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About Metering Systems and Exposure

Metering systems and exposure are important factors for taking pictures. Knowing the characteristics of each factor helps you widen your photographic expression.

■ Metering Systems

As the proper combination of shutter speed and aperture for correct exposure is determined according to subject brightness and film sensitivity, measuring subject brightness is very important.

In general, brightness inside the viewfinder is not uniform. The N65/N65QD provides two metering systems: **Matrix Metering** (page 28) and **Center-Weighted Metering** (page 58). With **Matrix Metering**, data on scene brightness is detected by the six-segment Matrix sensor. With **Center-Weighted Metering**, most of the meter's sensitivity is concentrated on the 12mm-diameter center circle in the viewfinder. With the N65/N65QD, **Matrix Metering** is automatically selected when the exposure mode is set to other than Manual and **Center-Weighted Metering** is selected with Manual exposure mode.

Using D- or G-type Nikkor lenses, the N65/N65QD camera performs **3D Matrix Metering** by adding distance information to determine correct exposure.

■ Exposure

Light from the subject passes through the lens and exposes the film. Light reaching the film is controlled by the shutter speed and aperture. The proper combination of shutter speed and aperture for subject brightness and film sensitivity results in the correct exposure.

The N65/N65QD's AUTO mode (page 51), Auto-Multi Program (page 52) and Vari-Program (page 36) automatically control shutter speed and aperture. In Shutter-Priority Auto exposure mode (page 54), you can manually set shutter speed and the camera automatically sets the proper aperture. In Aperture-Priority Auto exposure mode (page 56), you can manually set aperture and the camera automatically sets the proper shutter speed. In Manual exposure mode (page 58), you manually set both shutter speed and aperture.





DETAILED OPERATION



This section features detailed descriptions of camera functions and advanced operations.

- Focus mode
- Focus area
- AF-Assist Illuminator
- Focus lock
- Shooting in each exposure mode
- Exposure Compensation
- Auto Exposure Bracketing
- Multiple Exposure
- Film rewind
- Diopter adjustment/Viewfinder accessories
- Depth-of-field preview
- Remote control operation (optional)
- Available mode combinations

Focus Mode

Two focus modes, autofocus using the Auto-Servo AF (Single Servo AF and Continuous Servo AF) and Manual focus, are available with this camera.

■ Autofocus



- With the focus mode selector set to **AF**, lightly pressing the shutter release button automatically focuses the camera on the subject at the focus area (page 46) and causes ● to appear in the viewfinder.

■ Auto-Servo AF

Camera automatically chooses Single Servo AF or Continuous Servo AF operation according to the subject status, i.e. stationary or moving (including directional information).

• Single Servo AF

The shutter can be released when the focus indicator ● appears in the viewfinder. Once focused on a subject, keeping the shutter release button lightly pressed locks focus (Focus Lock, page 50). However, if the subject starts moving, Focus Lock is deactivated, and the focus mode automatically switches to Continuous Servo AF.

• Continuous Servo AF

Continuous Servo AF is automatically activated when the subject is moving. The shutter can be released when the focus indicator ● appears in the viewfinder; however, focus is not locked and the camera continues to focus on the subject until shutter release. With a moving subject, Focus Tracking (page 104) is activated and the camera continuously focuses on the subject. Also, N65/N65QD will continue to focus firmly on a main subject with Lock-On™.

- When Sports Continuous mode is selected, Continuous Servo AF is automatically activated and the camera continuously focuses on the subject.

About Lock-On™

Lock-On™ Autofocus keeps focus firmly on a main subject even if some other object momentarily blocks it in the viewfinder.

■ Manual focus



- Set the focus mode selector to **M**. Look through the viewfinder and rotate the lens focusing ring until the image appears sharp on the clear matte field in the viewfinder. The shutter can be released whether or not the subject is in focus and regardless of the focus indicator status.

Use Manual focus in situations where autofocus may not work as expected (page 27) or lens other than AF Nikkor (page 89) is attached.

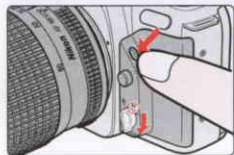
Manual focus using Electronic Rangefinder

Set the focus mode selector to **M**. The focus can be confirmed with ● indication in the viewfinder. The Electronic Rangefinder works with most Nikkor lenses (including AF Nikkors when operated manually) having a maximum aperture of f/5.6 or faster.

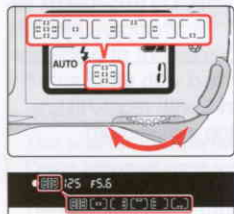
Lightly press the shutter release button and while the meter is on, rotate the lens focusing ring until ● appears in the viewfinder. The shutter can be released anytime. The Electronic Rangefinder can be activated with any of five focus brackets selected as the focus area (page 46).

