EXPOSURE COMPENSATION

Matrix Metering provides the main subject with correct exposure in virtually any lighting situation, without having to use manual exposure compensation. But in Center-Weighted Metering or Spot Metering, for situations where you want to change compositions or for unusual situations such as snowscapes, backlit subjects or when the main subject contrasts sharply with the background, exposure compensation is recommended.

Also, in Matrix Metering, "correct" exposure is a value based on a combination of film sensitivity, aperture and shutter speed necessary to produce a "technically correct" exposure result. We often want to vary the exposure results to create different versions of the same picture or put creative emphasis on a specific part of the picture. This is accomplished by using exposure compensation.

Exposure compensation can be accomplished in either one or a combination of the following ways.

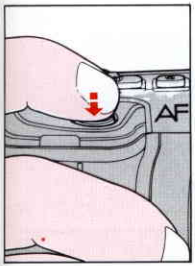
- AE (Auto Exposure) Lock Lever
- Exposure Compensation Button
- Auto Exposure Bracketing

As the results can vary depending on condi 's, you may want to experiment with each method.

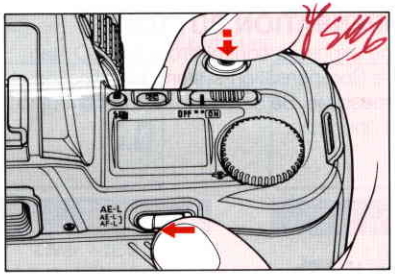
AE (AUTO EXPOSURE) LOCK LEVER

In auto exposure mode with Center-Weighted or Spot Metering, when you want to control exposure based on a particular brightness area of the scene, use the AE-L (auto exposure lock) lever, as follows.

1. Center main subject inside viewfinder's 12mm circle for Center-Weighted Metering and/or move in closer so the circle is covered by the subject.

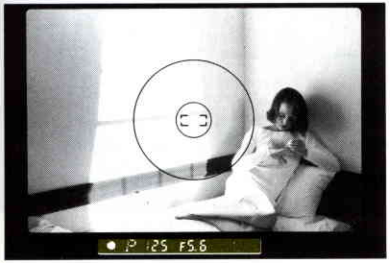


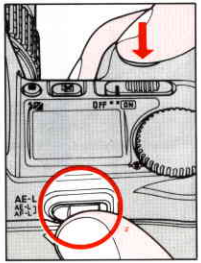
2. Lightly press shutter release button, and confirm shutter speed and aperture in viewfinder.



3. While lightly pressing shutter release button, slide AE-L lever and hold in.

- While AE-L lever is held in, shutter speed indication does not blink for picture-blur alert even if a slow shutter speed is selected.





4. Recompose and shoot.

In Focus-Priority Single autofocus, both focus and exposure are locked when subject is in focus.
In Focus-Priority Continuous autofocus, when autofocus lock function is set, focus will be simultaneously locked while AE-L lever is held in. (See pages 64 to 65)

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION BUTTON

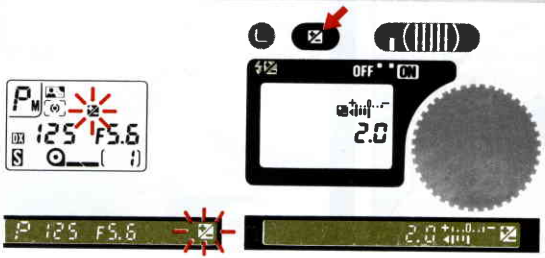
If you wish to modify the exposure control (from the ISO standard), use the Exposure Compensation system. Modification from –5EV to +5EV is possible. Be sure to reset the control to zero to resume normal operation.

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

⊠ symbol

Electronic analog display with indications from –1 to +1 EV in 1/3 steps: Confirm the direction of exposure (– or +).

Compensation value (from –5 to +5 EV in 1/3 steps): Confirm amount of exposure compensation.

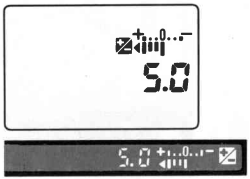


- Once set, exposure compensation remains fixed until reset.
  Although blinking ⊠ symbol stays on to indicate that exposure compensation remains, compensation value and electronic analog display disappear after you remove finger from ⊠ button. To confirm compensation value, press button again.
- Exposure compensation can also be achieved by setting film speed manually. (See pages 25 to 26)

Without compensation

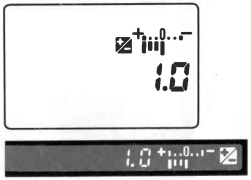
+2EV compensation

Examples:

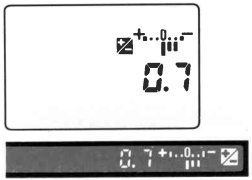


Over +1EV
(+5EV)

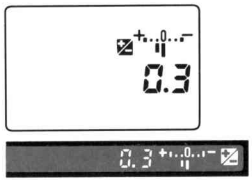
±0EV



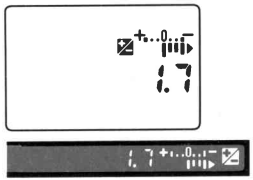
+1EV



−2/3EV



+1/3EV



Below −1EV
(−1⅔EV)

AUTO EXPOSURE BRACKETING

When you want a variety of exposures of the same subject (e.g., when shooting a sunset), use the N6006's auto exposure bracketing function to obtain three or five different exposures.

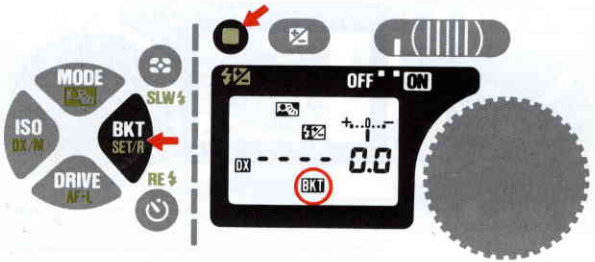
Auto exposure bracketing only operates in connection with any of the auto exposure control modes.

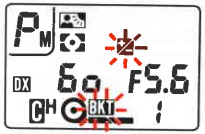
P P_M S A

P S A

1. Set exposure mode to Programmed auto, Shutter-Priority auto or Aperture-Priority auto.
   In Programmed auto exposure mode, both shutter speed and aperture will be changed for your set compensation value in stepped sequence. Aperture will be changed in Shutter-Priority auto; shutter speed will be changed in Aperture-Priority auto.

With exposure mode set at Manual, no exposure compensation will be made but as many shots as number of frames set will be taken.



