to set desired compensation value. The following display appears in the LCD panel and viewfinder:

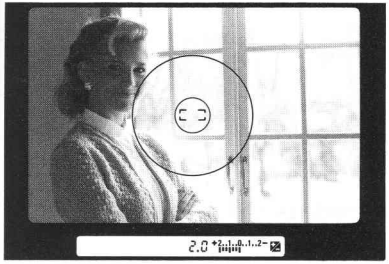
- ⊠ mark
- Electronic Analog Display with indications from –2 to +2 EV in 1/3 steps
- Compensation value (from –5 to +5 EV in 1/3 steps)

- ⊠ mark stays on during compensation, but compensation value and Electronic Analog Display disappear after you remove finger from exposure compensation button. To confirm compensation value, press button again.
- Once set, exposure compensation remains fixed until set again.
- Exposure compensation can also be achieved by setting film speed manually. See page 21.

(In Centre-Weighted Metering)

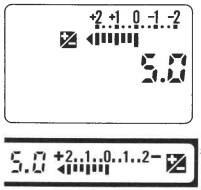


Without compensation

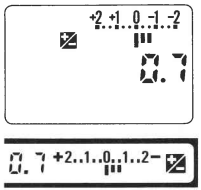


+2EV compensation

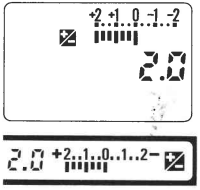
Examples:



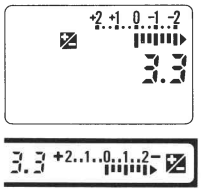
Over +2EV (+5EV)



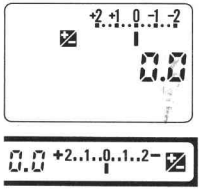
–2/3EV



+2EV

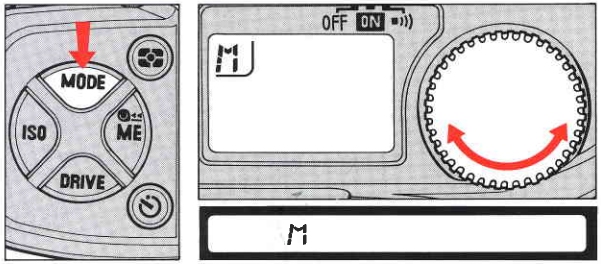


Below –2EV (–3⅓EV)

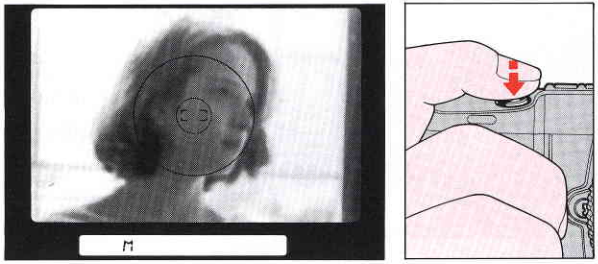


±0EV

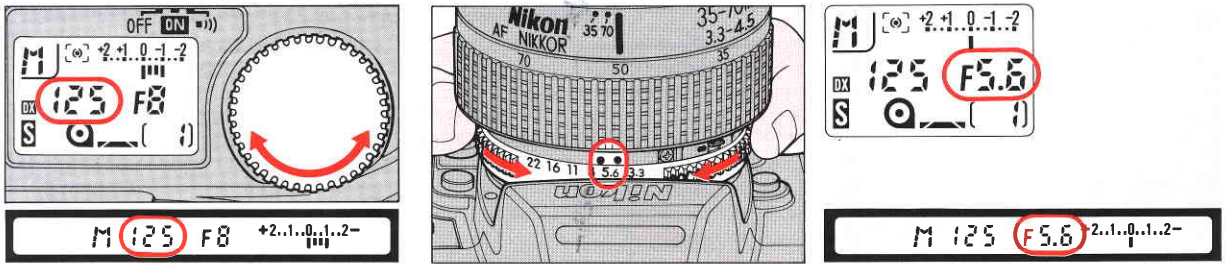
In Manual Exposure Mode



1. Set exposure mode to Manual (M).

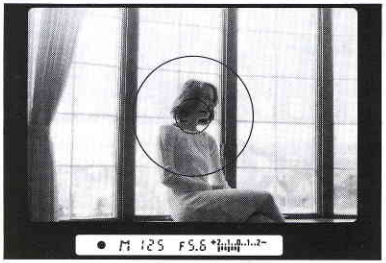


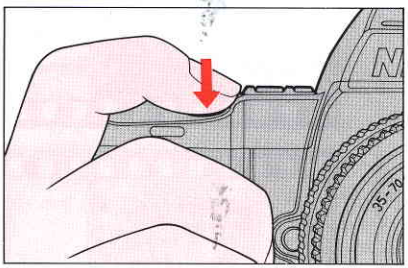
2. Centre main subject inside viewfinder, and lightly press shutter release button.



3. Adjust shutter speed and aperture until the Electronic Analogue Display indicates 0 or desired exposure.

4. Confirm shutter speed and aperture in the viewfinder.



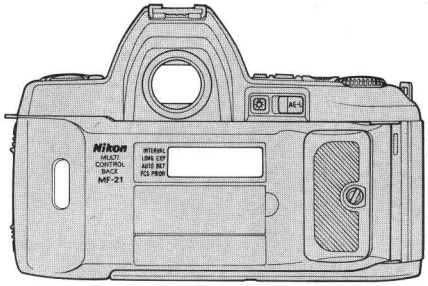


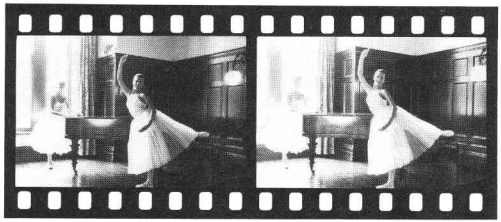
5. Recompose and shoot.

- In Single Servo Autofocus mode, when recomposing may change the subject-to-camera distance, refocus by briefly removing your finger from the shutter release button and lightly pressing it again.
- In Continuous Servo Autofocus mode, when recomposing may not change subject-to-camera distance, push and hold the AFL button before recomposing.

Auto Exposure Bracketing

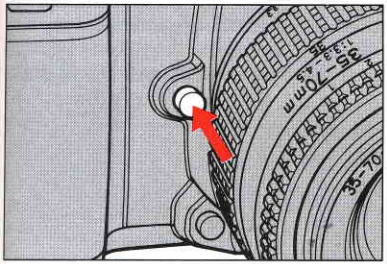
By attaching the optional Nikon Multi-Control Back MF-21 to the F-801s you can take advantage of auto exposure bracketing to produce a variety of exposures for the same subject, each one suiting specific needs and/or tastes. This lets you shoot up to 19 continuous frames, each with a different exposure. For details, see the MF-21 instruction manual.





