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# Nikon

# N5005

# AF

www.orphancameras.com

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

# CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b> .....	4
<b>NOMENCLATURE</b> .....	5-7

<b>BASIC OPERATION</b> .....	8-20
MOUNTING THE LENS .....	8
INSTALLING BATTERIES .....	9
CHECKING BATTERY POWER .....	10-11
LOADING FILM .....	12-13
BASIC SHOOTING .....	14-17
REWINDING FILM .....	18-19

<b>FOCUS</b> .....	20-27
AUTOFOCUS .....	20-23
<b>With a stationary subject</b> .....	20
<b>With a moving subject</b> .....	21
<b>Taking pictures with an off-center main subject</b> .....	22
<b>Autofocusing with AF illuminator</b> .....	23
MANUAL FOCUS WITH ELECTRONIC FOCUSING	
CONFIRMATION .....	24
MANUAL FOCUS USING CLEAR MATTE FIELD .....	25
SPECIAL FOCUSING SITUATIONS .....	26-27

<b>EXPOSURE</b> .....	28-36
SHUTTER SPEED DIAL AND APERTURE DIAL .....	28
PROGRAMMED AUTO EXPOSURE MODE -	
AUTO MULTI-PROGRAM .....	29
SHUTTER-PRIORITY AUTO EXPOSURE MODE .....	30-31
APERTURE-PRIORITY EXPOSURE MODE .....	32-33
MANUAL EXPOSURE MODE .....	34-36
<b>T setting</b> .....	36

<b>EXPOSURE METERING SYSTEM</b> .....	37-43
MATRIX METERING .....	37
CENTER-WEIGHTED METERING .....	37
MATRIX METERING VS.	
CENTER-WEIGHTED METERING .....	38-41
CENTER-WEIGHTED METERING FOR	
SPECIAL EXPOSURE SITUATIONS .....	42-43
<b>AEL (Auto Exposure Lock) button</b> .....	42
<b>Manual exposure mode</b> .....	43

<b>SELF-TIMER</b> .....	44-45
-------------------------	-------

<b>FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY</b> .....	46–64
AUTOMATIC BALANCED FILL-FLASH .....	46–47
<b>Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash</b> .....	47
<b>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</b> .....	47
USING BUILT-IN TTL FLASH .....	48–61
<b>Notes on selecting aperture</b> .....	48
<b>Operation in programmed</b>	
<b>auto exposure mode</b> .....	49–51
<b>Operation in shutter-priority</b>	
<b>auto exposure mode</b> .....	52–54
<b>Operation in aperture-priority</b>	
<b>auto exposure mode</b> .....	55–57
<b>Operation in manual exposure mode</b> .....	58–60
USABLE AF NIKKOR LENSES .....	61
BUILT-IN TTL FLASH SPECIFICATIONS .....	62–63
SPEEDLIGHT COMPATIBILITY CHART .....	64

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<b>LENSES</b> .....	65–66
<b>ACCESSORY COMPATIBILITY</b> .....	67
<b>CAMERA CARE TIPS</b> .....	68–70
<b>NOTES ON BATTERIES</b> .....	70–71
<b>SPECIFICATIONS</b> .....	72–75
<b>GLOSSARY</b> .....	76–78
<b>VIEWFINDER INFORMATION</b> .....	79

## FOREWORD

Thank you for purchasing this Nikon product. We hope you enjoy the Nikon N5005, and we're sure it will make photography a bigger part of your life.

Get to know your N5005, but before using it, be sure to read this manual thoroughly.

Nikon cannot be held responsible for malfunction resulting from the use of the camera other than as specified in this manual.

***The Nikon autofocus SLR system is designed based on the premise that any of its components, such as the F4 series, N8008s, N8008, N6006, N5005, N4004s, N2020, AF Nikkor lenses and Nikon accessories will be used integrally, with one another.***

***AF Nikkor lenses electronically communicate all the necessary information required for perfect operation within current and future Nikon autofocus SLR systems.***

***Nikon does not assume responsibility if malfunctions or damage occurs to the N5005 when lenses and/or accessories of other makers are used with it. For this reason, we recommend the use of AF Nikkor lenses and Nikon system accessories.***

# NOMENCLATURE

Aperture dial

Film rewind button

Frame counter

Dial lock-release button

Self-timer indicator LED

Shutter release button

Shutter speed dial

Handgrip

AEL (Auto Exposure Lock) button

Minimum aperture lock

Aperture scale

Focusing ring

Accessory shoe

Film plane indicator

Self-timer button

Flash lock-release buttons

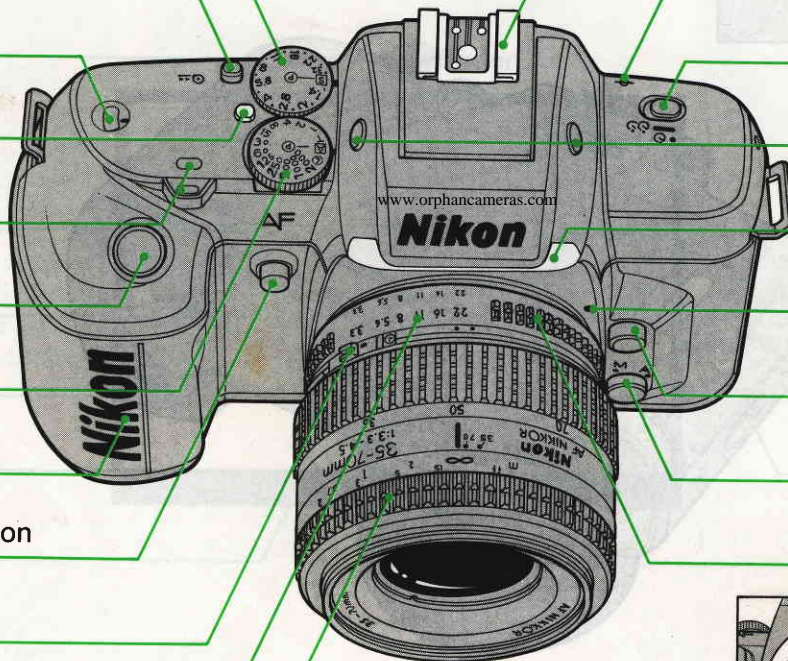
Flash head

Lens mounting index

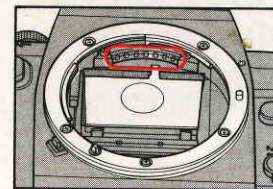
Lens release button

Focus mode selector

Aperture ring

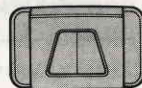
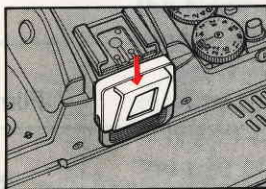


**Lens (AF Zoom-Nikkor  
35-70mm f/3.3-4.5)**



CPU contacts: Do not touch.