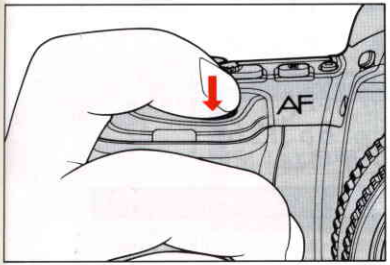


2. While pressing shift button, push BKT button to set auto exposure bracketing. Blinking BKT* and ± marks appear on the LCD panel. Inside viewfinder, ± symbol is blinking.
   * BKT *symbol remains after meter is turned off, but stops blinking.*

3. While pressing BKT button, rotate command dial until your desired combination of number of frames and compensation value appear on the LCD panel and viewfinder. For example, to shoot three frames with 0.7 degree compensation, set 3F-0.7.

Indication changes:
1F—00 (just after the BKT button is pressed)
3F—0.3
3F—0.7
3F—1.0
5F—0.3
5F—0.7
5F—1.0

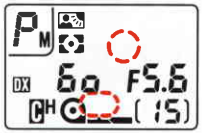
4. Remove your finger from BKT button. On the LCD panel, the number of frames you set for auto exposure bracketing appears instead of normal frame counter and blinking BKT and ± marks remain to show auto exposure bracketing is set. Inside the viewfinder, ± symbol blinks.
Now, exposure is compensated as you set in step 3. (Depending on compensation value you set, LCD panel and viewfinder may show exposure indication different from that shown before step 3.)



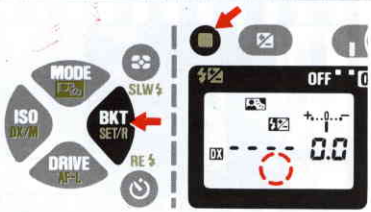
5. Depress shutter release button to release shutter and start auto exposure bracketing operation.
Number of frames for auto exposure bracketing decreases each time shot is taken.
For example, if you have set number of frames and compensation value as 3F-0.7, three shots — the first with –0.7 underexposed, the second without compensation and the third with +0.7 overexposed — will be taken.

With film advance mode set at S:
Camera takes three or five shots as set — one shot each time you depress shutter release button.

With film advance mode set at CL or CH:
Depressing shutter release button and holding it in triggers three or five shots as set. If you remove your finger from shutter release button before the set number of shots is taken, the operation stops. To take the remaining shots, depress and hold shutter release button again.



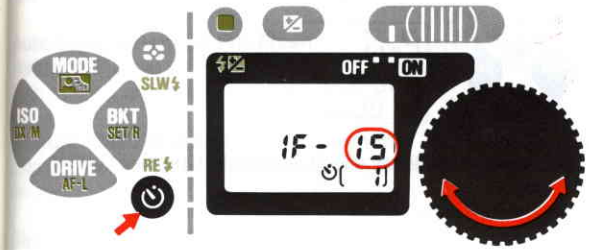
6. When all frames set are taken, BKT and ± marks disappear showing auto exposure bracketing operation completed and automatically cancelled.



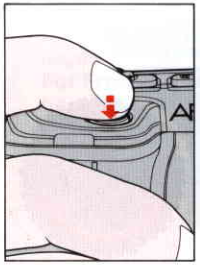
- To cancel auto exposure bracketing before or during operation, while pressing shift button, push BKT button. BKT and ± marks disappear.
- If you set auto exposure bracketing with self-timer function, auto exposure bracketing is automatically canceled and normal self-timer operation will be performed.
- Auto exposure bracketing in flash photography compensates amount of flash output regardless of camera's exposure mode.
- If film reaches end of roll during shooting, auto exposure bracketing automatically stops. After loading a new film roll, push shutter release button to resume operation.
- If auto exposure bracketing is performed with another exposure compensation on camera or Speedlight, any compensation value can be added.

SELF-TIMER OPERATION

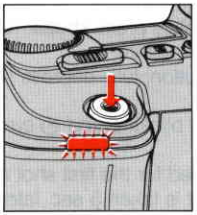
ONE-SHOT SELF-TIMER



1. While pressing ⏲ button, rotate command dial until desired timer duration appears on the LCD panel.
   Timer duration can be selected between 2 to 30 seconds in one-second increments.
   - ***2F-10*** *for two-shot self-timer appears next to* ***1F-30****. For two-shot self-timer operation, see next page.*

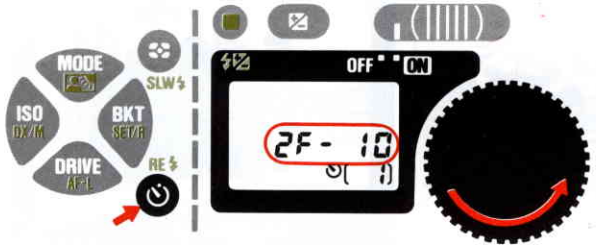


2. Compose picture, lightly press shutter release button, and confirm focus and exposure.



3. While pressing ⏲ button, fully depress shutter release button.
   Self-timer LED starts blinking and ⏲ symbol on the LCD panel blinks. For the final two seconds, the blinking LED speeds up, telling you to get ready.

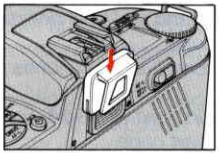
TWO-SHOT SELF-TIMER



It is possible to take two consecutive self-timer pictures.

1. While pressing self-timer button, rotate command dial counterclockwise until 2F-10 (next to 1F-30) appears on the LCD panel.
2. Compose picture, lightly press shutter release button, and confirm focus and exposure.
3. While pressing button, fully depress shutter release button.
   Self-timer LED starts blinking and symbol on the LCD panel blinks.
   The shutter is released for the first shot after approx. 10 sec., and the second shot is taken 5 sec. later.
   Two seconds before each shot, the blinking LED speeds up, telling you to get ready.

- To cancel self timer after it is activated, press button again.
- Exposure is locked when self-timer operation starts.



- When using any auto exposure mode, use eyepiece cover DK-5 (provided) before setting self-timer to prevent stray light from entering the viewfinder and affecting exposure.
- Regardless of film advance mode setting, continuous-frame shooting is not performed (except for two-shot self-timer operation).
- Bulb setting cannot be used for self-timer operation.

BUILT-IN TTL FLASH

The built-in TTL flash provides the following functions:

Automatic Balanced Fill-Flash
Performs fill-flash with an exposure automatically balanced for both subject and background.

Manual Flash Output Level Adjustment
Lets you compensate exposure on subject by increasing or decreasing amount of flash output.

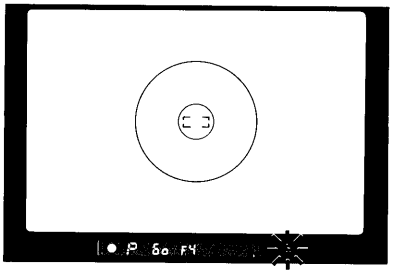
Slow Sync – Front-Curtain Slow Sync
Enables you to use slower shutter speed for expanded exposure control of background brightness levels.