If the F-801s is not mentioned in your MF-21 instruction manual:
Follow the same procedures as for the F-801 *except* for the explanation on the left of page 57. When the F-801s is in manual focus or continuous servo autofocus mode, depressing the shutter release button lets you perform auto exposure bracketing the same as in single servo autofocus, described on the right of the page.

DEPTH-OF-FIELD PREVIEW BUTTON



When a lens with an automatic diaphragm is used, the viewfinder image is viewed with the lens at maximum aperture. By depressing the depth-of-field preview button however, the lens is stopped down to the aperture set, enabling you to examine depth of field before shooting. The viewfinder image normally darkens as the aperture gets smaller. Those portions of the picture that appear in focus when the button is pushed down are in the zone of sharpest focus.

While the depth-of-field preview button is depressed, shutter speed disappears and F-- appears in the aperture position. Shutter locks.
Depth of field can only be previewed in Aperture-Priority Auto (A) or Manual (M) exposure modes.

Stop-Down Exposure Metering

For lenses without automatic diaphragm

When the automatic diaphragm ring does not couple with the meter coupling lever of the camera, such as when using a PC-Nikkor or bellows attachment, focusing should be done with the lens wide open while exposure measurement and shooting must be done with the lens stopped down.

In A mode:

Take a shot with the lens stopped down. With a PC-Nikkor, correct exposure must be determined before **shifting**. To do this, first use the AE Lock, then the lens can be shifted to take the shot.

In M mode:

Stop down the lens to determine the correct exposure, then take the shot.

For lenses with fixed aperture

Because aperture is fixed when using Reflex-Nikkor lenses, for photomicrography or for telescopic photography, it is impossible to change the exposure by varying the aperture.

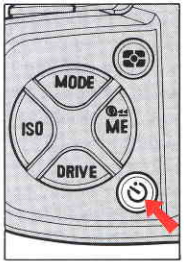
In A mode:

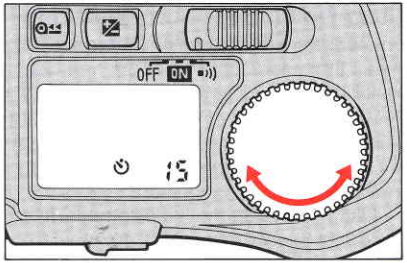
Take the shot by simply depressing the shutter release button.

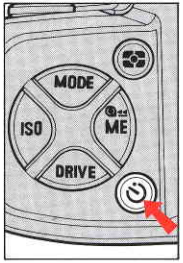
In M mode:

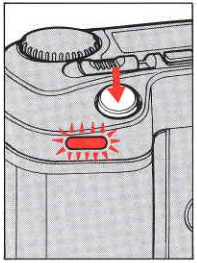
Select the appropriate shutter speed for correct exposure. If a correct exposure cannot be obtained, use either an ND filter (if the scene is too bright) or supplementary illumination (if too dark).

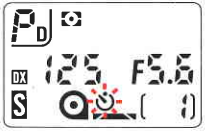
SELF-TIMER





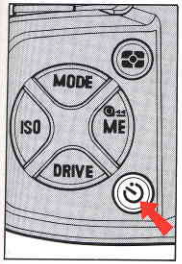


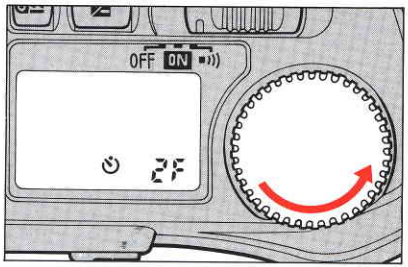




Using the self-timer activates autofocus and auto exposure operation.

1. Slide power switch to ON or ▪)).
2. While pressing self-timer button ⏲, rotate command dial to set desired timer duration.
   Timer duration can be selected between 2 to 30 seconds in one second increments.
3. Confirm self-timer mark ⏲ and timer duration in the LCD panel.
4. Compose picture and confirm focus and exposure.
5. While pressing self-timer button, fully depress shutter release button.
   Self-timer LED starts blinking, beeper will sound (if set) and self-timer indicator blinks. For the final two seconds, the blinking LED and beeper speed up, telling you to get ready.

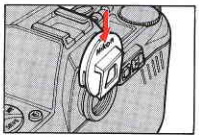




Two-Shot Self-Timer

It is possible to take two consecutive self-timer pictures. While pressing the self-timer button, rotate the command dial counterclockwise until "2F" appears at the timer duration position in the LCD panel. In consecutive self-timer shooting, the shutter is released for the first shot after approx. 10 sec., and the second shot is taken 5 sec. later.

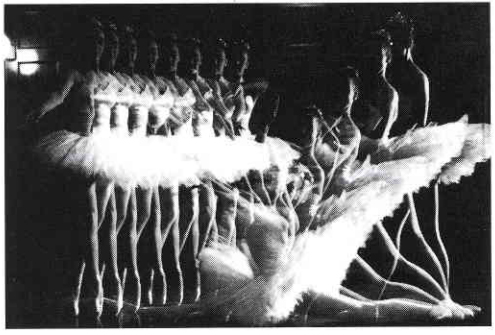
- To cancel self-timer after activating, press self-timer button again.
- In self-timer operation, shutter is released whether subject is in focus or not, even in Single Servo Autofocus mode.
- In self-timer operation, when focus mode is set to either Single Servo Autofocus or Continuous Servo Autofocus, lightly pressing the shutter release button activates autofocus operation.
- Exposure is locked when self-timer operation starts.
- In Programmed, Shutter-Priority, or Aperture-Priority Auto exposure mode, use eyepiece cover DK-8 (provided) to prevent stray light from entering the viewfinder and affecting exposure.

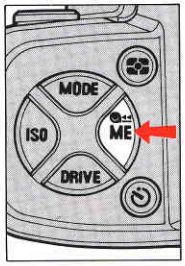


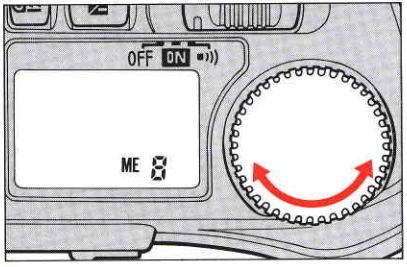
- Regardless of film advance mode setting, continuous-frame shooting is not possible (except for two-shot self-timer operation).

MULTIPLE EXPOSURE PHOTOGRAPHY

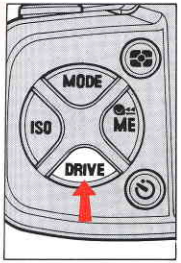
Multiple exposures are created by taking pictures of different subjects or successive pictures of one subject on the same frame. Up to 9 exposures can be set, using a variety of exposure techniques.

