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INSTRUCTION



Minolta A5 (F2.8)

Camera Parts

Accessory Shoe
Film Counter
Shutter Release
Button
Film Advance and
Shutter-cock Lever

Range Viewfinder

Distance Scale

Lens Aperture
Setting Ring

Synchro M-X
Selector

Focusing Lever

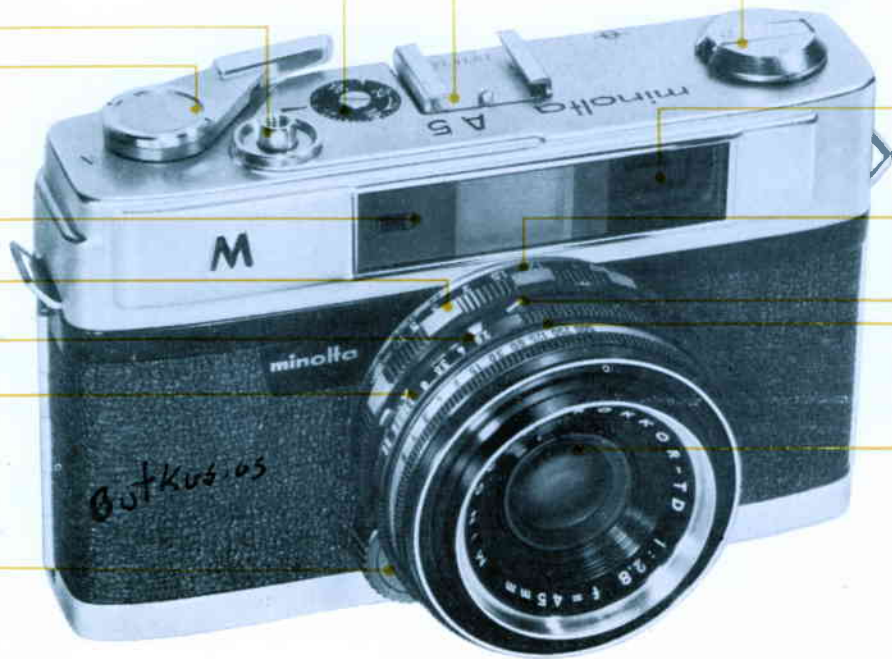
Film Rewind Crank

Finder

Depth of Field Scale

Self-timer
Shutter Speed
Setting Ring

Rokkor F 2.8 45mm



Range Viewfinder
Eyepiece

Rewinding Shaft

Back Locking Tab

Tripod Socket

Synchro Contact
Socket

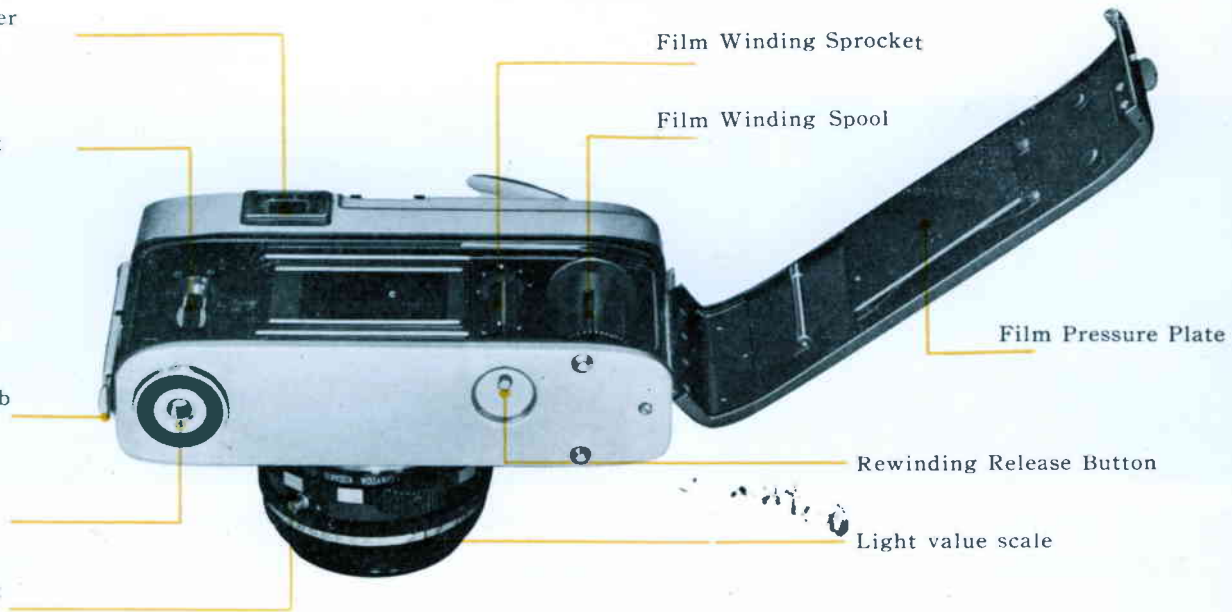
Film Winding Sprocket

Film Winding Spool

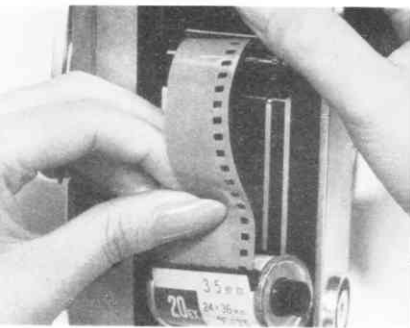
Film Pressure Plate

Rewinding Release Button

Light value scale



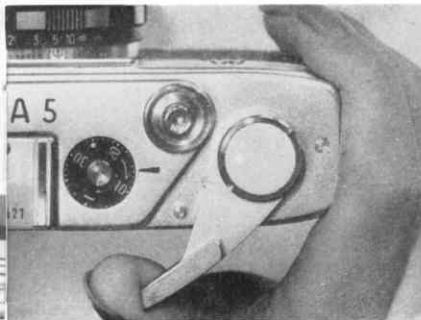
Five steps to Taking Perfect pictures



1 Load the film