Rear-Curtain Sync – Rear-Curtain Slow Sync
Lets you synchronize the flash to the instant before the rear curtain begins to close for slow sync, resulting in natural light flows.

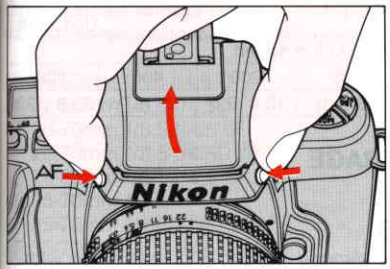
For Manual Flash Output Level Adjustment: See pages 35 to 37 in "FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY".
For Front-Curtain Slow Sync: See pages 39 to 40 in "FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY."
For Rear-Curtain Slow Sync: See pages 41 to 43 in "FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY."

USING BUILT-IN TTL FLASH

- Do not touch the flash when firing it: it may be hot due to normal operation.
- Never fire flash more than 20 times with a 5 sec. or shorter interval. Continuous firing over 20 times may deteriorate flash performance. After each major flash shooting, let the flash rest at least 10 minutes before firing again.
- When the built-in TTL flash is up, an accessory Speedlight will not fire. To make Speedlight work, store built-in TTL flash in down position.

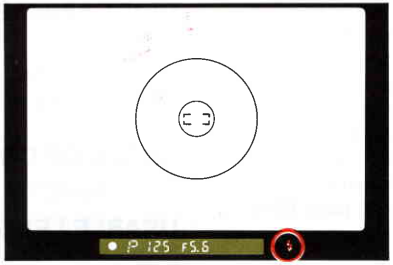


If the subject brightness is insufficient in auto exposure mode, viewfinder ready-light blinks, alerting you to use built-in TTL flash or accessory Nikon Speedlight.

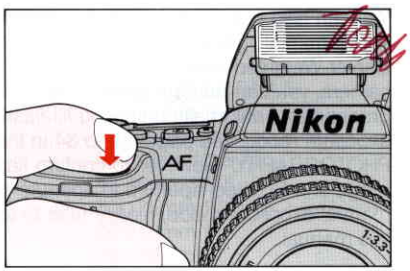


To use built-in TTL flash:

1. Press both flash lock-release buttons. The built-in TTL flash will pop up and automatically turns on.



2. Wait a few seconds for ready-light to come on.



3. Fully depress shutter release button to take a shot with a flash.

You can also use the flash with brighter scenes to provide a supplemental light to fill in shadow. With Matrix metering or Center-Weighted metering and balanced fill-flash set on camera, you can perform automatic balanced fill-flash. For procedure of automatic balanced fill-flash operation in each exposure mode, see pages 10 to 34 in the supplement "FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY." However, to confirm flash shooting distance range and to select aperture in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode, please refer to table on page 80 of this manual.

BUILT-IN TTL FLASH SPECIFICATIONS

GUIDE NUMBER

Unit: m (ft.)

ISO film speed					
25	50	100	200	400	800
6.5 (22)	9.2 (31)	13 (43)	18.4 (62)	26 (87)	36.8 (123)

ANGLE OF COVERAGE

28mm to 300mm

USABLE LENSES

- *Note that automatic balanced fill-flash is possible only with lenses having CPU contacts such as AF Nikkor and AI-P lenses.*
- *Do not use a lens hood; it could cause slight vignetting.*

Usable non-zoom lenses

- AF Nikkor lenses except AF Nikkor 28mm f/1.4 D and AF Nikkor 300mm f/2.8
- AI-S Nikkor lenses except 200mm f/2, 300mm f/2 and 300mm f/2.8
- AI and AI-modified Nikkor lenses except 200mm f/2 and 300mm f/2.8

Usable zoom lenses

•*Zoom lenses cannot be used for macro focusing.*

AF 24-50mm f/3.3-f/4.5 [*1]
AF 24-50mm f/3.3-f/4.5D [*1]
AF 28-70mm f/3.5-f/4.5 [*2]
AF 28-70mm f/3.5-f/4.5D [*2]
AF 28-85mm f/3.5-f/4.5 [*3]
AF 35-70mm f/2.8 [*4]
AF 35-70mm f/2.8D [*4]
AF 35-70mm f/3.3-f/4.5
AF 35-80mm f/4-f/5.6D
AF 35-105mm f/3.5-f/4.5
AF 35-135mm f/3.5-f/4.5 [*5]
AF 70-210mm f/4
AF 70-210mm f/4-f/5.6
AF 70-210mm f/4-f/5-6D
AF 75-300mm f/4.5-f/5.6
AF ED 80-200mm f/2.8 [*6]
AF ED 80-200mm f/2.8D [*6]
28-45mm f/4-f/4.5 [*7]
28-50mm f/3.5
28-85mm f/3.5-f/4.5 [*3]
35-70mm f/3.5 [*4]
35-70mm f/3.3-f/4.5
35-105mm f/3.5-f/4.5
35-135mm f/3.5-f/4.5 [*5]
35-200mm f/3.5-f/4.5 [*4]
36-72mm f/3.5 [*8]
43-86mm f/3.5
50-135mm f/3.5 [*9]
70-210mm f/4
75-150mm f/3.5
80-200mm f/4
80-200mm f/4.5
100-300mm f/5.6

[*1] *Cannot be used at a focal length shorter than 28mm, or when shooting a subject within 1m at 28mm focal length*
[*2] *Cannot be used when shooting a subject within 1m at a focal length shorter 35mm*
[*3] *Cannot be used at a focal length shorter than 35mm, or when shooting a subject within 2m at 35mm focal length*
[*4] *Cannot be used at a focal length shorter than 50mm*
[*5] *Cannot be used when shooting a subject within 2m at 35mm focal length*
[*6] *Cannot be used when shooting a subject within 2m at 80mm focal length*
[*7] *Cannot be used at a focal length shorter than 35mm or when shooting a subject within 1.5m at 35mm focal length*
[*8] *Cannot be used when shooting a subject within 1.5m at a focal length shorter than 50mm*
[*9] *Cannot be used when shooting a subject within 1m at a focal length shorter than 70mm*

FLASH SHOOTING DISTANCE RANGE:

Unit: m (ft.)

	ISO film speed						Flash shooting distance range
	25	50	100	200	400	800	
Aperture	–	–	–	–	2	2.8	3.2~13 (10.6~42.9)
	–	–	–	2	2.8	4	2.3~9.2 (7.6~30.4)
	–	1.4	2	2.8	4	5.6	1.6~6.5 (5.3~21.5)
	1.4	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	1.1~4.6 (3.6~15.2)
	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	0.8~3.3 (2.6~10.9)
	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	0.6~2.3 (2.0~7.6)
	4	5.6	8	11	16	22	0.6~1.6 (2.0~5.3)
	5.6	8	11	16	22	–	0.6~1.2 (2.0~4.0)

Flash shooting distance range depends on aperture. In programmed auto or shutter priority auto exposure mode, controlled aperture varies according to lens' maximum aperture and film speed in use. For reference, flash shooting distance ranges with AF Zoom-Nikkor 35-70mm f/3.3-f/4.5 lens, in programmed or shutter-priority auto, are shown on page 20.