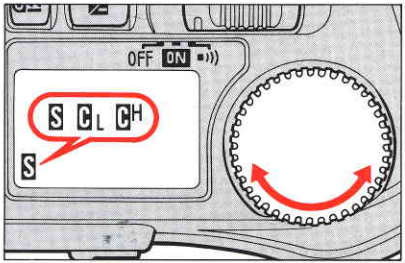


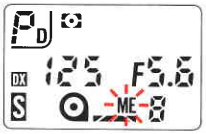




1. Slide power switch to ON or ■)).
2. While pressing multiple exposure button (ME), rotate command dial to set desired number of exposures.
3. Confirm multiple exposure indication "ME" and number of exposures in LCD panel.

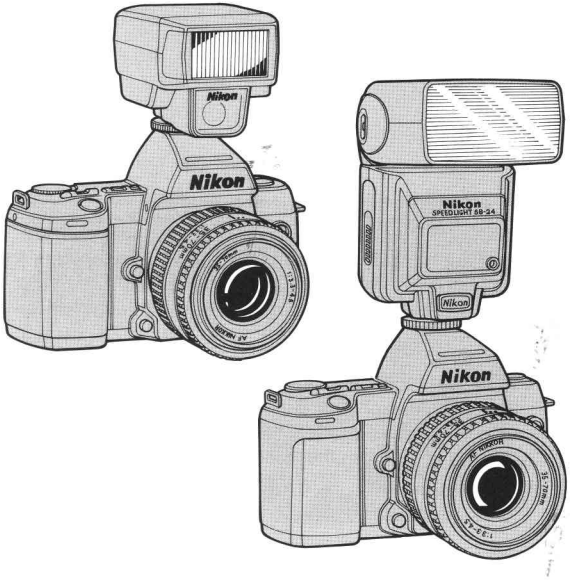






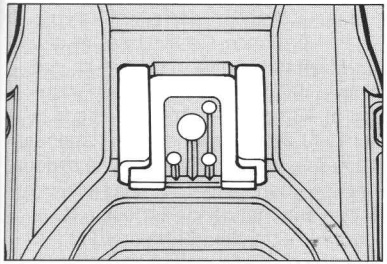
4. While pressing film advance mode button, rotate command dial to select S, CL or CH.
ME-S: For single exposure at one shutter release.
ME-C (CH or CL mode): For multiple exposures at a single shutter release.
Compose picture, confirm focus and exposure, and fully depress shutter release button. The exposures number indication in the LCD panel counts down with each exposure. "ME" mark blinks during multiple exposures.

- In ME-C mode, exposures are taken continuously as long as the shutter release button is fully depressed. To stop shooting, remove finger from the button.
- When multiple exposure is complete, film automatically advances to next frame and multiple exposure is cancelled.
- To cancel multiple exposure midway, while pressing the multiple exposure button, rotate the command dial until no number shows. Film advances when you remove finger from the button.



Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash in daylight

Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash at night



The Nikon F-801s's accessory shoe lets you directly mount a wide range of Nikon dedicated electronic Speedlights, including SB-24, SB-23, SB-22, SB-20, SB-18, SB-16B and SB-15. Each unit takes full advantage of the F-801s's built-in computer, which automatically synchronises the camera's shutter and lens aperture to provide precisely controlled exposures. This means you can perform automatic balanced fill-flash in TTL mode in every flash shooting situation, for beautiful, naturally balanced foregrounds and backgrounds with a truly professional look. Automatic balanced fill-flash lets you choose any of the four different flash categories shown, matching your Speedlight TTL mode with the appropriate metering system and exposure mode.

Metering system / Exposure mode \ Speedlight setting		SB-24 at TTL	SB-23/22/20/ 18/16B/15 at TTL	SB-24 at TTL
Matrix Metering	PD/P/PH/S/A	Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash		Standard TTL Flash
	M			
Centre-Weighted Metering	PD/P/PH/S/A	Centre-Weighted Fill-Flash		
	M			
Spot Metering	PD/P/PH/S/A	Spot Fill-Flash		
	M			

For details about Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash, Centre-Weighted Fill-Flash and standard TTL flash, refer to the Nikon F-801/ N8008 camera explanation in your Nikon Speedlight instruction manual.

Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash

When taking flash pictures, although the subject is usually well illuminated, background lighting can vary dramatically. This is especially true when the main subject is very close, and the background is relatively dark or only moderately bright.

Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash balances both the subject and background illumination, automatically. How? Matrix Metering adjusts for the background and the TTL flash exposure level, so the flash illumination is balanced and won't overpower the foreground subject. This creates a natural and pleasing effect, filling in harsh shadows and bringing out subject detail without losing the correct background exposure.

This system operates automatically: based on a combination of general scene brightness and contrast, the exposure value for the background is determined by one of five computation methods: Low-Brightness Weighted, Centre-Segment, Average, High-Brightness Weighted, or Very-High-Brightness Weighted. Flash exposure value is controlled in a similar way. The combination of ambient light and flash light is balanced to produce a natural and pleasing effect.

In Programmed Auto (PD, P, PH) modes, the sync speed of 1/250 sec. has priority, but when the aperture reaches its largest limit (variable according to ISO film speed), the program line fixes the shutter speed at 1/60 second. Aperture is controlled between f/4 (at ISO 100) and the lens' smallest aperture.

In Shutter-Priority Auto (S) mode, you can choose sync speeds from 1/250 to 30 sec., enabling you to shoot, for example, a city-scape of night lights, with automatic flash exposure for foreground subjects. Aperture is controlled between f/2.8 (at any ISO film speed) and the lens' smallest aperture.

In Aperture-Priority Auto (A) mode, you select aperture and the camera selects a suitable sync speed, within a range of 1/60 to 1/250 sec. (at any ISO film speed).

With Manual (M), you control both aperture and shutter speed while the flash exposure is determined by scene brightness and contrast, with Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash control throughout.

In S and M modes, when you select a shutter speed faster than 1/250 sec. and then turn the flash unit ON, the F-801s automatically shifts to 1/250 sec.

Centre-Weighted Fill-Flash

For flash photography in ordinary TTL, or to emphasise detailed background areas, use Centre-Weighted Fill-Flash. In this mode, when value measured by centre segment is within controlled shutter speed/aperture range, flash output compensation is automatically set 2/3 EV lower than standard TTL flash output, for natural fill-flash photography. (If the value is less than that of the controlled range, standard TTL flash without compensation is selected.)

Spot Fill-Flash

Automatic flash output compensation is performed in the same manner as in Centre-Weighted Fill-Flash.
As the area measured is represented by the 3.5mm-diameter circle in the centre of the viewfinder, Spot Fill-Flash is recommended when shooting a subject with high-contrast background and when you want to emphasise picture contrast. In this case, first measure exposure on the desired part of the background, recompose using auto exposure lock, and then shoot.