Focus Area

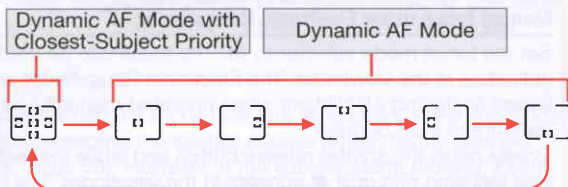
This camera's five focus areas cover a wide frame area, and you can select among them, depending on the subject's position in the frame or your desired composition. When the focus mode is set to **AF** (autofocus, page 44), you can select either **Dynamic AF Mode with Closest-Subject Priority**, where the camera automatically selects the focus area, or **Dynamic AF Mode**, where you select the desired focus area.



Set the focus mode selector to **AF** (autofocus) and rotate the Command Dial while pressing the focus area button to select focus area.



- Rotating the Command Dial while pressing the focus area button changes the display as follows:



- Confirm selected focus area in the LCD panel and viewfinder.

• Dynamic AF Mode with Closest-Subject Priority

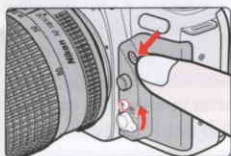
Dynamic AF Mode with Closest-Subject Priority automatically maintains focus on the subject located closest to any of five focus areas and focus is locked once it is achieved. If the subject moves from the selected focus area before focus lock, the camera automatically focuses on the subject determining the data from the other focus areas. When **AUTO** mode or Vari-Program (except Close-Up mode) is selected, Dynamic AF Mode with Closest-Subject Priority is automatically selected.

• Dynamic AF Mode

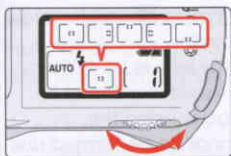
Focus is obtained at the selected focus area and focusing is locked (as long as the shutter release button is lightly pressed) once it is achieved. If the subject moves from the selected focus area before focus lock, the camera automatically focuses on the subject determining the data from the other focus areas. When Close-Up mode is selected, Dynamic AF Mode and center focus area are automatically selected.

■ When focus mode is set to Manual

Single Area Mode is automatically selected when the focus mode selector is set to **M** (manual, page 45).



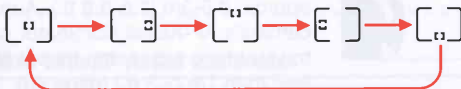
Set the focus mode selector to **M** (manual) and rotate the Command Dial while pressing the focus area button to select focus area.



• Single Area Mode

Focus is obtained only at the selected focus area when using the manual focus with Electronic Rangefinder (page 45).

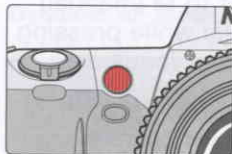
- Rotating the Command Dial while pressing the focus area button changes the display as follows:





- Confirm selected focus area in the LCD panel and viewfinder.

AF-Assist Illuminator

When the subject is dark and the shutter release button is pressed lightly, the camera's AF-Assist Illuminator automatically turns on and enables autofocus operation in a dark environment.

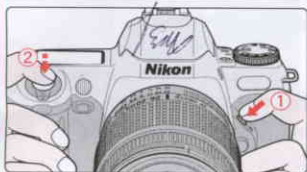


- AF-Assist Illuminator automatically turns on in the following situations:
Focus mode is autofocus, AF Nikkor lens is used, subject is dark and center focus area is selected or Dynamic AF Mode with Closest-Subject Priority is activated.
- AF-Assist Illuminator does not turn on in  Landscape mode or  Sports Continuous mode.
- Focal length of the usable AF Nikkor lens is 24-200mm and the distance range of the AF-Assist Illuminator is approx. 0.5-3m (1.6-9.8 ft.). Autofocus using the camera's AF-Assist Illuminator cannot be performed due to vignetting with some lenses at a shooting distance less than 1m (3.3 ft.) (page 49).
- When the optional Speedlight SB-28/28DX, SB-27, SB-26, SB-25 or SB-24 is attached and the conditions for the AF-Assist Illumination are met, the AF-Assist Illuminator of the optional Speedlight automatically turns on. With other optional Speedlights, the camera's Illuminator turns on (page 92).

NOTE: Continuous use of the AF-Assist Illuminator

When the AF-Assist Illuminator is used continuously, illumination is limited temporarily to protect the firing tube. The illumination restarts after a few moments. Also, when the AF-Assist Illuminator is used repeatedly in a short period of time, be careful not to touch the AF-Assist Illuminator lamp because it may become hot.