The maximum shooting distance can be estimated by guide number:

$$\frac{\text{Guide number}}{\text{full aperture}} = \text{Maximum shooting distance}$$

i.e., if f/2 lens is used at ISO 100:

$$\frac{13}{2} = 6.5\text{m or } \frac{43}{2} = 21.5\text{ ft.}$$

CONTROLLED MAX. APERTURE IN PROGRAMMED AUTO EXPOSURE MODE:

ISO film speed / Lens in use	25	50	100	200	400	800
With f/1.4 lens	f/2	f/2.4	f/2.8	f/3.4	f/4	f/4.8
With f/3.3 lens	f/3.3	f/3.3	f/3.3	f/3.4	f/4	f/4.8
With f/4.5 lens	f/4.5	f/4.5	f/4.5	f/4.5	f/4.5	f/4.8

ACCESSORIES

LENS COMPATIBILITY CHART

	Focusing		Exposure mode				Metering system		
	Autofocus	Manual with electronic range finder	Pro-grammed Auto	Shutter-Priority Auto	Aperture-Priority Auto	Manual	Matrix Metering	Center-Weighted Metering	Spot Metering
AF Nikkor lenses (except AF Nikkor lenses for F3AF)	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
AI-P type Nikkor ED 500mm f/4 IF	×	▲[1]	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
AI- or AI-S-type Nikkor lenses (including AI-modified Nikkor lenses)	×	▲[1]	×	×	○	○	×	○	○
Medical-Nikkor 120mm f/4 IF	×	○	×	×	×	○[3]	×	○	○
Reflex Nikkor lenses	×	×	×	×	○	○	×	○	○
PC-Nikkor lenses	×	×	×	×	○[4]	○[5]	×	○	○
AI- or AI-S-type Teleconverters	×	▲[2]	×	×	○	○	×	○	○
Bellows Focusing Attachment PB-6	×	▲[2]	×	×	▲[6]	▲[6]	×	○	○
K Ring Set (K1, K3, K4, and K5)*	×	▲[2]	×	×	▲[7]	▲[7]	×	○	○
Auto Extension Rings (PK-11, 11A, 12, 13 and PN-11)**	×	▲[2]	×	×	○	○	×	○	○

** 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 N6006. PK-11 ring cannot be attached to AF Nikkor lenses. Those rings may damage CPU contacts. Use PK-11A for AF Nikkor lenses instead of PK-11.*

○ Compatible
× Incompatible
▲[1] With maximum aperture faster than f/5.6.
▲[2] With maximum effective aperture faster than f/5.6.
▲[3] Set shutter speed to 1/60 sec. or slower.
▲[4] Set preset ring, then use AE-lock lever before shifting.
▲[5] Set preset ring, then determine exposure before shifting.
▲[6] Shutter should be released after exposure is measured by stopping down PB-6.
▲[7] Stop-down exposure measurement will be performed.

- **The following Nikkor lenses cannot be attached to the N6006. (Camera body or lens may be damaged).**
  - Non-AI lenses
  - Fisheye 6mm f/5.6
  - Fisheye OP 10mm f/5.6
  - 200-600mm f/9.5 (No. 280001 to 301922)
  - ED 180-600mm f/8 (No. 174041 to 174180)
  - ED 360-1200mm f/11 (No. 174031 to 174127)
  - 400mm f/5.6 and 600mm f/5.6 with Focusing Unit AU-1
  - PC 28mm f/4 (No. 180900 or smaller)
  - PC 35mm f/2.8 (No. 851001 to 906200)
  - Reflex 1000mm f/11(No. 142361 to 143000)
  - Reflex 2000mm f/11 (No. 200111 to 200310)

- **The following teleconverter/lenses cannot be used with the N6006. (Correct exposure may not be obtained using these accessories).**
  - AF Teleconverter TC-16/TC-16A
  - AF Nikkor 80mm f/2.8
  - AF Nikkor 200mm f/3.5 IF

ACCESSORIES

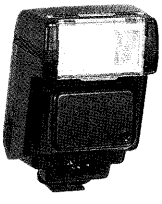
OPTIONAL SPEEDLIGHTS

Nikon Speedlights SB-24/SB-23/SB-22/SB-20

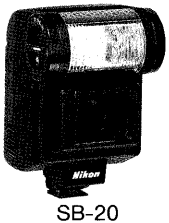
With these Speedlights, the N6006 provides automatic balanced fill-flash. You can brighten shadows and balance subject and background illumination levels without complex calculations. In addition, manual flash output level adjustment, front-curtain/rear-curtain slow sync are also possible.
In addition, AF illuminator of these Speedlights enables auto-focus operation in dim light.

SB-24

SB-23



SB-22



SB-20

CLOSE-UP ACCESSORIES

For nature lovers, scientists, even general use, close-up photography provides the means to see the world in all its smaller details. The following are available for making your close-up photography even closer than the distance index engraved on your lens:

Close-Up Attachment Lenses – No. 0, 1, 2, 3T, 4T, 5T and 6T

These convenient, easy-to-use close-up attachment lenses screw directly into the front thread of the lens and magnify the image.

Numbers 0, 1 and 2 are recommended for lenses with a focal length up to 60mm. 3T and 4T work best with lenses from 85mm to 200mm; 5T and 6T with lenses from 70mm to 210mm. Numbers 5T and 6T have a front attachment size of 62mm while the rest are designed for 52mm.

For close-up attachment lenses, the higher the lens number, the closer you can focus. For the prime lens, the longer the focal length, the greater the reproduction ratio you can obtain.

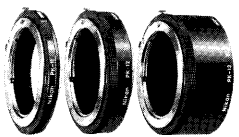
Auto Extension Rings

Compact and lightweight, Nikon Auto Extension Rings offer a wide range of reproduction ratios. Models include the PK-11A, PK-12, PK-13 and PN-11. Because information on the lens aperture is relayed via the PK ring to the camera, the exposure mode to use is Aperture-Priority auto or Manual.

Caution:

- *PK-11, BR-4, and K1 rings cannot be used with AF-Nikkor lenses. Use PK-11A and BR-6 instead.*
- *K2 ring and non-AI rings (such as PK-1, PK-2, PK-3 and PN-1) cannot be used with N6006.*
- *PK rings do not use lens' electronic contacts. All functions related to those contacts are inoperable when using these rings.*

Close-Up Attachment Lenses



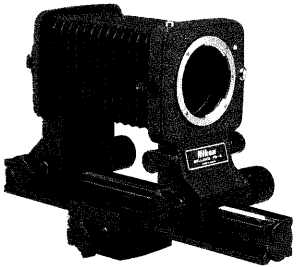
Auto Extension Rings

Nikon Bellows Attachment PB-6

Mounts between the N6006 and lens for close-up and macro photography. You can vary lens extension, producing reproduction ratios from 1:1.1 up to 4:1 with a 50mm lens mounted normally. The lens can also be mounted in reverse to maintain aberration correction in the extreme close-up range.