Standard TTL Flash

In this mode, although exposure for the background is metered by each metering system, flash output level is not determined automatically. However, you can manually select flash output compensation (on the SB-24) at levels from +1 to −3 EV, for greater personal creativity.

Nikon Speedlight SB-24 lets you take advantage of a special photographic technique called rear-curtain sync flash. For details, see page 72.

Shutter Speed/Aperture and Flash Mode Combinations for Each Exposure Mode

In Matrix Metering (With 50mm f/1.4 lens at ISO 100)

Speedlight / Exposure mode	SB-24					SB-23/22/20/18/16B/15	
	Front-curtain sync			Rear-curtain sync		TTL	Non-TTL auto Manual
	TTL	TTL	Non-TTL auto Manual	TTL	TTL		
PD P PH	1/60–1/250 f/4–f/16 (1)	1/60–1/250 f/4–f/16 (1)	P, FEE blink Shutter locks Select A or M	30″–1/250 f/4–f/16 (1)	30″–1/250 f/4–f/16 (1)	1/60–1/250 f/4–f/16 (1)	P, FEE blink Shutter locks Select A or M
S	As set (3) f/2.8–f/16 (2)	As set (3) f/2.8–f/16 (2)	S, FEE blink Shutter locks Select A or M	As set (3) f/2.8–f/16 (2)	As set (3) f/2.8–f/16 (2)	As set (3) f/2.8–f/16 (2)	S, FEE blink Shutter locks Select A or M
A	1/60–1/250 As set	1/60–1/250 As set	1/60–1/250 As set (4)	30″–1/250 As set	30″–1/250 As set	1/60–1/250 As set	1/60–1/250 As set (5)
M	As set (3) As set	As set (3) As set	As set (3) As set (4)	As set (3) As set	As set (3) As set	As set (3) As set	As set (3) As set (5)

: Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash (background correctly exposed; TTL flash level automatically compensated)

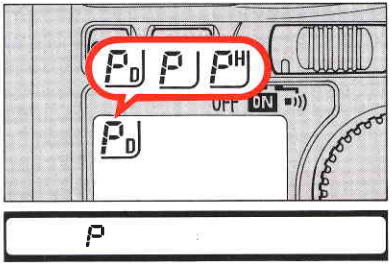
: Standard TTL flash

(1) Maximum usable aperture varies according to film speed in use; minimum aperture is the smallest aperture of the lens in use.
(2) Maximum usable aperture is f/2.8; minimum aperture is the smallest aperture of the lens in use.
(3) When set from 1/250 to 1/8000 sec., the shutter is automatically set to 1/250 sec.
(4) Recommended background exposure is displayed. Extra flash level compensation not possible.
(5) Recommended background exposure is displayed. Normal flash control.

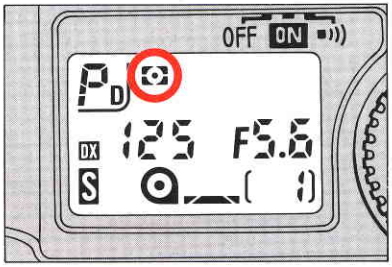
- Usable film speed for TTL flash photography is ISO 25-1000; for non-TTL flash photography, it is 6-6400.
- For details on speedlight operation, see the speedlight instruction manual.
- Use Nikon Speedlights. Other units may damage the camera's electronical circuit due to incompatible voltage requirements, electric contact alignment or switch phase.
- When using a special speedlight with a time-lag provision or when using a speedlight with a long flash duration (i.e., Nikon Repeating Flash SB-6 at 1/2 or full output or Medical-Nikkor 120mm f/4), adjust shutter speed down to 1/125 sec. or slower.
- When using a speedlight that does not allow automatic sync speed setting, set the camera's exposure mode to Manual.

Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash Operation

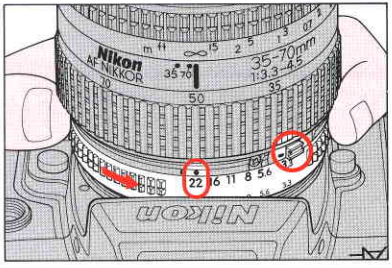
The following instructions are for Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash shooting in Programmed (PD, P, PH) mode, the easiest way for normal shooting. For other exposure or TTL modes, or for non-TTL auto and manual flash shooting, see your speedlight instruction manual.



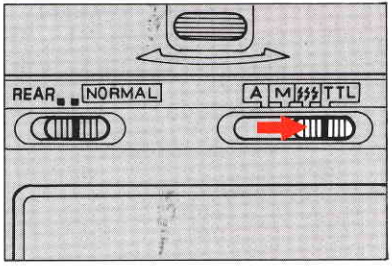
1. Set the F-801s to P DUAL, P or P HI mode.



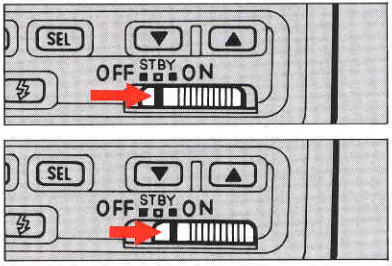
2. Set the F-801s to Matrix Metering system.



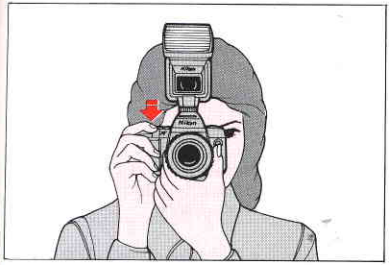
3. Set lens to its minimum aperture (largest f-number).



4. Set speedlight's mode selector to TTL. (With SB-24, set flash sync mode selector to NORMAL.)

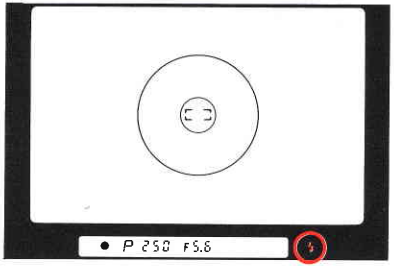


5. Turn the speedlight on. (With SB-24, TTL mark appears in the LCD panel.)



6. Look inside the viewfinder and lightly press the shutter release button. (With SB-24, angle of coverage is automatically adjusted.)

- When ready-light comes on but ambient light is insufficient for autofocus operation, AF illuminator turns on to start autofocus operation.



7. With the ready-light and in-focus indicator LCD on, as long as you have none of the following warning indications, you can shoot.

HI appears:	Overexposure alert.
F-- appears:	Non-CPU lens is used. Exposure mode is automatically set to A, and metering system to Centre-Weighted.
FEE appears:	Lens is not set to minimum aperture. Shutter locks.