2 Set the shutter and lens aperture.

Each step is explained in detail on the following pages.

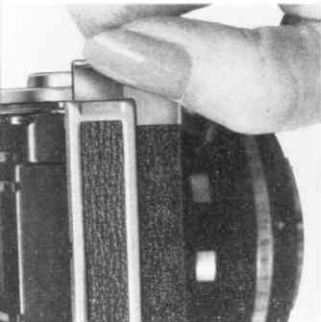


3 Advance the film, using the rapid film advance lever.

4 Focus...and compose your picture.

5 Press the shutter release.

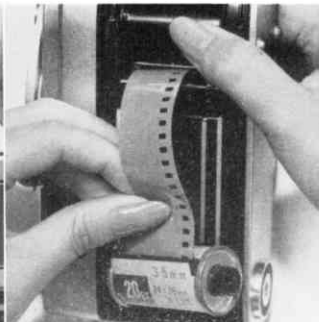
1. Loading films



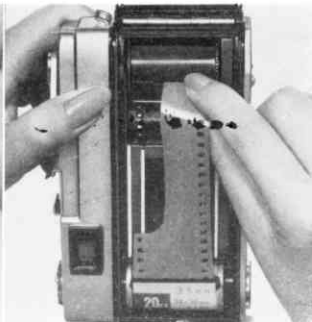
1 Pull out back locking tab and swing camera back wide open.



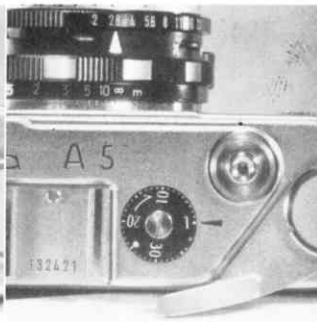
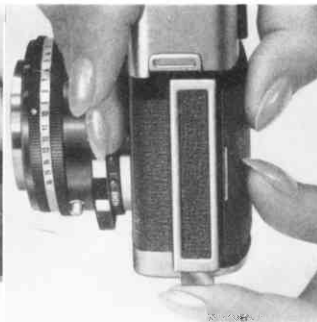
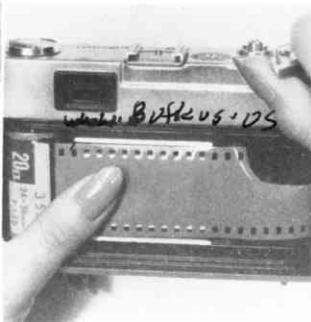
2 Pull up rewind knob as far as it goes.



3 Insert a roll of film, then push back rewind knob



4 Pull out enough film to insert it in slit.



5 Advance film lever 2 complete turns (Pressing shutter release each time). Make sure sprockets project through film slits.