**Eyepiece cover DK-5 (provided):** Prevents stray light from entering viewfinder.

Viewfinder eyepiece

Film rewind lever

Film advance indicator

Camera back

Film cartridge confirmation window

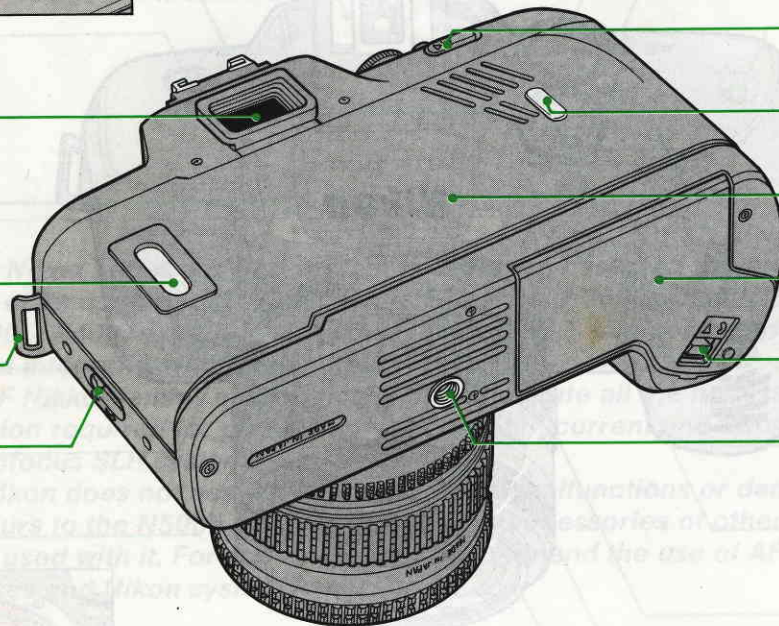
Battery chamber lid

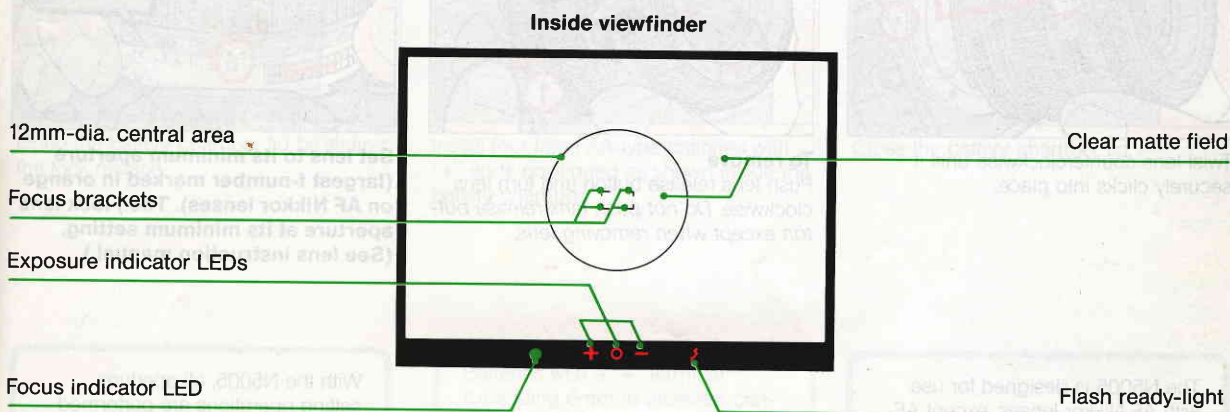
Camera strap eyelet

Battery chamber lock release

Camera back lock release

Tripod socket

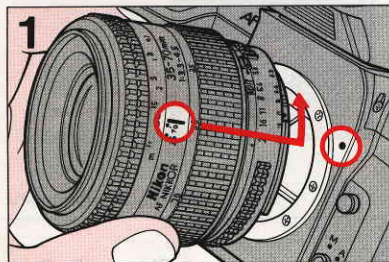




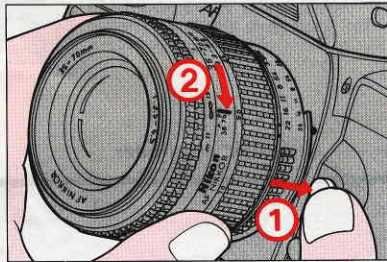


# BASIC OPERATION

## MOUNTING THE LENS

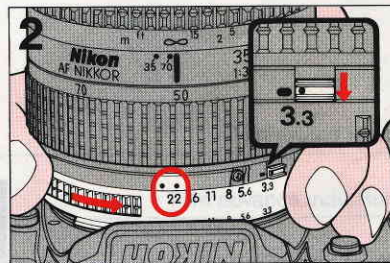


Twist lens counterclockwise until it securely clicks into place.



### To remove

Push lens release button and turn lens clockwise. *Do not push lens release button except when removing lens.*

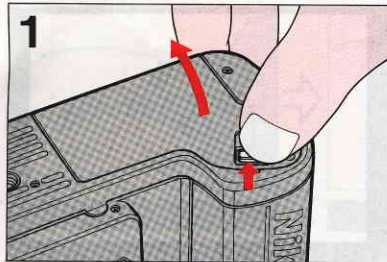


**Set lens to its minimum aperture (largest f-number marked in orange on AF Nikkor lenses). Then lock lens aperture at its minimum setting. (See lens instruction manual.)**

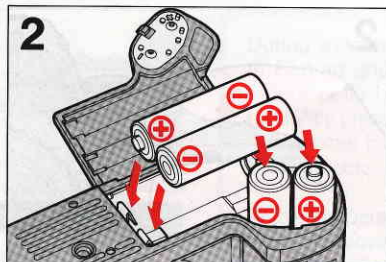
The N5005 is designed for use with AF Nikkor lenses, except AF-Nikkor 80mm f/2.8, ED 200mm f/3.5 IF, and Autofocus Converter TC-16/TC-16A. For limited use of non-AF Nikkor lenses, see pages 65 to 67.

With the N5005, all aperture setting operations are performed using the aperture dial on the camera body. Do not move lens' aperture ring once it is set to its smallest aperture (largest f-number).

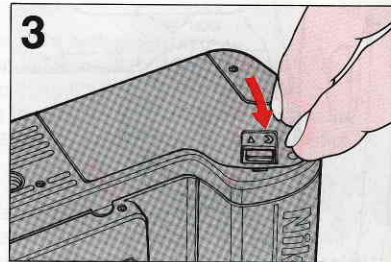
## INSTALLING BATTERIES



1  
Open the battery chamber lid by sliding the lock release.



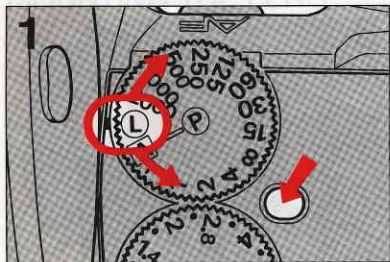
2  
Install four fresh AA-type batteries with "+" ends positioned as shown inside the battery chamber.