- If the ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, move closer to the main subject or select a wider aperture by setting the camera to A or M exposure mode. For flash shooting distance range, see the speedlight instruction manual.

Rear-curtain Sync Flash Photography

When using the SB-24, you can synchronise the flash to the instant when the rear (second) curtain starts moving.

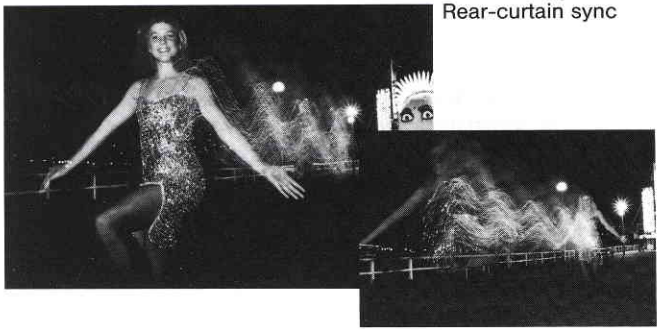
Set the SB-24's flash sync mode selector to "REAR". This lets you turn available light into a stream of light that **follows** the flash illuminated subject.

Rear-curtain sync flash photography is most effective with slower shutter speeds. Although the slowest possible shutter speed for front-curtain sync flash photography in TTL mode, with camera at PD, P, PH or A, is only 1/60 second, with rear-curtain sync flash photography, you can slow the shutter down to 30 seconds, depending on background.

Ready-Light Warnings

When using Nikon dedicated Speedlights, the F-801s's viewfinder ready-light LED lights up when the flash is recycled. The following ready-light indications are used for warnings:

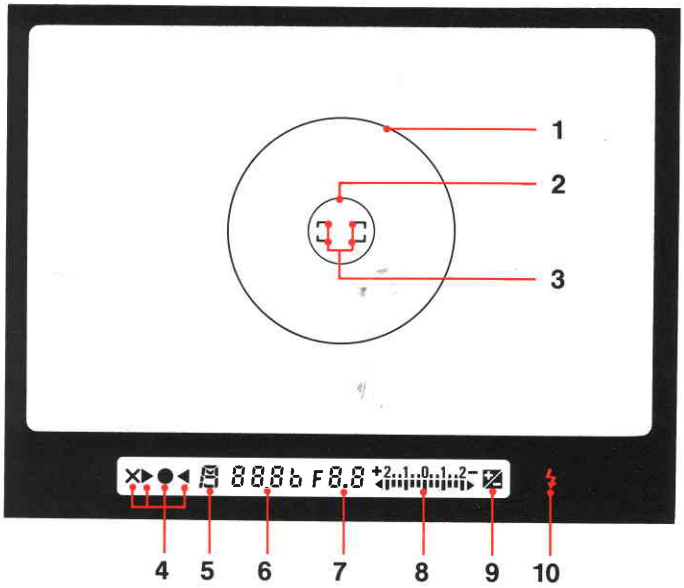
Before shooting:	
ϟ disappears	Recharging
ϟ blinks	Poor connection between camera and speedlight. (Keep speedlight and camera electrical connections clean.)
After shot:	
ϟ blinks	Light may be insufficient for correct exposure; confirm shooting distance range.



Rear-curtain sync

Front-curtain sync

VIEWFINDER INFORMATION

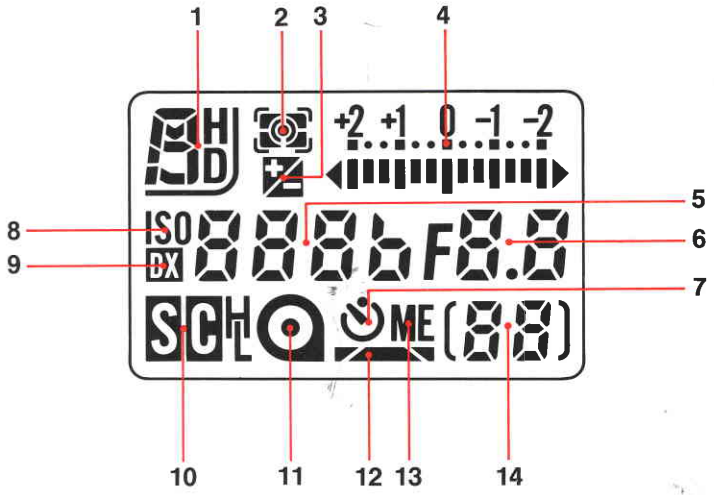


1 12mm-dia. reference circle for Centre-Weighted metering
2 3.5mm-dia. reference circle for Spot metering
3 Focus brackets
4 Focus
- ● In-focus indication for a stationary subject
- ▶◀ Focus tracking
- ▶ Focus-to-right arrow for manual focus
- ◀ Focus-to-left arrow for manual focus
- × Focus-not-possible alert

5 Exposure mode
- P Dual Program/Normal Program/High-speed Program
- S Shutter-Priority Auto
- A Aperture-Priority Auto
- M Manual

6 Shutter speed/film speed
Same as LCD panel.
7 Aperture/exposure compensation value
Same as LCD panel.
8 Electronic Analog Display
Same as LCD panel.
9 Exposure compensation mark
Same as LCD panel.
10 Ready-light LED

LCD INFORMATION



1 Exposure mode

- Dual Program
- Shutter-Priority Auto
- Aperture-Priority Auto
- Manual
- High-Speed Program
- Normal Program

2 Exposure metering system

- Matrix Metering
- Centre-Weighted Metering
- Spot Metering

3 Exposure compensation

- In use
- — Off

4 Electronic Analog Display

Examples:

- Over +2EV
- +2EV
- ±0EV
- −2/3EV
- Below −2EV

5 Shutter speeds

buLb-30″-15″-8″-4″-2″-1″-2-4-8-15-30-60-125-250-500-1000-2000-4000-8000

Alert indications

HI, Lo, Err

Film speeds

DX -6-8-10-12-16-20-25-32-40-50-64-80-100-125-160-200-250-320-400-500-640-800-1000-1250-1600-2000-2500-3200-4000-5000-6400

6 Aperture settings
F1-F1.4-F2-F2.8-F4-F5.6-F8-F11-F16-F22-F32-F45-F64
* An intermediate figure may appear in the case of a lens' maximum aperture value.
Alert indications
FEE, F--, HI, Lo
Exposure compensation values
0.0-0.3-0.7-1.0-1.3-1.7-2.0-2.3-2.7-3.0-3.3-3.7-4.0-4.3-4.7-5.0

7 Self-timer
In operation
– Off

8 Film speed setting
ISO When film speed is displayed
– Not displayed

9 DX-coded film speed setting
DX DX position selected
– Not selected

10 Film advance mode
S Single
CL Continuous Low
CH Continuous High

11 Film installation
Installed
– Not installed

12 Film advance and rewind
Correctly loaded
Loading now
Rewinding

13 Multiple exposure
ME In operation
– Off

14 Frame counter
[E]-[0]-[1]-[2]-[3]-[4]-....-[24]-....-[36]-....-[72]-....-[99]
Self-timer duration
2-3-4-.....-28-29-30-2F
Number of multiple exposures
2-3-4-.....-8-9

The Nikon F-801s is designed for autofocus photography with AF Nikkor lenses (except AF-Nikkor lenses for F3AF). However, most other Nikon lenses can be used for standard photography according to the conditions listed in the following chart.

