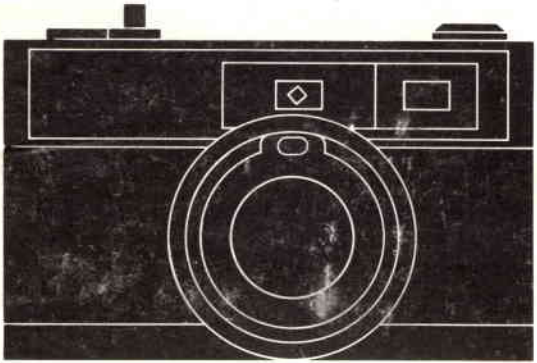
MINOLTA HI-MATIC 11



OWNER'S MANUAL

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NOW THAT YOU OWN A MINOLTA HI-MATIC 11 . . .

. . . there's a whole new world of photography at your fingertips.

You'll discover that taking really good pictures can be as simple as pressing a button, with the fully automatic electric eye in your Hi-matic 11 making all adjustments for perfectly exposed pictures. Even flash pictures are effortless, thanks to your camera's unique automatic flash system.

And when you want versatility, your Hi-matic 11 lets you select your own shutter speed up to an action-stopping 1/500th second. The lens sets itself automatically to match the speed you've chosen.

However you use your Hi-matic 11, you'll be delighted with the quality of the results. The famed 6-element, optical-glass Rokkor lens assures pictures that sparkle with detail; colors that are remarkably true-to-life.

By taking a few moments to carefully read this instruction manual, you'll have a better idea of what your new camera can do for you, and how much you can do with it.

CONTENTS

SPECIFICATIONS OF MINOLTA HI-MATIC 11

2 35mm rangefinder camera with CdS electric-eye

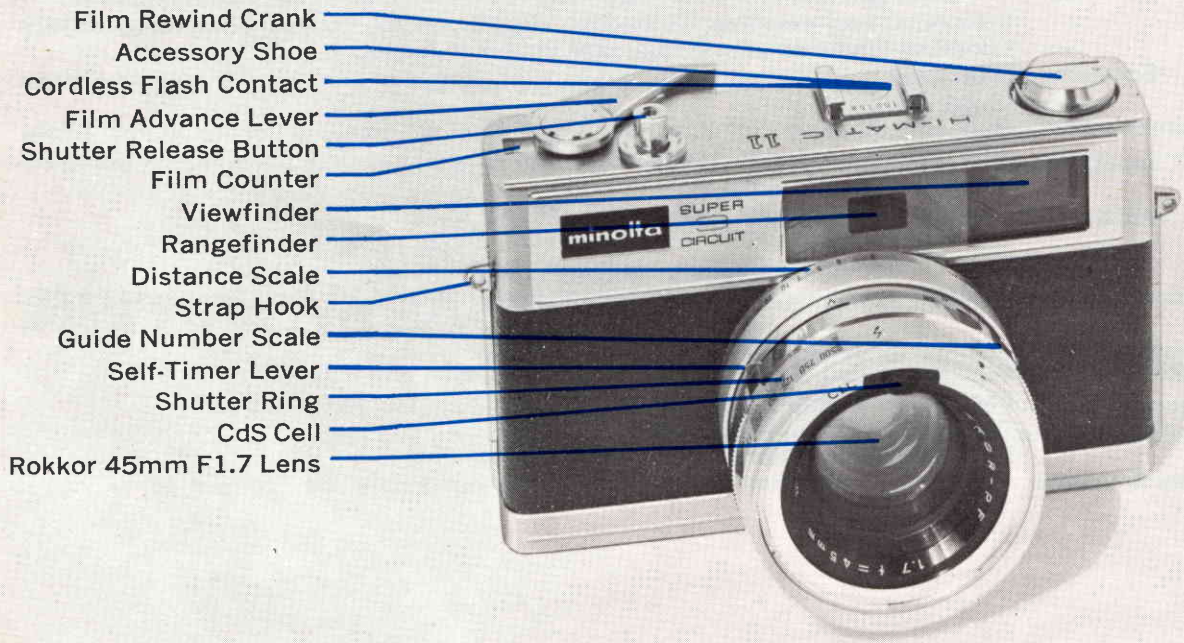
Lens: Rokkor-PF 45mm F1.7, 6 elements in 5 groups
Angle of view: 52°
Filter mount: 55mm, screw-in
Lens shade mount: 57mm, slip-on