The PB-6 has a stop-down lever so you can use stop-down metering. Usable exposure modes are Aperture-Priority auto and Manual.

- *When attaching the PB-6 to the N6006, set PB-6 in vertical position.*
- *Use of Double Cable Release AR-7 is recommended when using PB-6 with the N6006.*
- *PB-6 does not use the lens' electronic contacts. All functions related to those contacts are inoperable when using the PB-6.*



PB-6

Micro-Nikkor Lenses — AF Micro-Nikkor 60mm f/2.8, AF Micro-Nikkor 105mm f/2.8, Micro-Nikkor 55mm f/2.8, Micro-Nikkor 105mm f/2.8 and Micro-Nikkor 200mm f/4 IF

These specially designed lenses offer continuous focusing from infinity down to 1:1 (life size) with AF Micro-Nikkor lenses or down to 1/2x lifesize with other Micro-Nikkor lenses. The closest focusing distances are:

AF Micro-Nikkor 60mm f/2.8	0.219m (0.72 ft.)
AF Micro-Nikkor 105mm f/2.8	0.314m (1.0 ft.)
Micro-Nikkor 55mm f/2.8	0.25m (0.83 ft.)
Micro-Nikkor 105mm f/2.8	0.41m (1.34 ft.)
Micro-Nikkor 200mm f/4 IF	0.71m (2.84 ft.)

Micro-Nikkor Lenses

Note on Close-Up Photography

- In close-up photography, depth of field is generally shallow. Thus, you must stop lens aperture down as much as possible to get the greatest area of sharp focus.
- Image magnification is so high that even the slightest movement during shooting will cause a blurred image. To avoid this, use tripod with a cable release to activate the shutter.

VIEWING ACCESSORIES

Eyepiece correction lenses

To correct both near- and farsightedness, nine lenses are available from −5 to +3 diopter values. These values are derived from the dioptry of both the finder and the correction lens.

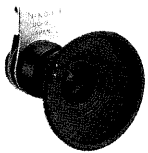
Eyepiece Magnifier DG-2

Provides 2x magnification of the central portion of the finder image with Eyepiece Adapter. Eyesight adjustment provided. Useful for critical focusing in close-up photography.

Nikon Eyepiece Adapter

Lets you attach the DG-2 to the eyepiece.

Eyepiece Correction Lenses



DG-2

Eyepiece Adapter

OTHER ACCESSORIES

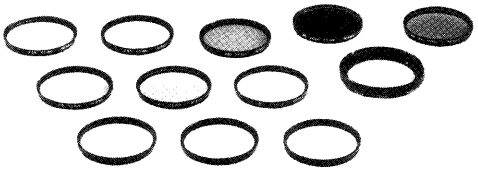
Lens Hoods

These are recommended to prevent stray light from entering the lens and causing ghost images and flare. Four types are available to match various Nikon/Nikkor lenses: snap-on, screw-in, telescopic (already incorporated into the lens), and slip-on.

Lens Hood

Filters

Nikon offers a wide selection of filters of various sizes and types to meet the needs of color and black-and-white photography. These filters work best with Nikon/Nikkor lenses. They are also useful for protecting the front of the lens, and their optical quality compliments any Nikkor optic.



Filters

Nikon Filters

Type			Filter designation	Filter factor		Screw-in type (mm)									Drop-in type (Series IX)	Bayonet-mount type
				Daylight	Tungsten light	39	52	62	72	77	82	95	122	160		
For Both Color and Black-and-White Film	Skylight		L1BC	1		●	●	●	●							●
	Ultraviolet		L37C	1		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
For Black-and-White Film	Ultraviolet		L39	1			●								●	
	Yellow	Light	Y44	1.5 (1/2)	1		●								●	
		Medium	Y48	1.7 (2/3)	1.2 (1/3)	●	●	●	●			●	●		●	●
		Deep	Y52	2 (1)	1.4 (1/2)	●	●								●	
	Orange		O56	3.5 (1-5/6)	2 (1)	●	●	●	●			●	●		●	●
	Red		R60	8 (3)	5 (2-1/3)	●	●	●	●			●	●		●	●
	Green	Light	X0	2 (1)	1.7 (2/3)		●									
		Deep	X1	5 (2-1/3)	3.5 (1-5/6)		●									
For Both Color and Black-and-White Film	Soft filters		No. 1	1			●	●	●							
			No. 2	1			●	●	●							
	Circular Polarizing		C-PL	2~4 (1~2)			●	●								
	Neutral Density		ND2X	2 (1)		●										
			ND4X	4 (2)		●	●		●							
			ND8X	8 (3)		●	●									
			ND400X	400 (8.6)			●									
For Color Film	Amber	Light	A2	1.2 (1/3)		●	●	●	●							●
		Deep	A12	2 (1)		●	●	●								
	Blue	Light	B2	1.2 (1/3)		●	●	●	●							●
		Medium	B8	1.6 (2/3)		●	●									
		Deep	B12	2.2 (1-1/6)		●	●	●								

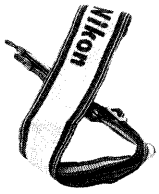
( ) indicates increase in f/stop.

- For lens protection the L37C is recommended.
- Do not use more than one filter at a time, or vignetting may occur. Be especially careful when using filters together with short focal-length lenses.
- When shooting a backlit subject or if there is a bright source in the frame, a ghost image is likely to result when using a filter. In this case, remove filter.
- When using a filter requiring exposure compensation such as the O56, R60, ND filter, etc., Matrix Meter performance is altered by the filter's affect on contrast; to get correct exposure, use Center-Weighted metering.
- When using R60 under tungsten light, increase the exposure value by one f/stop more than that indicated by the exposure meter.

Semi-Soft Camera Cases
Two types are available: the CF-45 for use with AF Zoom-Nikkor 28-70mm f/3.5-f/4.5 or smaller lens, and the CF-46 for AF Zoom-Nikkor 35-135mm f/3.5-f/4.5 or smaller lens.

Neckstraps
Webbed nylon neckstraps AN-4Y (yellow), AN-4B (black), and wider webbed nylon neckstraps AN-6Y (yellow), AN-6W (brown) are available.