Canceling AF-Assist Illuminator



AF-Assist Illuminator automatically turns on in the conditions mentioned on the previous page. To cancel AF-Assist Illuminator (i.e., when the subject feels the illumination is too bright), lightly press the shutter release button while pressing the AF-Assist Illuminator cancel button. However, the correct focus may not be achieved without AF-Assist Illuminator.

■ Lenses incompatible with AF-Assist Illuminator

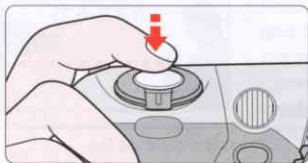
Autofocus using the camera's AF-Assist Illuminator cannot be performed due to vignetting with the following lenses.

NOTE: Lenses incompatible with AF-Assist Illuminator


- Lens with autofocus using the camera's AF-Assist Illuminator cannot be performed due to vignetting at a shooting distance less than 1m (3.3 ft.).
 - AF Micro 200mm f/4 IF-ED
 - AF-S 17-35mm f/2.8 IF-ED
 - AF 18-35mm f/3.5-4.5 ED
 - AF 20-35mm f/2.8 IF
 - AF 24-85mm f/2.8-4
 - AF 24-120mm f/3.5-5.6 IF
 - AF Micro 70-180mm f/4.5-5.6 ED
- Lens with autofocus using the camera's AF-Assist Illuminator cannot be performed due to vignetting at a shooting distance less than 1.5m (4.9 ft.).
 - AF-S 28-70mm f/2.8 IF-ED at 70mm (usable at approx. 1m [3.3 ft.] or longer at wideangle)
- Lens with autofocus using the camera's AF-Assist Illuminator cannot be performed due to vignetting.
 - AF-S 80-200mm f/2.8 IF-ED
 - AF 80-200mm f/2.8 ED
 - AF VR 80-400mm f/4.5-5.6 ED

Focus Lock

Focus lock is useful in autofocus shooting when you want to capture a subject that's framed outside of the N65/N65QD's five focus areas, and in situations where autofocus may not work as expected (page 27).



1 Position the focus area on the subject and lightly press the shutter release button. (For example, when center focus is selected.)

- appears when the subject is in focus and the focus is locked as long as the shutter release button is kept lightly pressed.
- Focus lock cannot be used in  Sports Continuous mode.
- Focus is not locked with a moving subject. To lock focus on a stationary subject which has been moving, remove your finger from the shutter release button and lightly press the shutter release button again.



2 Confirm focus indicator ●●, compose while lightly pressing the shutter release button and shoot.

- After you have locked focus, do not change the camera-to-subject distance. If you keep the shutter release button lightly pressed after releasing the shutter, the shutter can be released repeatedly with the same focusing.


Shooting in Each Exposure Mode



AUTO


: AUTO mode

The simplest exposure mode with this camera. The camera automatically controls exposure. When the subject is dark or backlit, the built-in Speedlight automatically pops up to fire. Recommended for beginner SLR camera users.


-  (AUTO mode) can only be used with a CPU Nikkor lens such as D- or G-type Nikkor (page 88).



1 Set the exposure mode dial to .

- With exposure mode set to , other modes are set as follows:
 - AF Area Mode: Dynamic AF Mode with Closest-Subject Priority (page 46)
 - Metering system: Matrix (page 28)
 - Flash sync mode: Front-Curtain sync (Normal Sync) (page 78)

Check point

In , Flexible Program, Exposure Compensation, Auto Exposure Bracketing, Multiple Exposure, Slow Sync flash, Red-Eye Reduction with Slow Sync flash and Rear-Curtain Sync flash cannot be used.

NOTE: Minimum aperture with CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type)

Always set the aperture ring of a CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type) to its minimum (largest f-number). When the lens is not set to its minimum aperture setting, **FE** blinks in the LCD panel and viewfinder, and the shutter locks.



2 Compose picture, confirm focus indicator ● and shoot.

- When the subject is dark or backlit, the built-in Speedlight automatically pops up and fires (page 34).
- See page 99 if any warning indication appears in the LCD panel or viewfinder.



P: Auto-Multi Program

The camera automatically controls exposure to achieve correct exposure in any shooting situation. For more complex shooting, use Flexible Program (page 53), Exposure Compensation (page 61) or Auto Exposure Bracketing (page 62).

- **P** (Auto-Multi Program) can only be used with a CPU Nikkor lens such as D- or G-type Nikkor (page 88).