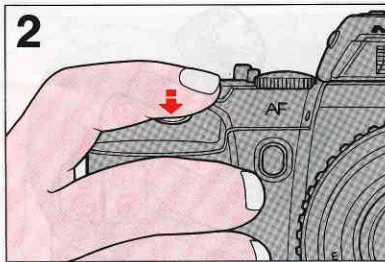
3  
Close the battery chamber lid.

Batteries with a "+" terminal exceeding 6mm in diameter cannot be used.

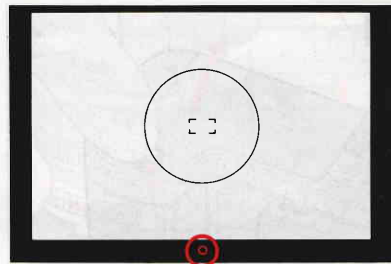
## CHECKING BATTERY POWER



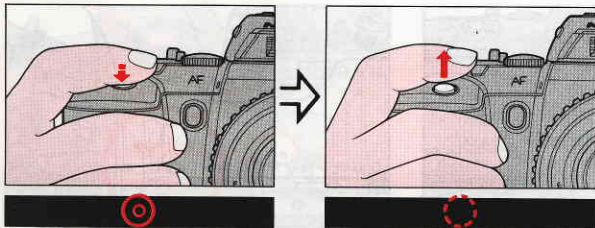
To turn the camera power on, rotate the shutter speed dial from L to another setting while pressing the dial lock-release button.



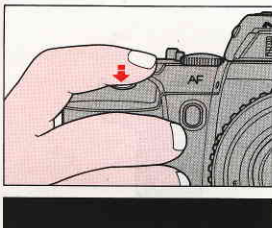
Lightly press shutter release button and check viewfinder exposure indicator LED(s) (+, ○ and/or -) to make sure battery power is sufficient. Exposure indicator LED(s) lights up or blinks if power is sufficient, and stays on approx. 8 sec. after you take your finger off the button.



When not using the camera, be sure to set the shutter dial to L, to turn off power and conserve battery power.



If LED goes off approx. 2 sec. after finger is removed from button, batteries need replacement.



No LED, and shutter locks. Check battery installation or change batteries.

During shooting, replace batteries when:

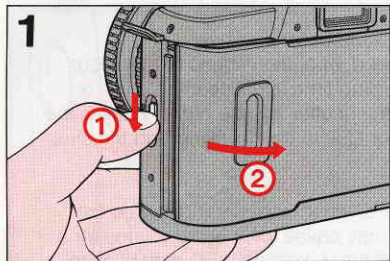
- a) Film-advance speed, operation speed of autofocus lens or flash recycling time is noticeably slower, or
- b) Lightly pressing the shutter release button causes the self-timer indicator LED to start blinking and the shutter to lock.

At low temperatures or when weakened batteries are used, film advance may cause low battery voltage for a moment and the self-timer indicator LED may blink for a short while. However, you may be able to continue shooting.

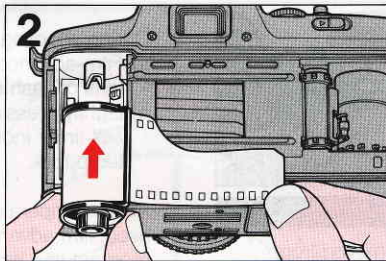
The microcomputer in the N5005 may turn the camera off, even when batteries with sufficient power are properly installed. To start or resume operation, remove batteries and install again.



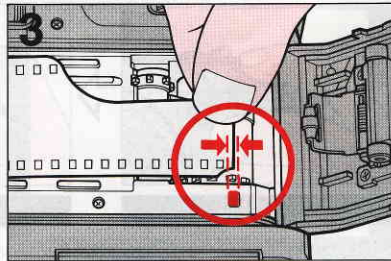
## LOADING FILM



Slide down camera back lock release to open camera back.

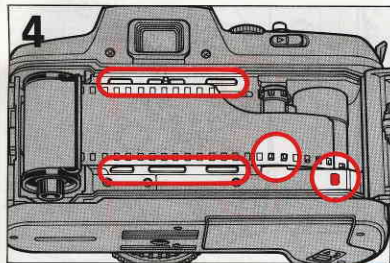


Insert film cartridge.

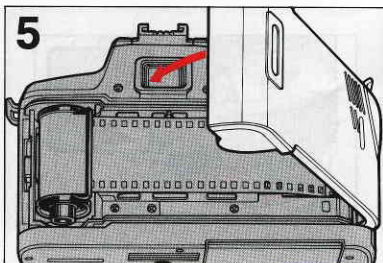


Pull film leader out to red index mark.

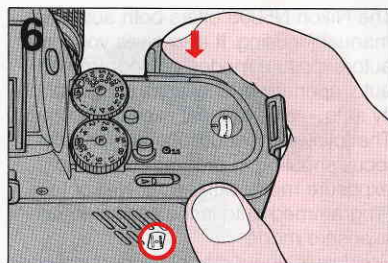
- Use only DX-coded film.
- Usable film speed range for DX-coded film is ISO 25 to 5000.
- All non-DX-coded films are automatically set to ISO 100.
- Avoid loading/unloading in direct sunlight.



Check to make sure film is positioned properly, with no slack.

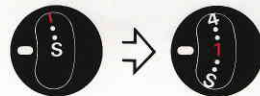
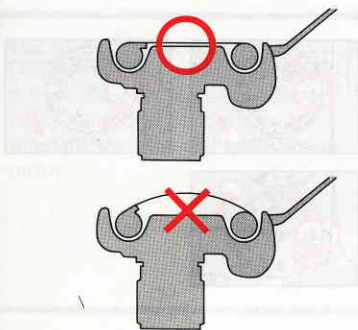


Close camera back and confirm lock-release snaps closed.



Fully depress shutter release button to automatically advance film to frame "1." Observe film advance indicator rotation to confirm proper film installation and transport.

- If film is not correctly installed, the self-timer indicator LED blinks. Set the shutter speed dial to L, then reset the dial to another setting while pressing the dial lock-release button. The self-timer indicator LED will disappear. Reload the film.