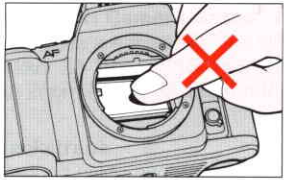
AN-4Y



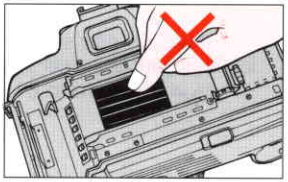
AN-6Y

MISCELLANEOUS

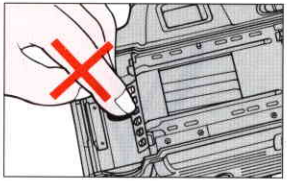
CAMERA CARE TIPS



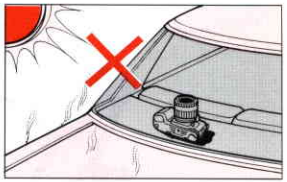
1. Never touch reflex mirror or focusing screen. Remove dust with a blower brush.



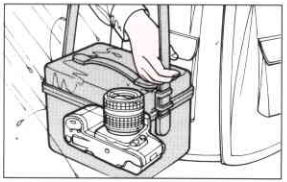
2. Never touch the shutter curtains.



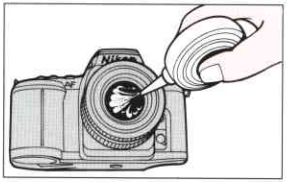
3. Never touch the DX contacts. Keep them clean with a blower brush.



4. Do not leave the camera in a hot place.



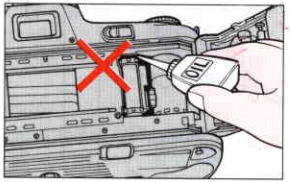
5. Keep the camera away from water or moisture. When using the camera near water, guard against splashes, especially salt water spray.



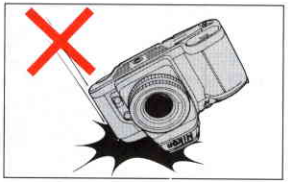
6. Clean glass surfaces, such as the lens with a blower brush; avoid using lens tissue as much as possible. To remove dirt and smudges, use soft lens tissue slightly moitened with lens cleaner. Wipe in a spiral motion from center to periphery being careful not to leave traces.

Caution! Be very careful with using a spray can-type blower. If the can comes into contact with the camera or lens, it could seriously damage the equipment. The can should be placed on a table and the lens should be passed through the air jet no closer than about 30cm (20 inches) from the air nozzle.
Never invert, shake or move the can when using it.

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

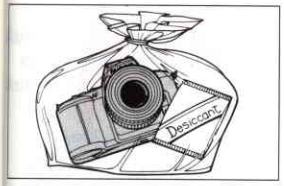


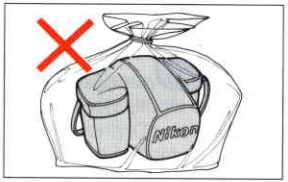
8. Do not lubricate the camera.



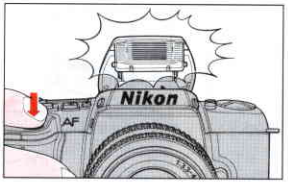
9. Make sure not to drop or bump the camera body/lens against a hard surface. Strong shock may cause malfunction.

10. If the camera malfunctions, take it immediately to an authorized Nikon dealer or service center.



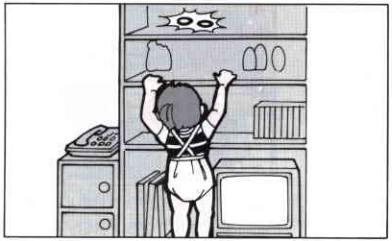


11. Store the camera in a cool, dry place away from naphthalene or camphor (moth repellents). In a humid environment, store the camera inside a vinyl bag with a desiccant to keep out dust, moisture and salt.
Note, however, that storing leather case in vinyl bag may cause the leather to deteriorate.

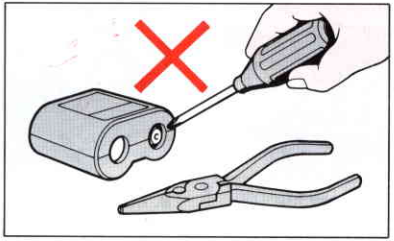


12. If camera has not been used for a long time, recycling time of the built-in flash may be longer. To maintain the flash condenser in peak condition, thereby enabling you to use the flash for many years, fire the flash a few times every month.

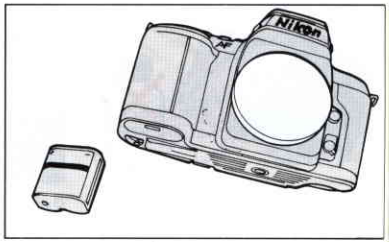
NOTES ON BATTERIES



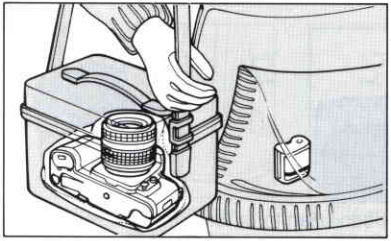
1. Keep batteries out of children's reach. If swallowed, call a doctor immediately.



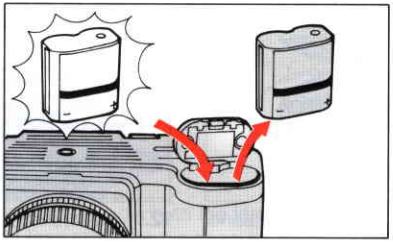
2. Never disassemble, short-circuit, heat or attempt to charge batteries.



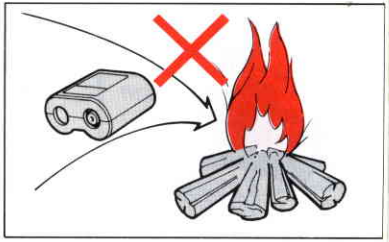
3. When not using camera for a long period, remove battery.



4. Battery power drains off in extremely low temperatures – make sure battery is new and keep camera body wrapped in something warm.