1 Set the exposure mode dial to P.

NOTE: Minimum aperture with CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type)

Always set the aperture ring of a CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type) to its minimum (largest f-number). When the lens is not set to its minimum aperture setting, **fEE** blinks in the LCD panel and viewfinder, and the shutter locks.

Difference between (AUTO mode) and P (Auto-Multi Program)

Although exposure controls are the same, with Auto-Multi Program, you can select functions such as Flexible Program (page 53), Exposure Compensation (page 61), Auto Exposure Bracketing (page 62), Multiple Exposure (page 64), Slow Sync (page 78) or Rear-Curtain Sync (page 78) flash for more flexible shooting. In Auto-Multi Program, however, the built-in Speedlight does not pop up automatically.



2 Compose picture, confirm focus indicator ● and shoot.

- When the subject is too dark or too bright, one of the following warning indications will appear in the viewfinder and LCD panel.
 - **H i**: Use ND filter.
 - **L o**: Use Speedlight.
- If the subject is too dark or backlit, the flash recommended indication **⚡** blinks in the viewfinder when you lightly press the shutter release button. Use the Speedlight (page 80/92).

Flexible Program



By rotating Command Dial in Auto-Multi Program, you can change the combination of shutter speed and aperture while maintaining correct exposure. With this function, you can shoot in Auto-Multi Program as though shooting in Shutter-Priority Auto or Aperture-Priority Auto. To cancel the Flexible Program,

either change the exposure mode, turn off the power switch, or use the built-in Speedlight (page 80).



Fast shutter speed 1/500 sec.



Slow shutter speed 1/30 sec.

S: Shutter-Priority Auto

Enables you to manually set the desired shutter speed (30-1/2000 sec.); the camera automatically selects the proper aperture to provide correct exposure. With high shutter speeds, you can freeze the motion of a fast-moving subject; with slower speeds, you can create a motion effect.

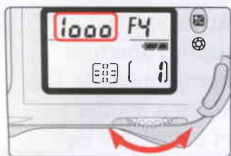
- **S** (Shutter-Priority Auto) can only be used with a CPU Nikkor lens such as D- or G-type Nikkor (page 88).



1 Set the exposure mode dial to S.

NOTE: Minimum aperture with CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type)

Always set the aperture ring of a CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type) to its minimum (largest f-number). When the lens is not set to its minimum aperture setting, **FE** blinks in the LCD panel and viewfinder, and the shutter locks.



2 Set the shutter speed (30-1/2000 sec.) with the Command Dial.



3 Compose picture, confirm focus indicator ● and shoot.

- When the subject is too dark or too bright, one of the following warning indications will appear in the viewfinder and LCD panel. (Over or underexposure value is indicated with the electronic analog exposure display in the viewfinder.)
 - **H i**: Select higher shutter speed. If the warning indication still remains on, use an ND filter.
 - **L o**: Select slower shutter speed. If the warning indication still remains on, use the Speedlight.
- If the subject is too dark or backlit, the flash recommended indication **⚡** blinks in the viewfinder when you lightly press the shutter release button. Use the Speedlight (page 80/92).

Check point

- If **--** (Long Time exposure) is selected in Manual exposure mode and the exposure mode is changed to Shutter-Priority Auto without canceling **--**, **--** blinks and the shutter locks. To shoot in Shutter-Priority Auto exposure mode, select shutter speed other than **--** by rotating the Command Dial.



Small aperture f/22



Large aperture f/2.8

A: Aperture-Priority Auto

Enables you to set the desired aperture (lens' minimum to maximum) manually. The camera automatically selects a shutter speed suitable for correct exposure. By varying the aperture, and thus controlling the depth of field (page 74), you can sharpen the background and foreground, or blur the background. In flash photography, varying the aperture changes the flash shooting distance (page 84).

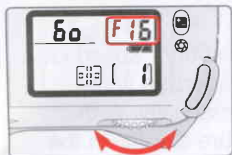
- **A** (Aperture-Priority Auto) can only be used with a CPU Nikkor lens such as D- or G-type Nikkor (page 88).



1 Set the exposure mode dial to **A**.

NOTE: Minimum aperture with CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type)

Always set the aperture ring of a CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type) to its minimum (largest f-number). When the lens is not set to its minimum aperture setting, **FE** blinks in the LCD panel and viewfinder, and the shutter locks.