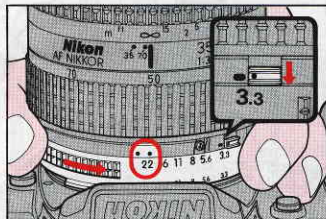




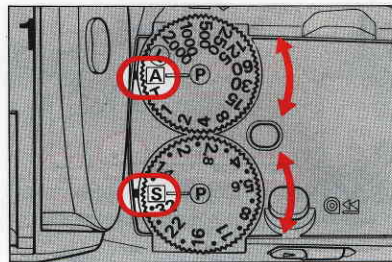
## BASIC SHOOTING

The Nikon N5005 offers both auto and manual focusing. It also gives you three auto exposure modes — programmed auto, aperture-priority auto, shutter-priority auto — plus manual exposure control. The following instructions are for auto-focus shooting in programmed auto exposure mode with an AF Nikkor lens. Programmed auto is the easiest-to-use exposure mode.

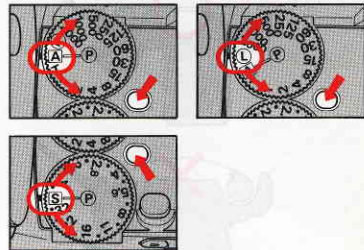
For details about other focusing methods and exposure modes, see pages 20 to 27 and 28 to 36, respectively.



Confirm lens is set to smallest aperture (largest f-number); if lens is incorrectly set, the shutter release locks and + and - LEDs blink alternately inside the viewfinder. The self-timer indicator LED will also blink.

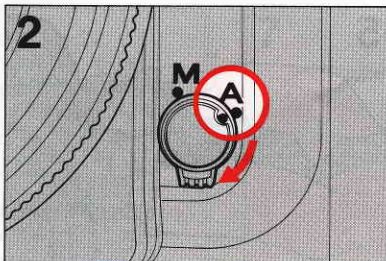


Set shutter speed dial to A, and aperture dial to S.

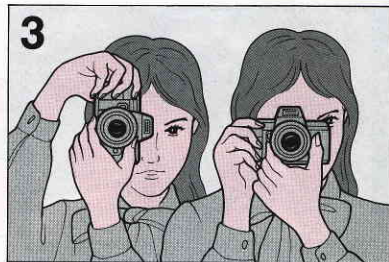




When both A and S are set, programmed auto mode is in operation.




Set focus mode selector to A (autofocus).  
If the lens in use has an A-M switch, set the switch to A.

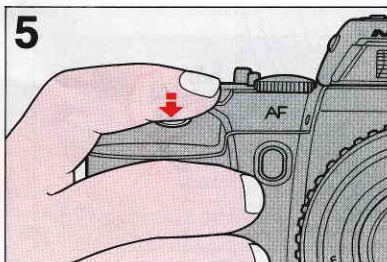


Aim camera at the subject.

The shutter dial locks at the A or L position, and the aperture dial locks at the S position. To release them, rotate the shutter or aperture dial while pressing the dial lock-release button.





Position the viewfinder focus brackets (  ) on the main subject.



Lightly press the shutter release button.



Confirm the green focus indicator LED  and the red exposure indicator LED  light up.

- If focus indicator LED ● blinks, see pages 26 to 27.
- If subject moves, remove your finger from shutter release button, then lightly press again to start autofocus with focus tracking.
- For details about autofocus, see pages 20 to 23.

\*\*\*\*\*

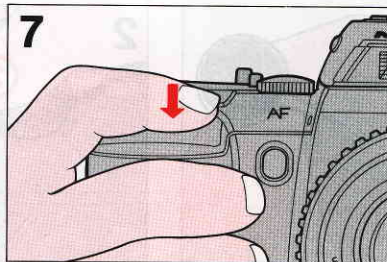
○ **blinks** **Picture blur possibility (shutter speed is 1/[focal length] sec. or slower).**  
Use tripod to avoid camera shake, or use built-in TTL flash or accessory Nikon speedlight to synchronize shutter speed at 1/125 sec.

+ **lights up** **\*Overexposure warning.**  
Too bright — very rare condition; use film with lower ISO speed.

- **lights up** **\*Underexposure warning.**  
Too dark — use built-in TTL flash or accessory Nikon speedlight.

⚡ **blinks** Use built-in TTL flash or accessory Nikon speedlight. See pages 46 to 64.

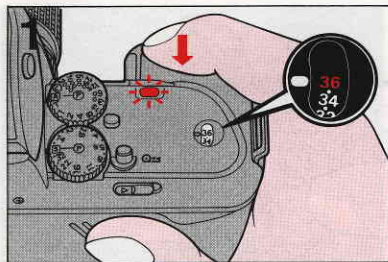
\*Shutter is locked.



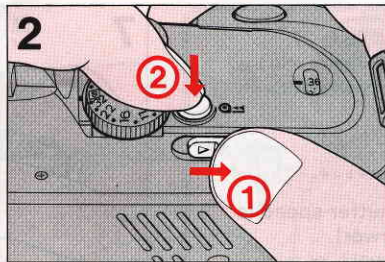
Fully depress shutter release button to take picture. This automatically advances film by one frame.

- Upon shutter release, the exposure indicator LED(s) turns off approx. 2 sec. after you remove your finger from the button.
- If camera detects abnormality during film advance (when film is loaded), the self-timer indicator LED blinks for a few seconds. If this happens, set the shutter speed dial to L (lock), then proceed as usual.

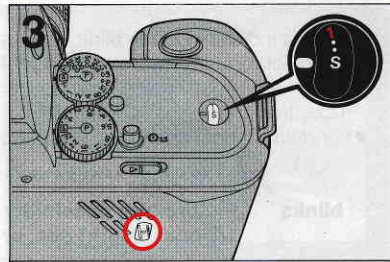
## REWINDING FILM



The film advance stops automatically at the end of the roll. Then, the self-timer indicator LED blinks for a few seconds and the shutter locks.



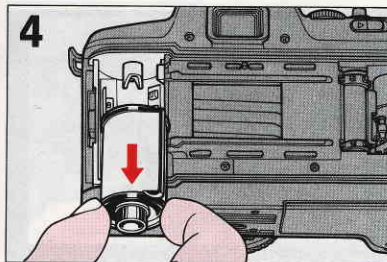
While sliding film rewind lever, push the film rewind button.



After rewinding stops, confirm film frame counter has returned to "S" and the self-timer indicator LED blinks (stops after approx. 2 seconds.)

If you do not rewind the film when you come to the end of the roll, each time the shutter release button is depressed, the self-timer indicator LED blinks for a few seconds to remind you to rewind it.





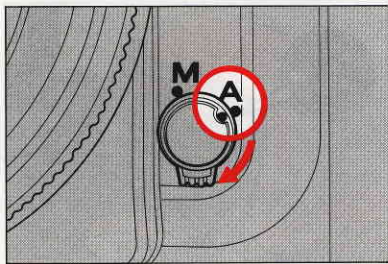
Open camera back and remove film cartridge.