5. When replacing battery, be sure to use fresh battery.



6. Do not throw used batteries into a fire.

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	Nikkor lenses having CPU contacts, AI-S-type Nikkor lenses*, AI-Nikkor lenses* and AI-modified Nikkor lenses* **With limitation. See chart on page 82.*
Focus modes	Autofocus, and manual focus with electronic rangefinder
Autofocus mode	Focus-Priority Single autofocus and Focus-Priority Continuous 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 lock	Possible once a stationary subject is in focus in Focus-Priority Single autofocus; in Focus-Priority Continuous autofocus, focus can be locked by using AE-L/AF-L lever when AF-L function is set
Electronic Rangefinder	Available in manual focus mode with 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, Center-Weighted metering and Spot metering
Metering range	EV 0 to EV 19 (at ISO 100 with f/1.4 lens) for Matrix and Center-Weighted metering; EV 4 to EV 19 (at ISO 100) for Spot metering
Exposure meter	Activated by lightly pressing shutter release button; stays on for approx. 8 sec. after lifting finger from button
Exposure modes	Programmed auto (P_M, P), 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 increments 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 selected aperture
Manual exposure control	Both aperture and shutter speed are set manually
Exposure compensation	Possible using exposure compensation button within ±5EV range in 1/3EV steps
Auto exposure lock	Available by sliding the AE lock lever while the meter is on

Auto exposure bracketing	3 or 5 frames can be taken of the same subject using a variety of exposures (with compensation degree of 0.3, 0.7 or 1 EV between each frame)
Shutter	Electromagnetically controlled vertical-travel focal-plane shutter
Shutter release	Electromagnetic type
Shutter speeds	Lithium niobate oscillator-controlled speeds from 1/2000 to 30 sec.; stepless in Programmed auto and Aperture-Priority auto exposure modes; one EV steps in Shutter-Priority auto and Manual exposure modes; Electromagnetically controlled long exposure at B setting
Viewfinder	Fixed eyelevel pentaprism high-eyepoint type; 0.75X magnification with 50mm lens at infinity; 92% frame coverage
Eyepoint	Approx. 18mm
Eyepiece cover	Model DK-5 (provided) prevents stray light from entering viewfinder
Focusing screen	Fixed Nikon advanced B-type BriteView screen with central focus brackets for autofocus operation
Film speed range	ISO 25 to ISO 5000 for DX-coded film; ISO 6 to ISO 6400 for manual setting
Film speed setting	Auto for DX-coded films and manual setting available
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; can cancel at any time
Reflex mirror	Automatic, instant-return type
Flash sync control	Normal sync, slow sync and rear-curtain sync provided
Built-in TTL flash	Guide number: 13 (at ISO 100, 20°C and meters); angle of coverage: 28mm lens or longer; TTL auto flash including automatic balanced Fill-Flash is possible
Flash synchronization	In Programmed auto or Aperture-Priority auto shutter operates 1/125 to 1/60 sec. {or 1/(focal length) in use at lens focal length less than 60mm} in normal sync or 1/125 to 30 sec. in slow sync; in Shutter-Priority auto or Manual exposure mode, shutter fires at speed set, and when set from 1/250 to 1/2000 sec., shutter is automatically set to 1/125 sec.
Automatic Balanced Fill-Flash	Possible with built-in TTL flash or Nikon dedicated Speedlights such as SB-24, SB-23, SB-22, SB-20, SB-18 and SB-16B

Manual flash light output compensation Can be controlled from +1EV to –3EV in 1/3 step increments

Flash ready-light Without flash: Blinks when using flash is recommended (with scene brightness darker than EV10 at ISO 100 or scene brightness of EV10 or higher at ISO 100 where the center portion is darker than other areas by more than 1EV)
With flash: Lights up when built-in TTL flash or Nikon dedicated Speedlight is ready to fire or blinks to warn of insufficient light for correct exposure

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

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 C_H (Continuous High) or C_L (Continuous Low) shooting mode, shots are taken as long as shutter release button is depressed; in C_H mode, shooting speed is approx. 2.0fps, and in C_L, approx. 1.2fps

Frame counter Additive type; counts back while film is rewinding

Number of 36-exposure film rolls per fresh battery*
With AF Zoom-Nikkor 35-70mm f/3.3-f/4.5

	at 20°C (68°F)	at –10°C (14°F)
Without flash	approx. 75	approx. 22
With 50% flash	approx. 16	approx. 3

With AF Zoom-Nikkor 35-80mm f/4-f/5.6 D

	at 20°C (68°F)	at –10°C (14°F)
Without flash	approx. 60	approx. 29
With 50% flash	approx. 17	approx. 3

**For Focus-Priority Continuous autofocus operation with the lens covering the full range from infinity (∞) to the closest distance and back to infinity (∞) before each shot, at 1/125 sec. or faster shutter speed in C_H film advance mode.*

Note: Frequent use of the flash, or of exposure meter, AF motor, etc. (activated by lightly pressing the shutter release button) may weaken the battery faster than indicated above.

Film rewind Automatically rewinds by sliding film rewind lever while pressing film rewind button; approx. 26 sec. per 36-exposure film roll or 19 sec. per 24-exposure film roll; stops automatically when film is rewound

Camera back Hinged back; unchangeable

Power source 6V lithium battery pack (Duracell DL-223A/CR-P2 type)

Checking battery power	Battery power is sufficient if shutter speed and aperture indications appear on the LCD panel and viewfinder by turning camera on or by lightly pressing shutter release button, and remain on for approx. 8 sec. after finger is removed from the button; battery power is insufficient if these indications turn off immediately after finger is removed from the button; if LCD blinks and shutter does not operate, batteries are exhausted or improperly loaded
Dimensions (WxHxD)	154.5 x 100 x 66.5mm or 6.1 x 4.0 x 2.6 in.
Weight	Approx. 650g or 23.0 oz. (without battery pack)

All specifications apply when using fresh lithium battery pack (CR-P2) at normal temperature (20°C or 68°F).
Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.

AF illuminator
When existing light is below a certain level and the camera is set for autofocus mode, the SB-24/SB-23/SB-22/SB-20's AF illuminator turns on automatically and provides enough subject contrast to enable for the N6006's autofocus system to function as though it were daytime.

Balanced fill-flash operation
A method of flash photography which keeps flash brightness in balance with the ambient light. The N6006 provides automatic balanced fill-flash operation with Nikon-dedicated TTL controlled Speedlights.

Center-Weighted metering
An SLR light meter, invented by Nikon, which concentrates its sensitivity on the center portion of the camera's viewing areas.

CPU
Central Processing Unit. The electronic component which controls equipment functions.
AF Nikkor and AI-P-Nikkor lenses have a built-in CPU.

Depth of field
The zone of acceptable sharpness in front of and behind the subject on which the lens is focused.

DX code
Film information code printed on the film cartridge. The N6006, set at auto film speed setting mode, automatically senses the film speed (ISO 25 to 5000) of DX-coded film the instant it is loaded.

EV
Exposure Value. A number representing the available combinations of shutter speed and aperture that give the same exposure effect when the scene brightness and ISO remain the same.
At ISO 100, the combination of a one-second shutter speed and an aperture of f/1.4 is defined as EV1.
The camera's meter may be used only within EV range of the exposure meter. For example, with the N6006, exposure metering range is from EV0-EV19 at ISO 100 with f/1.4 lens.

Exposure compensation
Exposure compensation for available light is performed by changing shutter speed and/or aperture via auto exposure lock lever, exposure compensation button or auto exposure bracketing.
In flash photography with a Nikon dedicated TTL Speedlight, exposure compensation is also performed by varying the amount of flash light output.
Exposure compensation made on camera affects both foreground subject and background while varying flash output amount affects only foreground.