6 Close back cover, then push back locking tab. To take your next picture, start with stop 3 advancing the film.

7 Set the exposure counter to the red dot. (It can be turned to clockwise way).

8 Advance film lever three times pressing shutter release each time. You will see exposure counter is set to No. 1.

■ **Setting Film Speed (ASA or DIN ratings)**

Set the film speed indicator on the camera back to the film speed of the film you have just loaded in your A-5. For example, if the film speed is ASA 100 (DIN 21), you simply set the indicator to the figure 100. In case the film speed is ASA 80, which is not listed on the dial, you set the indicator pointer to a spot between 100 and 50.



■ **What are Film Speeds and ASA or DIN Ratings?**

Film speeds or ASA (American Standards Association) or DIN ratings are a means of classifying film according to their light sensitivity. The higher the numerical rating, the more sensitive the film is to light. A film with an ASA of 200 is more sensitive to light than a film rated ASA 80. You need less light to take a picture with a film rated at 200 than you would with a film rated at 80.

■ **Where to find the ASA or DIN rating of the film you're using**

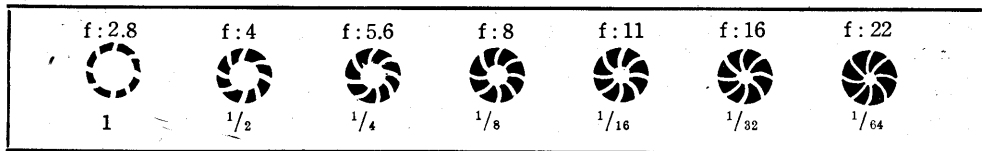
Inside every box of film you buy is a sheet giving information about the film. On this sheet you'll find the ASA or DIN rating.

**Photo by
Minolta A5**



Ordinarily, whenever you take a picture, you must set the exposure. Exposure is based primarily on 2 factors: The size of the lens opening (F stop) and the shutter speed. Both are determined by existing lighting conditions.

If it is very bright out, you will require less light and, therefore, use a smaller lens opening. If it is cloudy, you will need more light and use a wider lens opening.

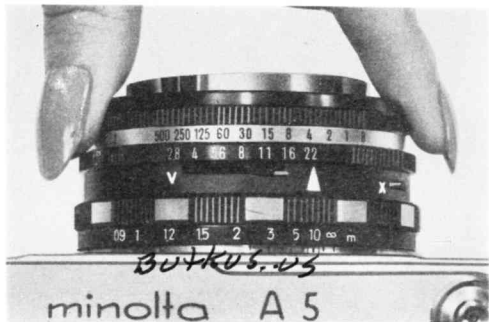


The smaller the "F" number, the larger the opening. F2.8 means a larger opening and more light than f4, f5.6, f8, . . . f22, etc. Size of lens opening doubles with each succeeding stop.

The shutter speed determines the length of time you will let light through the lens. The A5 shutter is timed from 1 to 1/500 sec. There is also a B (Bulb) setting which will keep the shutter open while the shutter release button is depressed. The shutter speed numbers are not shown in fractions. 30 represents 1/30 of a second; 125 is 1/125 of a second, etc.

2. Set the shutter speed and the lens aperture

The lens aperture ring is turned to control the amount of light passing through the lens. Small numbered openings are used for dim light and slow films . . . large numbered openings for bright light and fast films . . . as per your light meter readings, or suggested lens openings on the information sheet included with each roll of film.



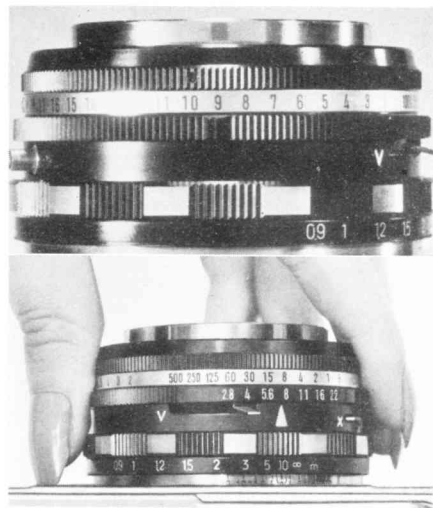
The shutter speed ring controls the length of time the shutter is open to pass light through the lens.



High speed settings are used to stop action. Lower speeds are for scenes and dim-light pictures.

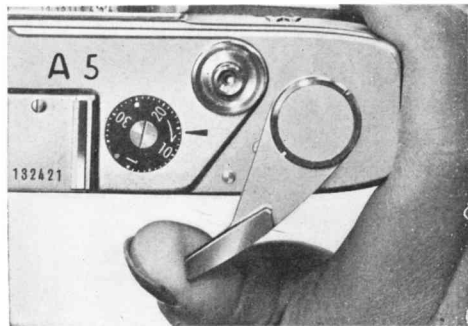
Setting exposure is this simple: you read the light value on the meter and set it to the light value indicator line. That is all. You can get a correct light value by turning either the shutter speed setting ring or the lens aperture setting ring separately until the selected light value appears on the line. If you turn the shutter speed setting ring, the figures on the light value scale move, while the pointer line moves as the lens aperture setting ring is turned.