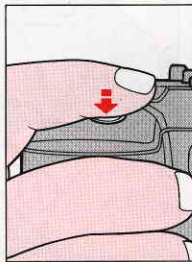
# FOCUS

## AUTOFOCUS



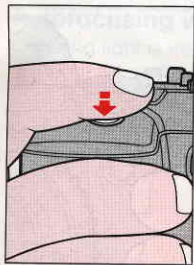
In autofocus mode, the shutter cannot be released until the subject is correctly focused, and once in focus, the focus is locked as long as the shutter release button remains lightly pressed.

If subject is moving, focus tracking works automatically. The focus tracking system enables the camera to analyze the speed of the moving subject according to focus detection data, and drive the autofocus lens by anticipating the position at the exact moment of exposure. So you can get correctly in-focus-pictures for most moving subjects, as well as stationary subjects.



### With a stationary subject

When subject is in focus, autofocus stops and ● appears. Once subject is in focus, focus is locked. If subject moves, remove your finger from shutter release button, then lightly press it again to start autofocus with focus tracking.

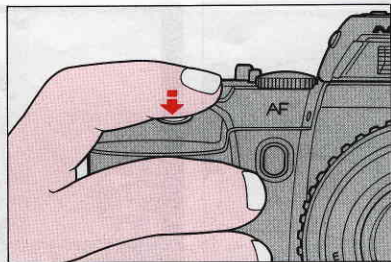


### With a moving subject

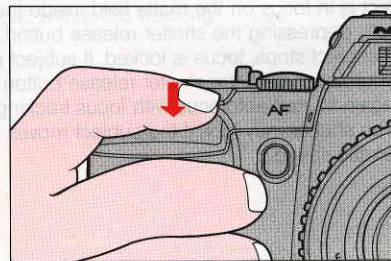
Lightly pressing the shutter release button with a moving subject will activate the lens for focus tracking. The focus indicator LED ● will not appear during focus tracking. Confirm the subject is in focus on the matte field inside the viewfinder before fully depressing the shutter release button. If subject stops, focus is locked. If subject moves again, remove your finger from the shutter release button and lightly press it again to start autofocus with focus tracking. The shutter may lock if the subject moves irregularly or at an erratic speed.

With a moving subject, depending on subject status and lens in use, slightly-out-of-focus picture may result.

## Taking pictures with an off-center main subject



1. Center the focus brackets on the subject and lightly press the shutter release button.



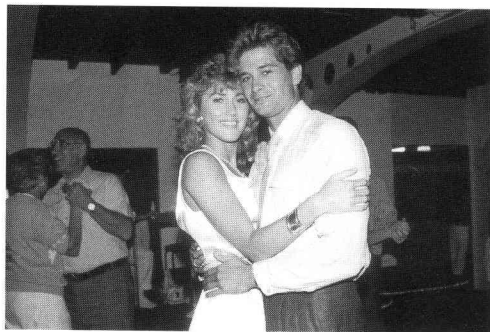
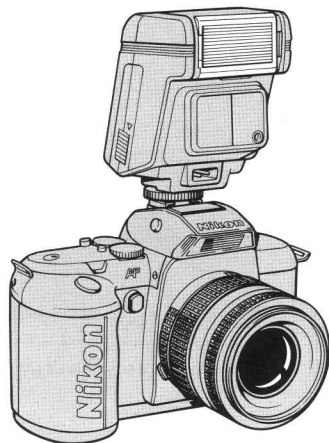
2. Confirm the focus indicator LED lights up.

3. Keeping the shutter release button lightly pressed, recompose and fully depress the shutter release button.

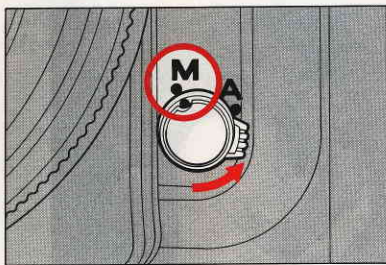
## Autofocusing with AF illuminator

If existing light is insufficient for autofocus operation:

1. Mount Nikon Autofocus Speedlight SB-24/SB-23/SB-22/SB-20 on the accessory shoe of the N5005.
2. Lightly press the shutter release button.
3. The speedlight's AF illuminator lights up to start autofocus operation. For details, see speedlight instruction manual.



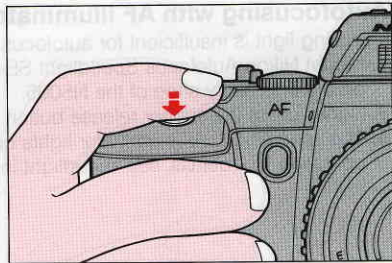
## MANUAL FOCUS WITH ELECTRONIC FOCUSING CONFIRMATION



1. Set focus mode selector to M (manual). If the lens in use has an A-M switch, set the switch to M.



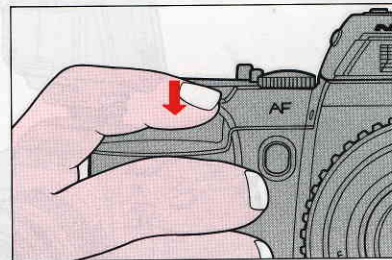
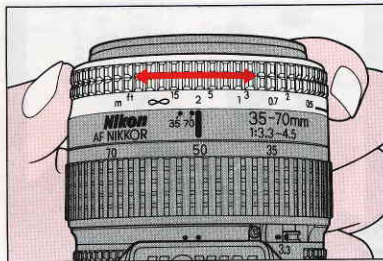
2. Look inside viewfinder and center the focus brackets on the main subject.



3. Lightly press the shutter release button.



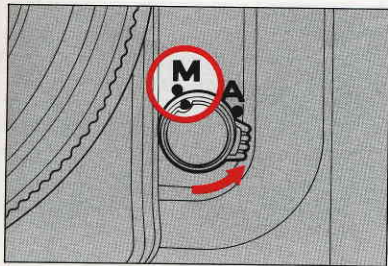
4. Keeping the shutter release button lightly pressed, watch the focus indicator LED in the viewfinder and rotate the lens focusing ring manually until the focus indicator LED lights up.



5. Fully depress the shutter release button.



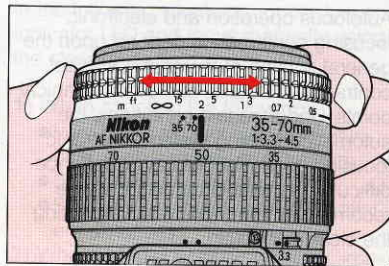
## MANUAL FOCUS USING CLEAR MATTE FIELD



1. Set the focus mode selector to M (manual).



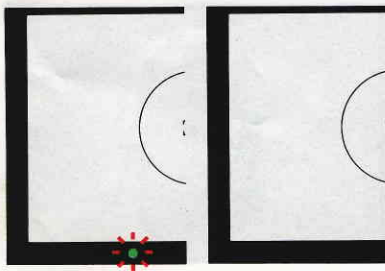
2. Focus subject using the clear matte field.