Lens Compatibility Chart

	Focusing		Exposure mode				Metering system		
	Autofocus	Manual with electronic rangefinder	Pro-grammed Auto	Shutter-Priority Auto	Aperture-Priority Auto	Manual	Matrix Metering	Centre-Weighted Metering	Spot Metering
AF Nikkor lenses (except AF Nikkor lenses for F3AF)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AI-P-type Nikkor lenses	O*1	O*2	O	O	O	O	O	O	O
AI- or AI-S-type Nikkor lenses	O*1	O*2	×	×	O	O	×	O	O
AI-modified Nikkor lenses	×	O*2	×	×	O	O	×	O	O
Medical-Nikkor 120mm f/4 IF	×	O	×	×	×	O*3	×	×*4	×*4
Reflex Nikkor lenses#	×	×	×	×	O*5	O*5	×	O	O
PC-Nikkor lenses#	×	×	×	×	O*6	O*7	×	O	O
Teleconverter TC-16A	O*8	×	×	×	O	O	×	O	O
AI- or AI-S-type Teleconverters (except TC-16A)	×	O*9	×	×	O	O	×	O	O
Bellows Focusing Attachment PB-6	×	O*9	×	×	O*10	O*10	×	O	O
K Ring Set (K1, K3, K4 and K5)##	×	O*9	×	×	O*11	O*11	×	O	O
Auto Extension Rings (PK-11A, 12, 13 and PN-11)###	×	O*9	×	×	O	O	×	O	O

 # Some lenses cannot be attached to the F-801s.
K1 ring cannot be attached to AF Nikkor lenses. The ring may damage CPU contacts. Use PK-11A or BR-6 instead.
PK-1, PK-2, PK-3 and PN-1 rings cannot be attached to the F-801s. PK-11 ring cannot be attached to AF Nikkor lenses. These rings may damage CPU contacts. Use PK-11A for AF Nikkor lenses instead of PK-11.

O Compatible
X Incompatible
*1 With maximum effective aperture of f/5.6 or faster when using the TC-16A Autofocus Converter.
*2 With maximum aperture faster than f/5.6.
*3 Set shutter speed to 1/125 sec. or slower.
*4 Because the diaphragm is coupled to the focusing ring, determining exposure is independent from camera's metering system.
*5 Aperture cannot be selected.
*6 Set preset ring, then use AE-lock lever before shifting.
*7 Set preset ring, then determine exposure before shifting.
*8 With AI- or AI-S-type Nikkor lenses having maximum aperture of f/3.5 or faster.
*9 With maximum effective aperture of f/5.6 or faster.
*10 Shutter should be released after exposure is measured by stopping down PB-6.
*11 Stop-down exposure measurement will be performed.

ACCESSORY COMPATIBILITY

The following accessories cannot be used with the Nikon F-801s.

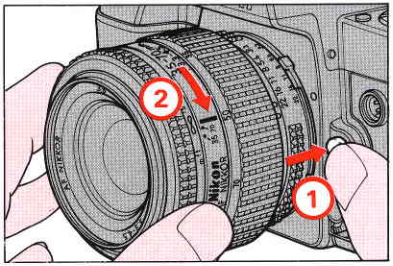
* Close-up Attachments PK-1 – 3, PN-1, K2, BR-2
* Body Cap BF-1
* Eyepiece Accessories for F3HP/F3T

- PK-1, PK-11, BR-4 and K-1 rings cannot be mounted directly on AF Nikkor lenses.
- The Nikon Matrix meter evaluates scene brightness and contrast using a five-segment sensor. Since coloured filters and neutral density filters which have a high exposure factor will also significantly affect a scene's contrast rendition, they may cause the meter to incorrectly identify the scene's actual contrast/brightness condition. The blue (B12), orange (O56) and red (R60) filters are examples of such coloured filters.
- Linear polarisers are not compatible with the viewing system used in Nikon AF cameras. For the best results and to maintain autofocus and exposure operation, we recommend using a circular polariser, which is fully compatible with the Nikon system. Using a linear polariser, however, will not damage the Nikon system, and it may be used for fully manual focusing and exposure settings made without using the built-in meter or electronic rangefinder.
- Special filters, such as soft focus filters, cannot be used for autofocus or for manual focus with electronic range finder.

INTERCHANGING FOCUSING SCREENS

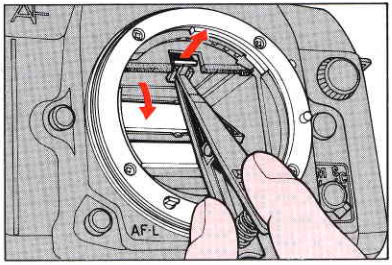
In addition to the advanced B-type BriteView screen supplied with the F-801s, the Type E clear Matte/Fresnel screen with focusing brackets and grid is available as an option. Type E screen is suitable for copying and architectural photography.

Type J screen for Nikon F-801 cameras can also be used with the Nikon F-801s; with Type J screen, however, Spot Metering cannot be performed.

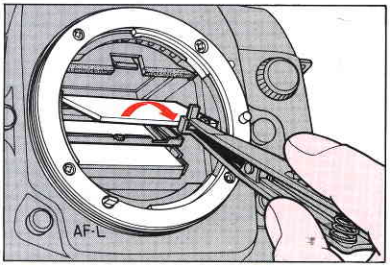


1. Remove the lens.

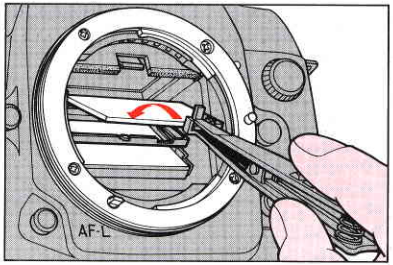
Be sure not to touch the focusing screen or reflex mirror with your fingers.



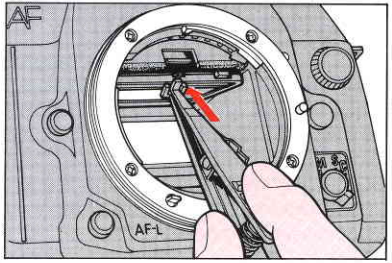
2. Slip the tip of the special tweezers (provided with optional screens) under the focusing screen release latch and pull outward to spring open the holder.