2 Set the aperture (lens' minimum to maximum) by rotating the Command Dial.



3 Compose picture, confirm focus indicator ● and shoot.

- When the subject is too dark or too bright, one of the following warning indications will appear in the viewfinder and LCD panel. (Over or underexposure value is indicated with the electronic analog exposure display in the viewfinder.)
 - **H i**: Select smaller aperture (larger f-number). If the warning indication remains on, use an ND filter.
 - **L o**: Select larger aperture (smaller f-number). If the warning indication remains on, use the Speedlight.
- If the subject is too dark or backlit, the flash recommended indication **⚡** blinks in the viewfinder when you lightly press the shutter release button. Use the Speedlight (page 80/92).

Shooting in Each Exposure Mode—continued



M: Manual

Enables you to set both shutter speed (30 sec. - 1/2000 sec.) and aperture (lens' minimum to maximum) manually. With electronic analog exposure display in the viewfinder, you can produce various creative effects by adjusting the exposure. Long Time exposure (Time) can be set in Manual exposure mode.

- Non-CPU lenses (page 90) can only be used in Manual exposure mode.

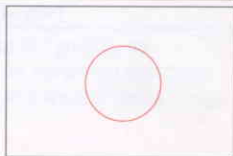


1 Set the exposure mode dial to M.

- Metering system automatically switches to **Center-Weighted** from Matrix in Manual exposure mode.
- When a non-CPU Nikkor lens is attached, F-- appears in the LCD panel and viewfinder. Set/confirm aperture with the lens aperture ring. Camera's exposure meter cannot be used. See page 90 for details.

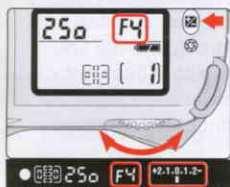
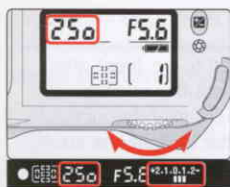
Center-Weighted Metering

Center-Weighted Metering places special emphasis on brightness within the 12mm-diameter circle in the viewfinder and is thus useful for basing exposure on a specific area of the scene.



NOTE: Minimum aperture with CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type)

Always set the aperture ring of a CPU Nikkor lens (except G-type) to its minimum (largest f-number). When the lens is not set to its minimum aperture setting, FEE blinks in the LCD panel and viewfinder, and the shutter locks.



2 Set the shutter speed and aperture while checking the electronic analog exposure display in the viewfinder.

- Set the shutter speed (- - and 30-1/2000 sec.) by rotating the Command Dial and aperture (minimum to maximum) by rotating the Command Dial while pressing the aperture button.
- The electronic analog display in the viewfinder indicates the difference between the selected exposure (shutter speed and aperture) and the correct exposure. The electronic analog exposure display blinks when the subject brightness is beyond the camera's exposure range. (Electronic analog exposure display is not available with Long Time exposure.)

The following examples show electronic analog exposure display indications:



Correct exposure



-1/2 EV



Over +2 EV



3 Compose picture, focus and shoot.

- If the subject is too dark or backlit, the flash recommended indication blinks in the viewfinder when you lightly press the shutter release button. Use the Speedlight (page 80/92).
- The Exposure Compensation cannot be set in Manual exposure mode.

Long Time (Time) Exposure

Rotate the Command dial to set the shutter speed indication to -- (next after 30 sec.) to set Long Time (Time) exposure. Depressing the shutter release button once opens the shutter and the self-timer lamp flickers slightly once every 2 sec. during Long Time (Time) exposure. -- and other indications such as aperture are displayed in the LCD panel, but all the indications turn off in the viewfinder. Lightly press the shutter release button again to close the shutter. This function is useful for shooting nighttime scenes or stars. Camera shake can be reduced by using the Self-Timer (page 40), Remote Control (page 69) and tripod. Continuous exposure is possible for approx. 4 hours with a fresh set of batteries. Note that continuous exposure time is reduced when shooting in low temperatures, and Auto Exposure Bracketing (page 62) cannot be performed during Long Time (Time) exposure.

Exposure Compensation

To modify exposure control (i.e. from the ISO standard), use the Exposure Compensation function. This can be useful when intentionally achieving under or overexposure to obtain a specific photographic effect.



Electronic analog exposure display






-0.5 EV compensation





+2 EV compensation

1 Set Exposure Compensation by rotating the Command Dial while pressing the button until the desired compensation value appears (-2 EV to +2 EV in 1/2 steps).


- When the Exposure Compensation is set,  appears in the LCD panel and viewfinder. The compensation value can be checked by pressing the  button. The electronic analog exposure display also appears as illustrated in the viewfinder when the  button is pressed.
- Normally, you should compensate exposure to the + side when the background is brighter than your main subject, or to the - side when the background is darker.