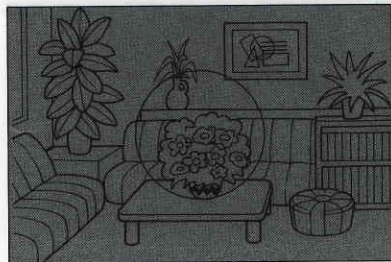


## SPECIAL FOCUSING SITUATIONS

Autofocus operation and electronic focusing confirmation depend upon the general lighting of the scene, subject contrast and details, and other technical points. Under certain conditions, the automatic focusing system/electronic focusing confirmation may experience difficulty. In these circumstances, we recommend you focus manually using the clear matte field.

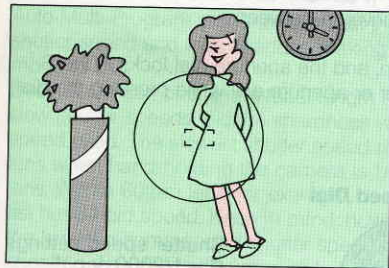


Focus indicator LED blinks or disappears with the following subjects:



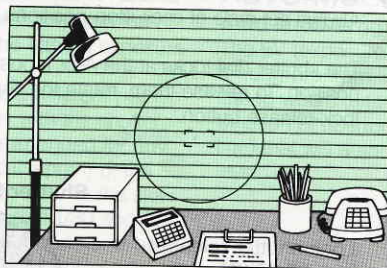
### 1) Very dark subject

Focus manually, or for autofocus, focus on another, brighter subject located at the same distance, or use accessory Nikon Autofocus Speedlight SB-24, SB-23, SB-22 or SB-20. (No other flash unit can be used.)



## 2) Low-contrast subject

Focus manually, or for autofocus, focus on another subject located at the same distance — but with more contrast — until the green focus indicator LED appears.



## 3) Subject with no vertical lines

Turn the camera sideways to focus, or focus manually. You may also select autofocus, then focus on another subject with vertical lines located at the same distance.

In the following situations, ignore focus-indicator LED and focus manually using the clear matte field.

### 1) When shooting the following:

- Very bright subject with shiny surface, such as silver or aluminum.
- Strongly backlit subject.
- Scene with subject located at different distances.

### 2) When using a polarizing filter. (Circular polarizing filter can be used for autofocus operation.)

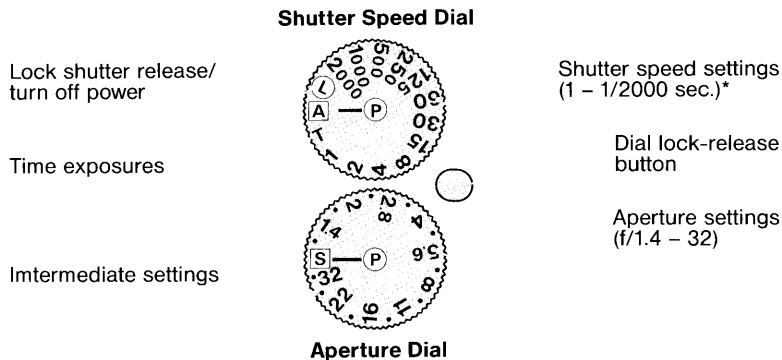
# EXPOSURE

Exposure control consists of two parts — aperture control and shutter speed control. The aperture works basically the same way as the iris of the human eye and controls the amount of light passing through the lens. The shutter, located in the camera body, varies the amount of light admitted to the film by opening and closing at different speeds. Together, these two controls determine the amount of light that strikes the film, resulting in exposure control. Using the shutter speed and aperture dials of the N5005, you can select three different automatic exposure control modes and one manual mode.

## SHUTTER SPEED DIAL AND APERTURE DIAL

Always set dials at click-stop positions — never in-between.

The shutter dial locks at the A or L position, and the aperture dial locks at the S position. To release them, rotate the shutter or aperture dial while pressing the dial lock-release button.



Shutter speed dial	Aperture dial	Exposure mode
A	S	Programmed auto
1 – 2000	S	Shutter-priority auto
A	1.4 – 32	Aperture-priority auto
T, 1 – 2000	1.4 – 32	Manual

\* In programmed auto and aperture-priority auto exposure mode, shutter speed is automatically controlled from 30 to 1/2000 sec.

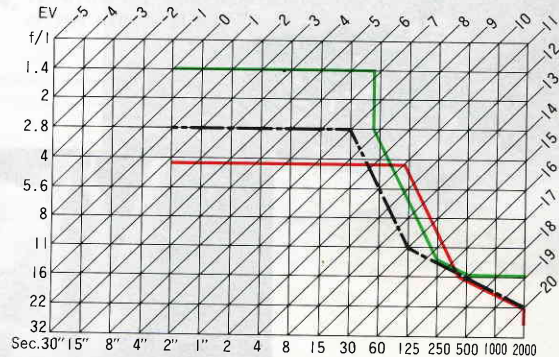
## PROGRAMMED AUTO EXPOSURE MODE — AUTO MULTI-PROGRAM

Auto Multi-Program automatically sets the best combination of shutter speed and lens aperture, making it the easiest exposure mode to use.

Because lenses of different focal length handle differently at slow shutter speeds, picture sharpness varies with the shutter speed used. The slowest shutter speed recommended for any lens when hand-holding the camera is  $1/(\text{focal length})$  of the lens. With a 60mm lens, for example, use 1/60 sec. as the slowest hand-held speed. Keep in mind, however, that 1/30 sec. is the lowest recommended shutter speed for blur-free hand-held shooting. The exposure program line for N5005's Auto Multi-Program varies according to the focal length and maximum aperture of the lens. The following chart shows how the possibility of picture blur is reduced by avoiding slower shutter speeds.

### Auto Multi-Program chart

The EV (exposure value) charts demonstrate the differences among program lines of various lenses. Follow either colored line to where it intersects a diagonal line. This shows the combination of aperture (vertical line) and shutter speed (horizontal line) that will automatically be selected at each EV brightness level.



**Auto Multi-Program Chart (ISO 100)**

— With 50mm f/1.4

- - - With 28mm f/2.8

— With Zoom 35-135mm f/3.5-f/4.5  
at 100mm (f/4.2) setting

## SHUTTER-PRIORITY AUTO EXPOSURE MODE

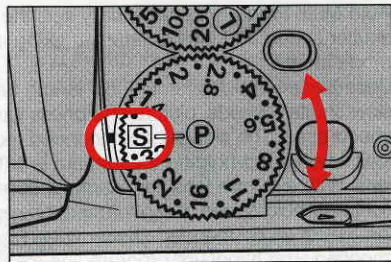
This mode lets you choose shutter speeds manually, so you can freeze the action with sharp, clear outlines using fast shutter speeds, or create motion effects by choosing slower shutter speeds. The microcomputer in the N5005 automatically selects the correct aperture to match the shutter speed you set.