3. Remove the screen by grasping the small tab with the tweezers.

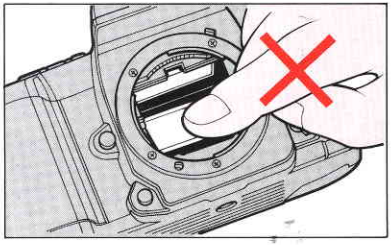


4. Carefully position the replacement screen in place, making sure the flash side is facing down.

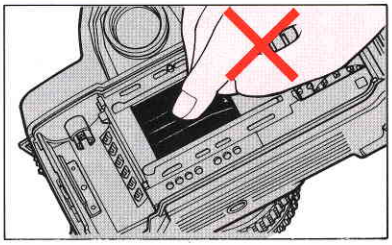


5. Using the tweezers, push the front edge of the holder upward until it clicks into place. An improperly placed focusing screen causes unreliable focus information in the viewfinder.

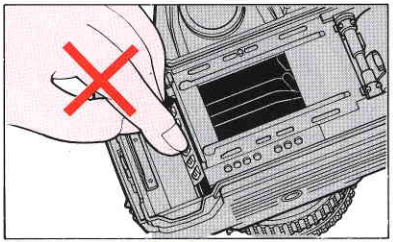
CAMERA CARE TIPS



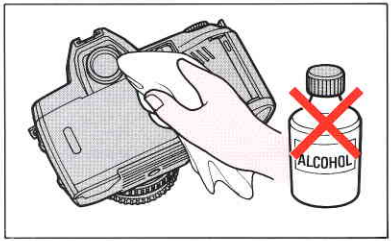
1. Never touch the reflex mirror or focusing screen. Remove dust with a blower brush.



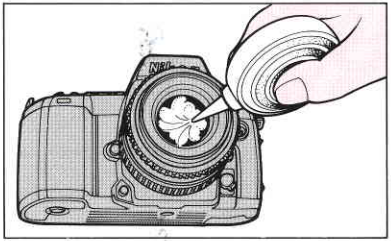
2. Never touch the shutter curtains.



3. Never touch the DX contacts. Keep clean with blower brush.



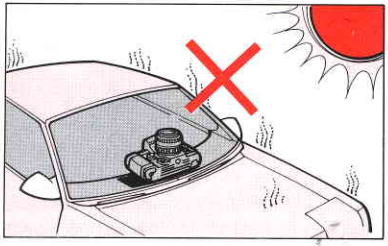
7. Clean the viewfinder eyepiece with a soft, clean cloth. Do not use alcohol.



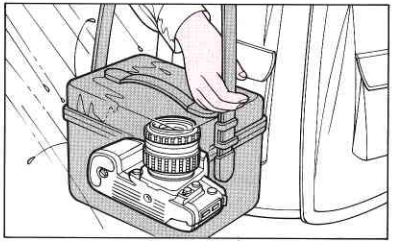
8. Clean glass surfaces such as the lens with a blower brush; avoid using lens tissue as much as possible. To remove dirt and smudges, use soft cotton moistened with pure alcohol and wipe in a spiral motion from centre to periphery. Be careful not to leave traces.

Caution

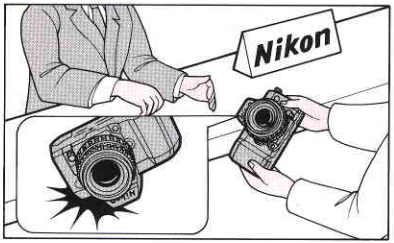
A spray gun-type blower may damage the glass if used to clean the lens, especially when ED glass is used for the front lens element. To avoid damage, hold the blower upright with its nozzle more than 30cm from the lens surface and keep the nozzle moving so the stream of air is not concentrated in one spot.



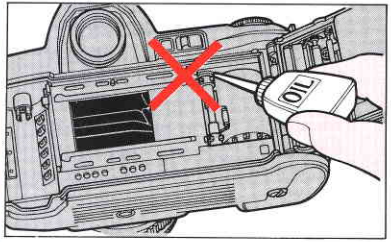
4. Do not leave the camera in an excessively hot place.



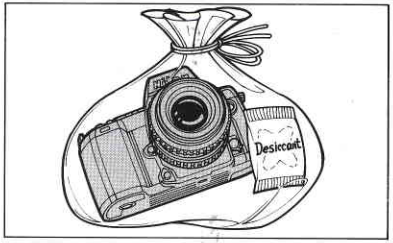
5. Keep the camera away from water or excessive moisture. When using the camera near water, guard against splashes, especially salt water spray.



6. If the camera malfunctions, take it immediately to an authorised Nikon dealer or service centre.



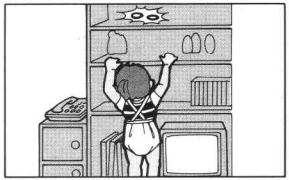
9. Do not lubricate the camera.



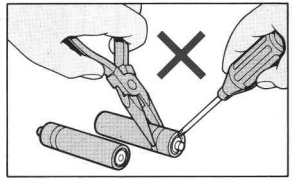
10. Store the camera in a cool, dry place away from naphthalene or camphor (moth repellents). In a humid environment, store the camera inside a vinyl bag with a desiccant to keep out dust, moisture and salt.

Note, however, that storing the leather case in a vinyl bag may cause the leather to deteriorate.

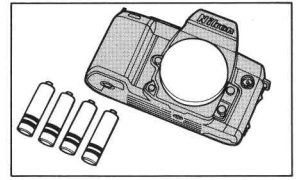
NOTES ON BATTERIES



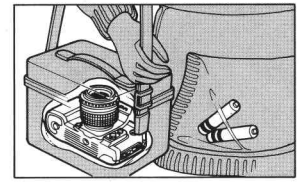
1. Keep batteries out of children's reach. If swallowed, call a doctor immediately.



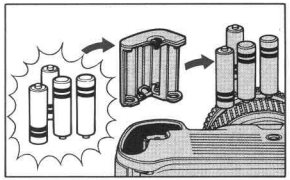
2. Never disassemble, short-circuit, heat or attempt to change batteries.



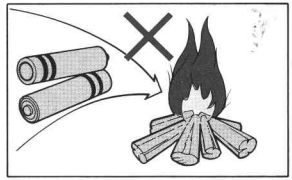
3. When not using the camera for a long period, remove batteries.



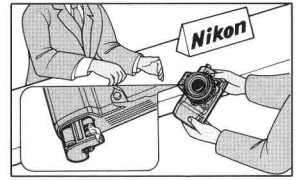
4. Battery power diminishes in extremely low temperatures – make sure batteries are new and keep the camera body wrapped in something warm.



5. When replacing batteries, be sure to replace all batteries at the same time. Always use fresh batteries of the same brand.