Exposure mode with Exposure Compensation

Exposure Compensation can be set in **P** (Auto-Multi Program), **S** (Shutter-Priority Auto), **A** (Aperture-Priority Auto) and Vari-Program. Once the Exposure Compensation is set in each **P**, **S** or **A** exposure mode, compensation remains in that exposure mode. Changing the exposure mode to **M**,  **AUTO** or Vari-Program temporarily cancels the compensation. Exposure Compensation set in Vari-Program is canceled when exposure mode is changed. The Exposure Compensation cannot be set in  **AUTO** or **M** exposure mode.

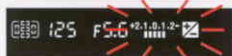
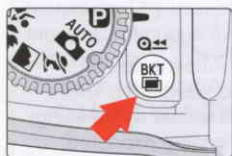



2 Compose picture, confirm focus indicator and shoot.

- To cancel Exposure Compensation, rotate the Command Dial while pressing the  button to reset the compensation value to 0.0. Or, with compensation set in Vari-Program, change the exposure mode. (Turning the power switch off does not cancel the Exposure Compensation.)





Auto Exposure Bracketing ■ ■ ■

Auto Exposure Bracketing allows you to shoot in selected compensated EV values (maximum of ± 2 EV) shifting from the automatically set proper exposure (or selected exposure in Manual exposure mode) for three shots each time the shutter is released. For example, this is useful in selecting one shot out of several shots with bracketed exposures after processing the film, when the subject has pronounced contrast in shooting with color slide film and where the latitude of the proper exposure is minimal.



- 1 Rotate the Command Dial while pressing the Auto Exposure Bracketing  button to set desired bracketing value (within ± 2 EV without combining exposure compensation). The display changes as follows:



- When the bracketing value is set (and while the exposure meter is on),  appears and  blinks in the LCD panel, and  and electronic analog exposure display blink in the viewfinder. Bracketing value can be confirmed by pressing the  button.
- Shutter speed and aperture in Auto-Multi Program, aperture in Shutter-Priority Auto and shutter speed in Aperture-Priority Auto and Manual exposure mode are bracketed.
- In any of the exposure modes, Flash Exposure Bracketing and Auto Exposure Bracketing are simultaneously performed when a Speedlight is used.

■ Compensated EV value and bracketing order

Compensated EV value	Electronic analog exposure display	Bracketing order
0.5	+2.1-0.1-2- ■■■	0, -0.5, +0.5
1.0	+2.1-0.1-2- ■■■■	0, -1.0, +1.0
1.5	+2.1-0.1-2- ■■■■■	0, -1.5, +1.5
2.0	+2.1-0.1-2- ■■■■■■	0, -2.0, +2.0



Electronic analog exposure display

First shot



Second shot



Third shot



2 Compose picture, confirm focus indicator ● and shoot.

- Each time the shutter release button is depressed, correct EV, under EV, and over EV exposure are performed in that order while the blinking electronic analog exposure display shows the correct, under, then overexposure. Compensated shutter speed and aperture values are displayed during shooting.
- If the Exposure Compensation function (page 61) is also set, bracketing will be combined with the Exposure Compensation values. It is useful to perform Bracketing with a compensated value of over +2 EV or under -2 EV.
- If the end of the film roll is reached during bracketing, the remaining shots can be taken after new film has been loaded. Also, if you turn the power switch off during bracketing, the remaining shots can be taken after the power is turned back on.

3 Auto Exposure Bracketing is completed and automatically canceled when the third shot is taken.

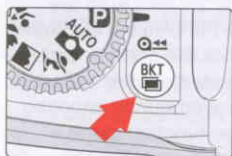
- and in the LCD panel and and the electronic analog exposure display in the viewfinder disappear when the bracketing is completed.
- To cancel the bracketing, rotate the Command Dial while pressing the button so the display disappears from the LCD panel. Bracketing is not canceled by turning the power switch off.



Check points

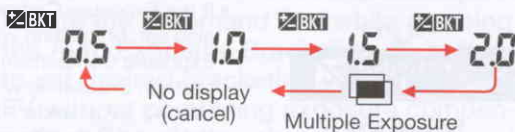
- Auto Exposure Bracketing cannot be performed in (AUTO mode) and Vari-Program.
- Auto Exposure Bracketing and Multiple Exposure (page 64) cannot be set simultaneously.
- Auto Exposure Bracketing and Long Time exposure (page 60) cannot be set simultaneously.


Multiple Exposure


Multiple Exposure consists of two or more exposures of one or more subjects in the same frame.



- 1 Rotate the Command Dial while pressing the multiple exposure  button so  appears in the LCD panel. The display changes as follows:



-  appears in the LCD panel when the Multiple Exposure is set.

- 2 Rotate the Command Dial while pressing the  button to set the necessary Exposure Compensation.