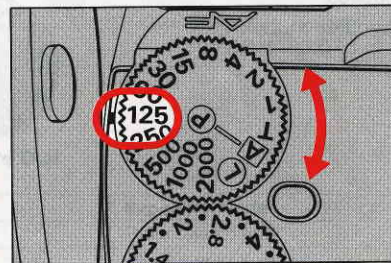
At a fast shutter speed



At a slow shutter speed

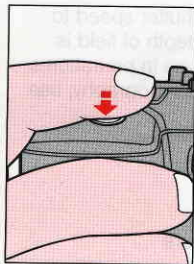


1. Set aperture dial to S.

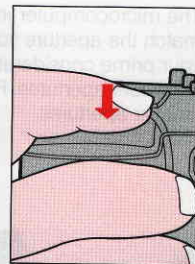


2. Set shutter speed dial to desired speed.





3. Look inside viewfinder and lightly press the shutter release button.



4. When the exposure indicator LED lights up, fully depress the shutter release button.

<b>+ lights up* or</b>	
<b>+ ○ light up</b>	Select a higher shutter speed
<b>- lights up* or</b>	
<b>○ - light up</b>	Select a slower shutter speed, or use built-in TTL flash or speedlight
<b>+/- blink alternately*</b>	Set lens to its smallest aperture setting
<b>+/- disappear*</b>	Shutter dial is set to "T"; select other position

\*Shutter is locked.



## APERTURE-PRIORITY EXPOSURE MODE

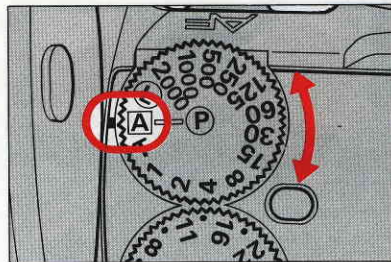
The microcomputer in the N5005 automatically selects the correct shutter speed to match the aperture you set. This is the recommended mode when depth of field is your prime consideration. To create softer, less distinct backgrounds, as in portraits, use wider apertures. For overall sharp, clear picture, such as scenic photography, use smaller apertures.



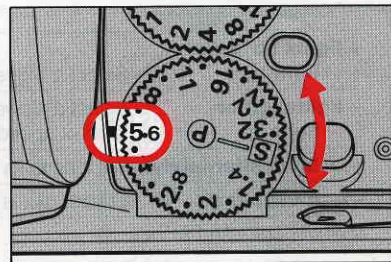
At wide aperture



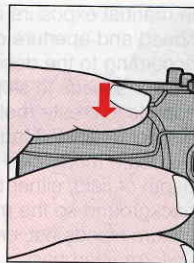
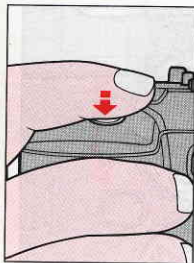
At small aperture



1. Set shutter speed dial to A.



2. Set aperture dial to desired f-number.



3. Look inside viewfinder and lightly press shutter release button.

4. When the exposure indicator LED lights up, fully depress the shutter release button.

○ **blinks**

Picture blur possibility (shutter speed is  $1/[\text{focal length}]$  sec. or slower). Select faster aperture setting (smaller f-number), or use a tripod to avoid camera shake.

**+ lights up\* or**

**+ ○ light up**

Select slower aperture setting (larger f-number).

**- lights up\* or**

**○ - light up**

Select a faster aperture setting, or use built-in TTL flash or speedlight.

**+/- blink alternately\***

Set lens to its smallest aperture setting.

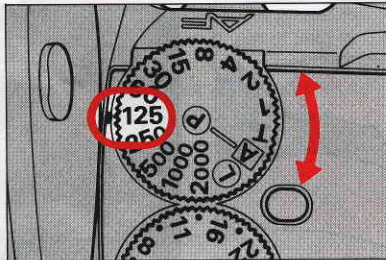
\*Shutter is locked

If aperture dial is set beyond lens' aperture range, aperture is automatically adjusted to minimum or maximum setting, whichever is nearest, and correct shutter speed is selected accordingly.

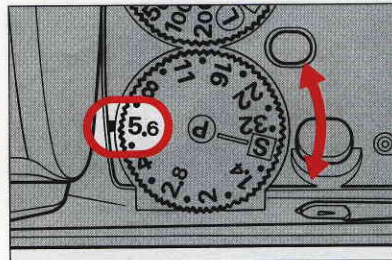
## MANUAL EXPOSURE MODE

In manual exposure mode, both shutter speed and aperture can be set manually according to the desired effect. Use fast shutter speeds to stop the action, slower speeds to create motion effects or less distinct outlines. Manually setting the exposure mode also lets you control depth of field, either by softening the background so the main subject of the picture stands out, or by creating overall uniform sharpness.

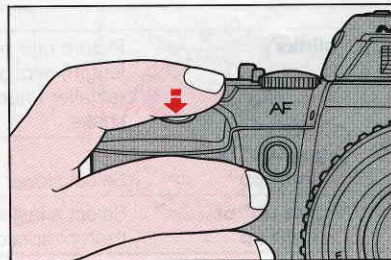
Note that Center-Weighted Metering is selected in manual exposure mode.



1. Set shutter speed dial to desired speed.

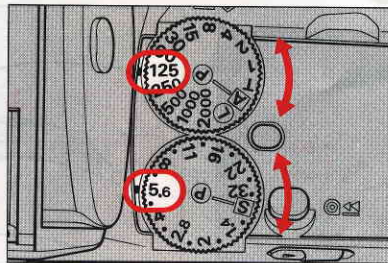


2. Set aperture dial to desired f-number.

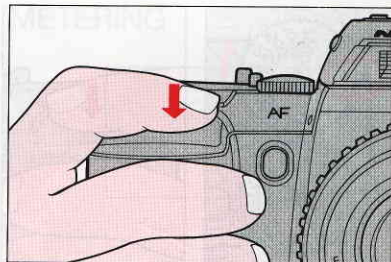


3. With your eye on the viewfinder, lightly press the shutter release button.





4. Rotate either shutter speed dial or aperture dial until exposure indicator LED lights up.



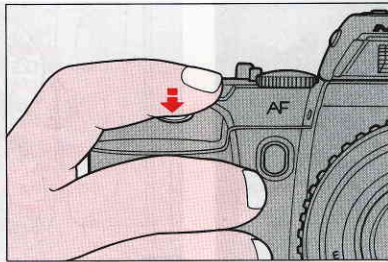
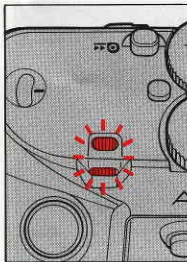
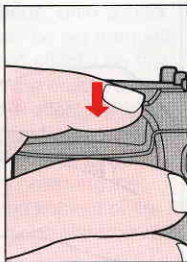
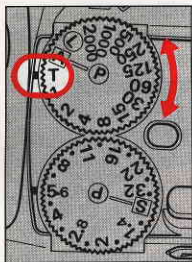
5. Fully depress the shutter release button.