6. Do not throw used batteries into a fire.



7. If the battery chamber is contaminated by battery leakage, take the camera to an authorised Nikon dealer.

Compared with regular batteries, NiCd batteries provide greater efficiency at low temperatures. Before charging NiCd batteries, thoroughly read the instructions for batteries and battery charger.

SPECIFICATIONS

Type of camera	Integral-motor autofocus 35mm single-lens reflex
Picture format	24mm x 36mm (standard 35mm film format)
Lens mount	Nikon F mount
Lens	AF Nikkor lenses, and Nikon lenses with Nikon F mount (with limitation) available
Focus modes	Autofocus, and manual focus with electronic rangefinder
Autofocus	
Autofocus detection system	TTL phase detection system using Nikon advanced AM200 autofocus module
Autofocus detection range	Approx. EV minus 1 to EV 19 (at ISO 100)
Autofocus actuation method	Single servo and continuous servo
Focus Tracking	Focus tracking is automatically activated when the camera is set to Continuous Servo Autofocus and CL film advance mode.
Autofocus lock	Possible by lightly pressing shutter release button in Single Servo AF mode or by using AF Lock button
Electronic rangefinder	Available in manual focus mode with an AF Nikkor and other AI-type Nikkor lenses with a maximum aperture of f/5.6 or faster
Exposure metering	Three types of exposure metering systems – Matrix Metering, Centre-Weighted and Spot
Exposure meter switch	Activated by lightly pressing shutter release button; stays on for approx. 8 sec. after lifting finger from button
Metering range	EV 0 to EV 21 (at ISO 100 with f/1.4 lens) for Matrix and Centre-Weighted metering; EV 4 to EV 21 (at ISO 100) for Spot metering
Exposure modes	Programmed auto (PD, P, PH), shutter-priority auto (S), aperture-priority auto (A) and manual (M) modes
Programmed auto exposure control	Both shutter speed and aperture are set automatically; flexible program in one EV step possible
Shutter-priority auto exposure control	Aperture automatically selected to match manually set shutter speed
Aperture-priority auto exposure control	Shutter speed automatically selected to match manually set aperture
Manual exposure control	Both aperture and shutter speed are set manually
Shutter	Electromagnetically controlled vertical-travel focal-plane shutter
Shutter release	Electromagnetic shutter by motor trigger
Shutter speeds	Lithium niobate oscillator-controlled speeds from 1/8000 to 30 sec.; electromagnetically controlled long exposure at B setting
Viewfinder	Fixed eyelevel pentaprism high-eyepoint type; 0.75X magnification with 50mm lens set at infinity; 92% frame coverage

Eyepoint Approx. 19mm

Eyepiece cover Model DK-8 prevents stray light from entering viewfinder

Focusing screen Nikon advanced B-type BriteView screen with central focus brackets for autofocus operation

Viewfinder information The following LCD indications appear: focus indicators, exposure modes, shutter speeds/film speeds, aperture/exposure compensation value, electronic analogue display, exposure compensation mark; ready-light LED; viewfinder display is illuminated automatically or by pressing the viewfinder illumination button

LCD information The following indications appear: exposure modes, metering types, exposure compensation, electronic analogue display, shutter speeds/film speeds, aperture/exposure compensation value, film speed setting, DX-coded film speed setting, film advance mode, film installation, film advance and rewind, self-timer, multiple exposure, frame counter/self-timer duration/number of multiple exposure

Electronic beeper With power switch at •)), beeper sounds in the following cases: **operation signals;** (1) at end of film roll: (2) when film rewinding is complete; (3) during self-timer operation; **alert signals;** (1) for over- or under-exposure and possible picture blur in PD, P, PH or A mode; (2) when lens is not set to the smallest aperture setting in PD, P, PH or S mode; (3) when non-DX-coded film, damaged film or film with an unacceptable DX-code is loaded; (4) such as torn or damaged film during film advance

Auto exposure lock Available via sliding the AE Lock lever while the meter in on

Film speed range ISO 25 to 5000 for DX-coded film; ISO 6 to 6400 for manual setting

Film speed setting At DX position, automatically set to ISO speed of DX-coded film used; with non-DX-coded film, ISO speed is set manually

Film loading Film automatically advances to first frame when shutter release button is depressed once

Film advance In S (Single-frame) shooting mode, film automatically advances one frame when shutter is released; in CH (Continuous High) or CL (Continuous Low) shooting mode, shots are taken as long as shutter release button is depressed; in CH mode, shooting speed is approx. 3.3fps, and in CL, approx. 2.0fps (in Continuous Servo Autofocus or manual focus

mode, with new batteries at normal temperatures, and a shutter speed faster than 1/125 sec. in manual exposure mode).

Frame counter Accumulative type: counts back while film is rewinding

Film rewind Automatically rewinds by pressing film rewind button and multiple exposure/film rewind button; approx. 10 sec. per 24-exposure roll; stops automatically when film is rewound

Self-timer Electronically controlled; timer duration can be selected between 2 to 30 sec. in one sec. increments; blinking LED indicates self-timer operation; two-shot self-timer is possible; cancellable

Exposure compensation Possible using exposure compensation button within ±5 EV range in 1/3 EV steps

Multiple exposure Up to 9 exposures can be set

Depth-of-field preview button Provides visual verification of depth of field; can be previewed in A or M mode

Reflex mirror Automatic, instant-return type

Camera back Hinged back; exchangeable with Nikon Multi-Control Back MF-21 or Data Back MF-20

Accessory shoe Standard ISO-type hot-shoe contact; ready-light contact, TTL flash contact, monitor contact

Flash synchronisation 1/60 to 1/250 sec. in PD, P, PH or A mode; in S or M mode, shutter fires at speed set, and when set from 1/250 to 1/8000 sec., shutter is automatically set to 1/250 sec.; down to 30 sec. shutter is available by using SB-24 in rear-curtain sync

Flash ready-light Viewfinder LED lights up when Nikon dedicated speedlight is ready to fire; blinks to warn of poor camera/speedlight connection or insufficient light for correct exposure

Autofocus flash photography Possible with Nikon Autofocus Speedlights SB-24, SB-23, SB-22 or SB-20

Power source Four AA-type batteries

Number of 36-(24-)exposure film rolls per set of fresh batteries (approx.)*

For Continuous Servo Autofocus with AF Nikkor lens covering the full range from infinity (∞) to the closest distance and back to infinity (∞) before each shot

Batteries	At 20°C	At –10°C
Alkaline-manganese (LR06)	105 (160)	15 (22)
Manganese	25 (38)	3 (5)
NiCd (KR-AA)	75 (110)	22 (33)

*Using AF Nikkor 50mm f/1.8 or AF Nikkor 35–70mm f/3.3–4.5, with film advance mode at CH and a shutter speed of 1/125 sec. or faster.