- Test shooting is recommended since the compensation actually required varies depending on the shooting situation.
- When the background is completely dark and subjects do not overlap, no compensation is necessary for each shot.
- In some cases, frames may shift slightly in multiple exposure. In particular, film advance becomes unstable at the beginning and near the end of a film roll so multiple exposure is not recommended.

Standard compensation value in multiple exposure

Number of exposures	Compensation value
Two	-1.0 EV
Three	-1.5 EV
Four	-2.0 EV
Eight or nine	-3.0 EV

Exposure Compensation is necessary depending on the number of exposures in multiple exposure since more than one image is exposed in the same frame.



3 Compose picture, confirm focus indicator ● and shoot.

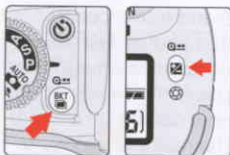
- The first shot is taken and and frame counter blink in the LCD panel when the shutter release button is fully depressed. The frame counter in the LCD panel does not count up and the film does not advance and multiple exposures can be taken from the second shutter release. The multiple exposure is canceled, film advances and disappears from the LCD panel when the second shot is taken.
- To take more than two shots on the same frame, rotate the Command Dial while pressing the button again after first shot is taken by depressing the shutter release button and while is blinking so appears without blinking. Repeat this operation as many times as you wish to continue taking pictures on the same frame.
- To cancel multiple exposure, rotate the Command Dial while pressing the button so the display disappears from the LCD panel. Film is advanced and frame counter counts up when the multiple exposure is canceled before or during multiple exposure operation.

Check points

- Multiple Exposure cannot be performed in the (AUTO mode) or Vari-Program.
- Multiple Exposure and Auto Exposure Bracketing (page 62) cannot be set simultaneously.

Film Rewind

This section explains mid-roll rewind and what to do if the film does not rewind.



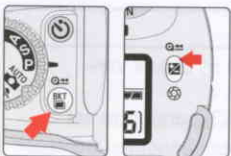
Mid-roll rewind

- To rewind film at mid-roll, press the two film rewind buttons **Q** and **M** simultaneously for approx. 1 sec.
- **0..**, **0.** and then **0** appear in the LCD panel during film rewind and the frame counter counts backwards until rewind is complete.
- Film is completely rewound when a blinking **E** shows in the frame counter. (**E** appears without blinking when the exposure meter is off.) Make sure **E** is blinking, open the camera back and remove the film cartridge.



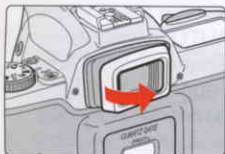
If film does not start to rewind or film rewind stops at mid-roll

- When battery power is very low, or at low temperatures, film may not start rewinding or film rewind may stop at mid-roll, and **0..** and frame number will blink in the LCD panel. In this case, turn the power switch off, change batteries, then turn the power switch on and press the two film rewind buttons **Q** and **M** simultaneously for approx. 1 sec. to rewind film again.



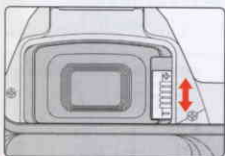
Diopter Adjustment/Viewfinder Accessories

The N65/N65QD enables near- or far-sighted photographers to adjust the eyepiece diopter to suit their vision. Viewfinder accessories such as an eyepiece cap or eyepiece correction lens can also be attached.



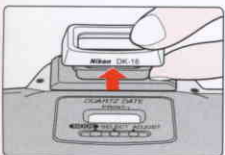
Diopter adjustment

- Remove the rubber eyecup and slide the diopter adjustment lever while looking through the viewfinder until the focus brackets or other displays in the viewfinder appear sharp. Attach the rubber eyecup again after adjustment.
- The adjustable range of the finder diopter is -1.5m^{-1} to $+0.8\text{m}^{-1}$. Nine optional eyepiece correction lenses provide a viewfinder diopter range of -5 to $+3\text{m}^{-1}$ (page 94).



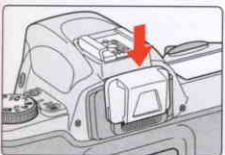
NOTE: Using the diopter adjustment lever

Since the diopter adjustment lever is located next to the viewfinder, be careful not to poke yourself in the eye with your finger or fingernail while sliding the lever.



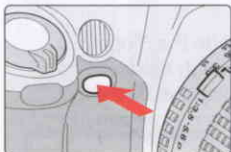
Attaching viewfinder accessories


- To attach an eyepiece cap or eyepiece correction lens, remove the rubber eyecup and slide down the eyepiece cap or eyepiece correction lens.
- To reattach the rubber eyecup after removing eyepiece cap or eyepiece correction lens, make sure the "**Nikon** DK-16" stamp is at the bottom.