+ or - LED lights up in the following cases\*:

+	<b>Overexposure warning</b>	+1EV ~
+ ○	<b>Overexposure warning</b>	+1/3EV ~ +1EV
○	<b>Correct exposure</b>	-1/3EV ~ +1/3EV
○ -	<b>Underexposure warning</b>	-1EV ~ -1/3EV
-	<b>Underexposure warning</b>	~ -1EV

\*Shutter does not lock in any of these cases.

If aperture dial is set beyond lens' aperture range, aperture is automatically adjusted to minimum or maximum setting, whichever is nearest.



## T setting

For long-time exposures, use the T setting.

To avoid camera shake, it is advisable to use a tripod.

1. Set the shutter speed dial to T.
2. Fully depress the shutter release button then remove finger from the button. After 0.5 sec., exposure begins.
3. During exposure, the self-timer indicator LED blinks every second.

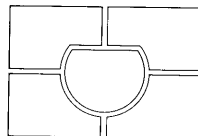
4. To stop the exposure, lightly press the shutter release button.

- Long-time exposures can be performed in self-timer operation; for self-timer operation, see pages 44 to 45.
- A fresh set of alkaline-manganese batteries will allow you to perform long-time exposure for approximately seven hours.
- The T setting can only be used in manual exposure mode; be sure to set the aperture dial to a setting other than S. With the shutter speed dial at T and the aperture dial set at S, lightly pressing the shutter release button causes the self-timer indicator LED to blink.



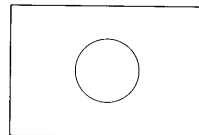
The Nikon N5005 provides two types of exposure metering systems — Matrix Metering and Center-Weighted Metering.

## MATRIX METERING



In auto exposure modes (programmed auto, shutter-priority auto and aperture-priority auto), Matrix Metering is selected. The Matrix Metering sensor determines scene brightness by dividing the scene into five areas, then analyzing each area for brightness and scene contrast. Thus, the meter automatically provides the correct exposure of the main subject in virtually any lighting situation, without requiring manual exposure compensation.

## CENTER-WEIGHTED METERING



In manual exposure mode or when AEL (Auto Exposure Lock) button\* is used, the camera automatically switches to Center-Weighted Metering. Center-Weighted Metering places special emphasis on brightness within the 12mm-diameter central area of the viewfinder, and is recommended for creating special effects.

*\*For AEL button, see page 42.*

## MATRIX METERING VS. CENTER-WEIGHTED METERING

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

### A. Scene containing the sun or scenes with high reflectivity

If a scene containing strong highlights, such as the sun, snow or bright reflections, Center-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.

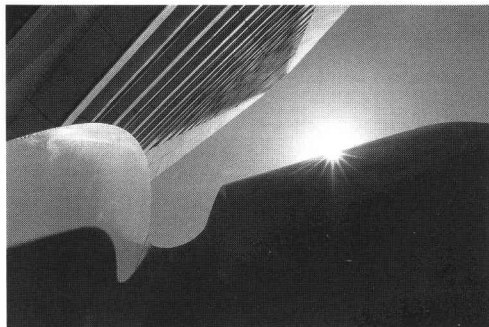
### B. Outdoor backlit subject

With Center-Weighted Metering, a backlit subject or scene with people against a bright sky and/or clouds may lead to an underexposed subject. With Matrix Metering, however, the camera automatically gives more exposure to darker subjects to ensure a balanced overall exposure.

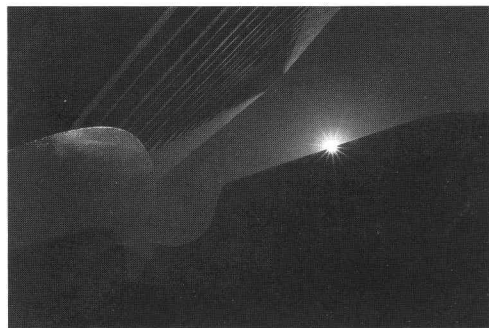
### C. Front-lit subject against dark background

If a brightly lit off-center subject is positioned against a dark background, Center-Weighted Metering places too much emphasis on the dark center 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



Center-Weighted Metering

**Outdoor backlit subject**

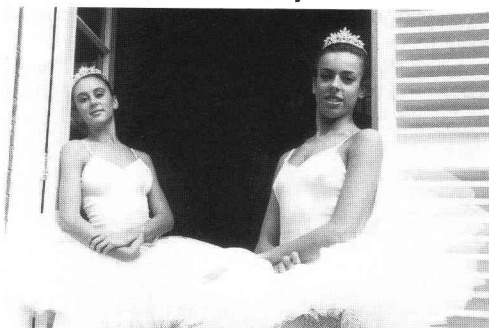


**Matrix Metering**



**Center-Weighted Metering**

**Front-lit subject**



**Matrix Metering**



**Center-Weighted Metering**

#### **D. Small, dark subjects against a bright background**

A subject significantly smaller than any one of the five sensor areas may not be recognized and integrated into the automatic exposure evaluation. For such subjects, we recommend you use either the AEL button or manual exposure control for Center-Weighted Metering.



**Center-Weighted Metering (with AEL button)**

Main subject is correctly exposed. For details, see page 42.



**Matrix Metring**



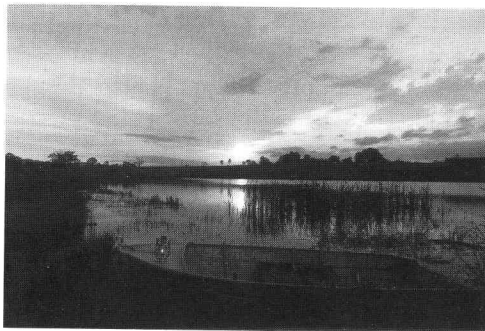
**Center-Weighted Metering**

### **E. Sunset scenes**

When you want to emphasize a dramatic sunset, but don't want the Matrix Metering to lighten the scene for dark foreground subject, use the AEL button or manual exposure control for Center-Weighted Metering.



Matrix Metring



Center-Weighted Metering