Once you have set the correct exposure, you simply turn both the shutter speed setting ring and the lens aperture setting ring at the same time to select the shutter speed-F stop combination you want to use.



3. Advancing film

This single stroke film advance action automatically advances the film, cocks the shutter and counts the exposure, all at the same time.



You can turn the lever either at one full stroke (right) or in several strokes (left.) You may if you wish advance the film before setting the exposure. You will not experience any hard turning when setting the shutter at high speeds after the shutter is cocked.

4. Focusing and Composing

In the center of the frame is a rectangular color area. You will notice the part of your subject which appears in this color area is double. As you turn the focusing lever you will note the double image will become one and then double again. When your subject becomes one in this color area, you are properly focused.

Out of focus



In focus



As you look through the single window range-view finder you will note a white bright frame near the outer edge. The actual picture you take will be inside this frame. Make sure your picture is composed inside the bright frame.

When taking a close-up picture, because of parallax (the difference between what the viewfinder 'sees' and what the lens 'sees,') you have to compose your picture inside of the line.



● This Should be "Depth of Field"

Take a glance at the depth of field scale when you have focused on your subject. The indicating line in the center of the scale shows the camera to-object distance. Then read the F stop lines for the F stop you are using on each side of the indicating line and they will show you on the distance scale, the distance in front and behind your object which is also in sharp focus. The $\langle 2.8 \rangle$ indicates that you can get sharp pictures in the distance which is shown or formed by $\langle 2.8 \rangle$.





At large aperture, only the subject (girl in front) is in sharp focus. (f2.8 1/100sec)



At small aperture, overall picture is comparatively sharp focus. (f 22, 1 sec.)

Depth of Field Table

| F \ Dis (ft.) | 2.8 | 4 | 5.6 | 8 | 11 | 16 | 22 |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| ∞ | 71.3 ∞ | 50.0 ∞ | 35.6 ∞ | 25.0 ∞ | 18.2 ∞ | 12.5 ∞ | 9.1 ∞ |
| 30 | 21.1 51.3 | 18.8 74.0 | 16.3 181.0 | 13.7 ∞ | 11.3 ∞ | 8.9 ∞ | 7.0 ∞ |
| 15 | 12.4 18.8 | 11.5 21.1 | 10.5 25.3 | 9.3 36.3 | 8.3 78.6 | 6.9 ∞ | 5.7 ∞ |
| 10 | 8.8 11.5 | 8.3 12.3 | 7.8 13.6 | 7.1 16.2 | 6.4 21.3 | 5.6 44.6 | 4.8 ∞ |
| 7 | 6.4 7.6 | 6.1 8.0 | 5.9 8.5 | 5.5 9.4 | 5.0 11.0 | 4.5 14.9 | 4.0 26.3 |
| 5 | 4.6 5.3 | 4.5 5.4 | 4.3 5.6 | 4.1 6.0 | 4.0 6.6 | 3.6 7.9 | 3.3 10.1 |
| 4 | 3.8 4.2 | 3.6 4.3 | 3.5 4.4 | 3.4 4.6 | 3.3 4.9 | 3.0 5.5 | 2.8 6.5 |
| 3.5 | 3.3 3.6 | 3.2 3.7 | 3.1 3.8 | 3.0 3.9 | 3.0 4.1 | 2.7 4.5 | 2.5 5.1 |
| 3 | 2.8 3.1 | 2.7 3.1 | 2.7 3.2 | 2.6 2.3 | 2.5 3.4 | 2.4 3.7 | 2.3 4.1 |

Notice: upper of each column shows front and below shows behind.

5: Pressing shutter Release

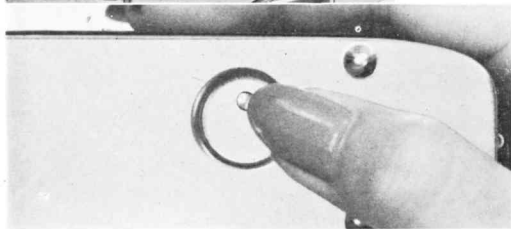
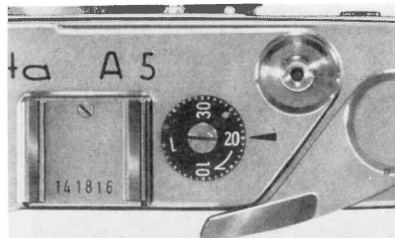


There are basically two ways to hold your A5 while taking pictures: Vertical and horizontal. As long as you anchor the camera to your forehead and squeeze the trigger, not jerk it, you can use whichever grip or format is a most comfortable for you. It's always a good idea to brace your camera if you can. Even when you are shooting at faster than $1/30$ of a second where you can safely handhold a camera, make use of any available support. It is advisable that you use a tripod when you shoot with the shutter speed less than $1/30$ of a sec. At such slow speeds there is almost always some camera movement while the shutter is open which blurs your picture.