Exposure control
Programmed auto: Camera controls both shutter speed and aperture for correct exposure.

Shutter-priority auto: User selects shutter speed and camera chooses aperture for correct exposure.

Aperture-priority auto: User selects aperture and camera chooses shutter speed for correct exposure.

Manual: User select both shutter speed and aperture with the meter's recommendations for correct exposure.

Fill-flash
A method of flash photography which combines flash illumination and ambient light, but does not necessarily attempt to balance the two types of illumination.

Flash synchronization
The flash is timed to fire coincident with the operation of the camera's shutter. There are two types of synchronization: Normal Sync which fires the flash at the start of the exposure, and Rear Sync which fires the flash at the end of the exposure.

f-number
Number which indicates brightness of film plane image. Increasing/decreasing f-number is opening/stopping down lens aperture. The f-number series is equivalent to 1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16, 22, 32, etc. Changing one step to the next larger number (i.e., from f/11 to f/16) decreases image brightness by 1/2; moving to nearest lower number doubles the brightness.

Guide number
The number given to a flash bulb or electronic flash unit to indicate its power. A guide number may be quoted in meters or feet, and depends on the speed of the film being used. Guide numbers quoted assuming a relatively efficient reflector surrounds the flash source, e.g., an average-sized room.

ISO film speed
The international standard for representing film sensitivity (speed with which it reacts to light). The higher the number, the greater the sensitivity, and vice versa. A film speed of ISO 200 is twice as fast as ISO 100, and half the speed of ISO 400 film.

LCD
Liquid Crystal Display. For the N6006, used on the panel on top of camera body and inside viewfinder.

Manual flash
Flash output is fixed in manual flash mode, while flash output power varies according to selected aperture in auto flash mode. Some Speedlights including SB-20 and SB-24 provide selectable manual output (full, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, etc.) and some provide full output only.

Matrix metering system
An advanced camera light metering system using a multi-segment sensor and computer; available in Nikon SLR models F-601/N6006, F-601M/N6000, F4 and F-801/N8008. A basic version is used with the Nikon F401/N4004 and F401s/N4004s models. Matrix metering is an exclusive Nikon feature.

Non-TTL auto flash
A sensor measures illumination without viewing through camera's lens.

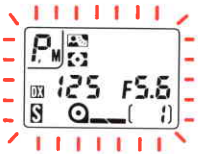
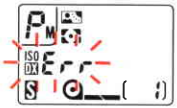
SLR
Single-Lens Reflex. A type of camera in which you look through the camera's lens as you view through the camera finder. Other camera functions, such as light metering and flash control, also operate through the camera's lens.

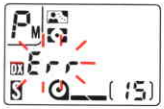
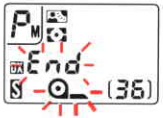
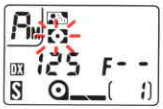
Spot metering
Sensitivity is concentrated on the approx. 3.5mm-diameter circle in the center of the camera's viewing area. Effective when precise measurement of a special portion of the subject is required.

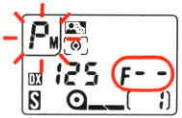
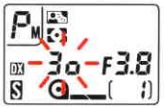
TTL
Through-The-Lens. Most SLR cameras have built-in meters which measure light after it has passed through the lens, a feature that enables exposure readings to be taken from the actual image about to be recorded on film, whatever the lens' angle of view and regardless of whether a filter is used.

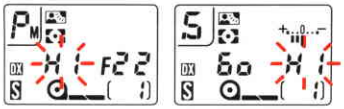
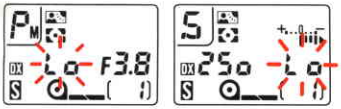
TTL auto flash
The camera's light sensor measures flash light, as reflected by the subject on the film and shuts off the flash when measurement indicates correct exposure. Because the sensor that controls the flash receives light through the lens, TTL auto flash can be used for bounce photography, fill-in flash, multiple flash photography, etc. An additional advantage of TTL auto flash is that you can use a wide range of aperture settings, while ensuring correct exposure.

WARNING INDICATIONS

LCD panel/Viewfinder	Shutter	Cause and remedy
 All indicators shown blink	Locks	Battery power is insufficient. Replace with a fresh battery pack.
 **Err, ISO** and **DX** marks blink	Locks	Non-DX-coded film or film with an unacceptable DX code is loaded. Set manually to the correct setting.
 **Err** blinks during film advance	Locks	Camera detects a malfunction. Slide power switch to OFF, and set to ON again, then fully depress the shutter release button and confirm that **Err** disappears.

LCD panel/Viewfinder	Shutter	Cause and remedy
 **Err** blinks when you press film rewind button to rewind film	Locks	Camera detects a malfunction. Remove your finger from the button, then try to rewind film again.
 **Err** blinks when built-in TTL flash is up.	Locks	Battery power may be insufficient. Check battery power, and if necessary, replace battery with a new one.
 **End** and ⊙ blink	Locks	Film reaches end of roll. Rewind film.
 ⊡ blinks	Can be released	You set Matrix metering though a lens without CPU is attached. Metering system is automatically set to Center-Weighted metering.

LCD panel/Viewfinder	Shutter	Cause and remedy
 ● blinks	Depends on focus mode selector. Locks at S/C_F or can be released at M.	Autofocus is impossible with the subject. Set focus mode selector to M and focus manually using clear matte field.
 **P_M**, **P** or **S** blink and **F--** appears	Can be released	You set programmed auto or shutter-priority auto exposure mode though a lens without CPU is attached. Exposure mode is automatically set to aperture-priority auto.
 Shutter speed indicator blinks in programmed auto or aperture-priority auto exposure mode	Can be released	Automatically selected shutter speed is 1/(focal length) or slower and picture blur may occur. Use a tripod to avoid camera shake, or use built-in TTL flash or Nikon Speedlight.

LCD panel/Viewfinder	Shutter	Cause and remedy
 **HI** blinks in auto exposure mode	Can be released	Overexposure may occur.
 **Lo** blinks in auto exposure mode	Can be released	Underexposure may occur.
 **FEE** blinks in programmed auto or shutter-priority auto exposure mode	Locks	Lens is not set to smallest aperture setting. Set lens to smallest aperture.
 Ready-light blinks.	Can be released	Use built-in TTL flash.

In certain cases, due to static electricity or poorly loaded battery, the N6006's microcomputer may turn the camera off, even with fresh, properly installed battery. For the same reason, film may not advance properly. In each of these cases, to resume operation, simply turn the power OFF and turn ON again, or remove battery and install again.

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

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device in accordance with the specifications set forth in Part 15 of the FCC Rules. If this equipment does cause interference to radio or television reception which can be determined by turning the equipment on and off, use the equipment in another location and/or utilize an electrical outlet different from that used by the receiver.