Depth-of-Field Preview

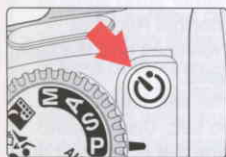
Electronic preview function is available with this camera. Depress the depth-of-field preview button to confirm the depth of field through the viewfinder (see page 74).



- Pressing the depth-of-field button stops the lens down to the aperture controlled in  (AUTO mode), Vari-Program, Auto-Multi Program or Shutter-Priority Auto exposure mode, and down to the aperture selected in Aperture-Priority Auto or Manual exposure mode. By looking through the viewfinder, the approximate depth of field with the given aperture can be confirmed.

Remote Control Operation (optional)

Use the optional remote control to release the camera's shutter from a distance. As with self-timer operation, the remote control can also be used when you want to be in the photograph. You can also use the remote control instead of a cable release to reduce camera shake.



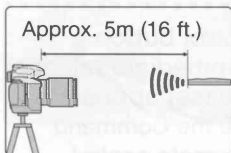
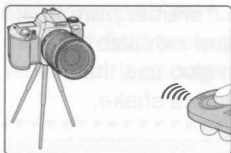
- 1** Press the remote control button a number of times so (immediate release) or (two-sec. delay release) appears in the LCD panel. (Or, rotate the Command Dial while pressing the remote control button.) The display changes as follows:







- You can choose to release the shutter either immediately after () or two sec. after () the shutter release button on the remote control unit is pressed.
- Once remote control operation is set, the camera remains ready to receive a signal from the remote control unit for 60 sec. If no signal is sent for 60 sec., the remote control mode is canceled and or disappears from the LCD panel.
- The remote control cannot be operated unless the camera's shutter can be released (i.e. when subject is not in focus with autofocus).
- After the shutter is released, the camera remains ready to receive another signal from the remote control unit for 60 sec.

NOTE: Before using remote control

When using the remote control for the first time, make sure to pull out the insulation sheet placed on the battery inside the remote control unit.



2 Point the remote control unit toward the camera and press the shutter release button.

- When immediate release is selected, the self-timer lamp lights after shutter release (except when the Speedlight is used). When Red-Eye Reduction (page 79) is also set, the self-timer lamp lights at the same output level as the normal Red-Eye Reduction before the shutter releases and the flash fires when the shutter is released.
- The shutter is released after the self-timer lamp lights for approx. 2 sec. in two sec. delay mode. When Red-Eye Reduction (page 79) is also set, the self-timer lamp lights at the same output level as the normal Red-Eye Reduction after the self-timer lamp lights for approx. 2 sec. and the flash fires when the shutter is released.
- To cancel the remote control operation, press the  button again or rotate the Command Dial while pressing the  button so  or  disappears from the LCD panel. Or, turn the power switch off.

Focusing in remote control operation

Two methods to shoot with autofocus with remote control:

1. Autofocus activated by signal from remote control:
Shutter is released when (or two sec. after) the subject is in focus. However, when focus cannot be achieved, it remains in standby mode.
2. Autofocus activated by lightly pressing shutter release button on the camera body before remote control operation:
Lightly press the shutter release button on the camera body while the remote control is standing by to achieve focus. Once focus is achieved, focus is locked (even though the finger is removed from the shutter release button). Shutter is released when (or two sec. after) the shutter release signal is received from the remote control unit.

Check points

- Use a tripod or place the camera on a stable surface before using the remote control.
- When you are taking pictures but not looking through the viewfinder, cover the eyepiece with the supplied eyepiece cap DK-5 (page 3) or with your hand before pressing the shutter release button to prevent interference from stray light and achieve correct exposure.
- The shooting distance for remote control operation is within 5m (16 ft.) directly in front of the camera. To shoot beyond the shooting distance of the remote control, use the self-timer (page 40). Remote control operation cannot be performed when the camera has extreme backlighting. Change the camera position in this case.
- If the shutter cannot be released with the remote control, change the battery inside the remote control unit (page 72). (The life of the battery inside the remote control unit is approx. 5 years.)
- Use one 3V CR2025 lithium battery in the remote control unit.

Long Time (Time) exposure with remote control

When the camera is set to Long Time (Time) exposure (page 60), pressing the remote control's shutter release button opens the camera's shutter and pressing the shutter release button again closes the shutter. This function is useful for shooting nighttime scenes or stars. (Use of a tripod is recommended.) Self-timer lamp flickers slightly once every 2 sec. during Time exposure.