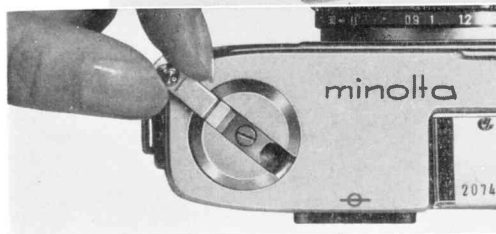
Unloading film



After you have taken your last picture, the film exposure counter will point to 20 or 36 depending on whether you are using a 20 or 36 exposure roll.

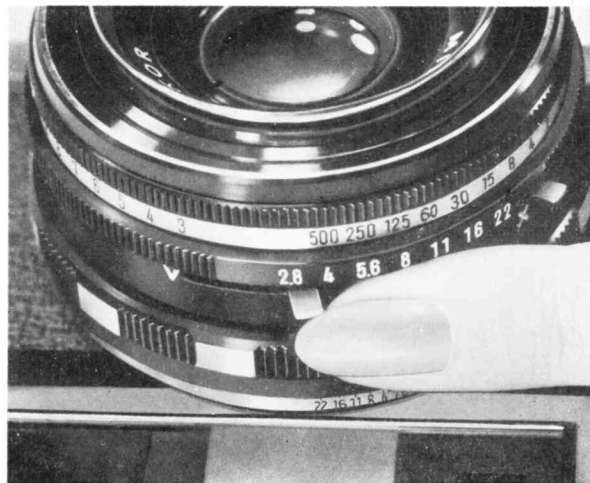


Depress the rewind release button. Keep depressing it until you have completely rewound the film.



Lift the crank on the rewind knob and turn crank clockwise until you feel all resistance gone and it turns freely. Open the camera back and take the film magazine out the camera.

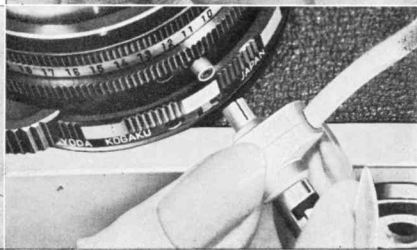
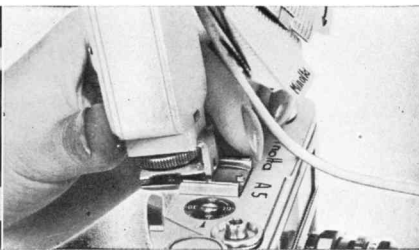
Using the self-timer, you can take your own picture. First push the self-timer lever toward the V mark, and you will be able to delay the shutter operation approximately 9 seconds from the time you press the shutter release to the time the shutter is tripped. You can also arrange the length of delay according to the position that you position the lever.



Taking flash pictures

Your Minolta A5 is internally synchronized for use with electronic flash and flash bulbs.

1. For Class M (foil filled) flash bulbs, slide the selector to the "M". For electronic flash, slide the selector to the "X".
2. Insert a Minolta BC flash gun or electronic flash unit in the accessory shoe.
3. Insert the plug of the flash gun's cord in the terminal.



Accessories

Minolta B.C. Flash

Extremely compact, pocket size unit with collapsible aluminum reflector, Folds neatly into a small vinyl zippered case for easy portability. Also features a BC capacitor that stores energy to greatly extend the life of your batteries. Works on regular flash light batteries.

Minolta Lens Shade

This is a particularly useful device to prevent extraneous light from entering the lens during exposure. This extraneous light from the sun or flash bulbs can cause glare spots or "light flare" and ruin your picture.

Minolta Filters

Filters are used to control color and haze to make sure you get the picture you actually see outdoor color film to indoor use.

Yellow Filter: Increases outdoor scenes contrast. Renders "blues" slightly darker-brings out blue-skies, water, clouds.

Other Filter: Haze filter for haze cut.

Minolta Mini 35

For color slide projection (35 mm, 16 mm)