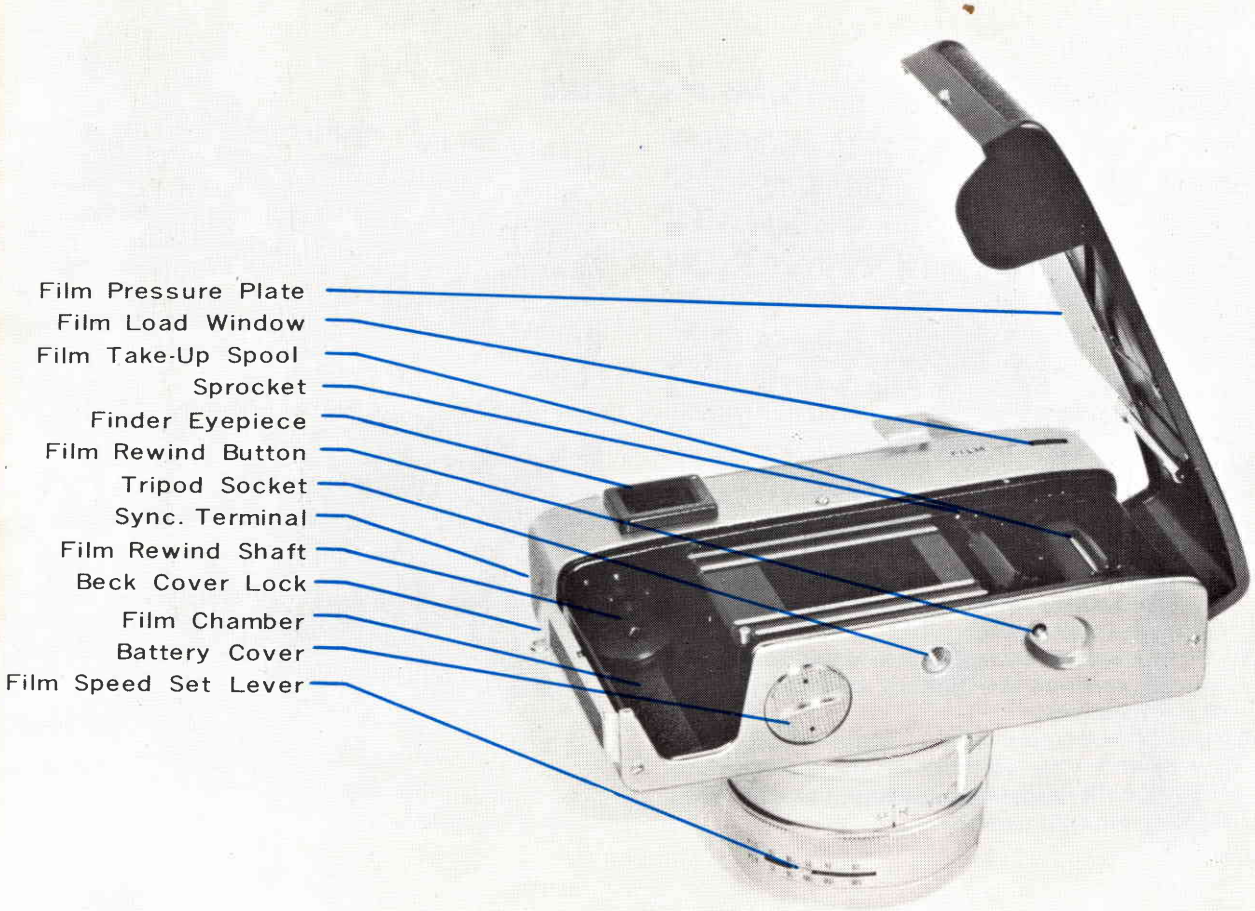
Shutter: SEIKO ALA, three way exposure controlled by easy, quick action.
Fully automatic programmed control: EV6.5 (F1.7, 1/30 sec) to EV17 (F22, 1/250 sec)
Automatic diaphragm control: Shutter speeds from 1/8 up to 1/500 sec. "B" for long time exposure.
Automatic flash control: Guide number settings from 10 to 80 in meters (32 to 260 in feet).
Built-in self-timer: Delay shutter release (10 sec)

Film winding: Lever type, quick wind automatically cocks shutter, advances film counter and prevents double exposure.
Winding methods and angle: Single full stroke or multiple short strokes in 220°.
Film counter: Automatic resetting counter shows number of frames exposed.
Film and frame size: Standard 35mm film 12, 20 or 36 exposures, 36×24mm

Finder:	Tinted bright frame view/rangefinder with automatic parallax correction Indication and warning: F-number, shutter speed, exposure warning, battery condition and flashmatic indicator visible in finder.
Focusing:	Direct helicoid focusing coupled to superimposed rangefinder, focusing down to 3ft (1m).
Exposure meter:	Built-in CdS with CLC (Contrast Light Compensator) exposure meter in the lens barrel coupled to shutter and film speed setting, automatically compensates for filters or lens attachment. Film speed range: ASA 25 to 500, DIN 15 to 28 Working range: F1.7, 1/8 sec. to F22, 1/500 sec. Battery checker: Built-in, visible in viewfinder Battery: 1.35v, button-shape mercury battery for photographic applications, Mallory PX-625, PX-13, Eveready EPX-625, EPX-13 or equivalent.
Other features:	SLS (Safe Load Signal) shows proper film load and transport Easy loading with specially designed multiple slot take-up spool Cordless and cord flash contact Provision for eyepiece corrector (Optional)
Size & weight:	Height; 3¼ in (82mm) Width; 5½ in (140mm), Depth; 3 in (75mm), 26 oz (740 g)

NAME OF PARTS




Film Pressure Plate
Film Load Window
Film Take-Up Spool
Sprocket
Finder Eyepiece
Film Rewind Button
Tripod Socket
Sync. Terminal
Film Rewind Shaft
Beck Cover Lock
Film Chamber
Battery Cover
Film Speed Set Lever

INSERTING MERCURY BATTERY

The CdS exposure meter system in the Minolta Hi-matic 11 is powered by a longlife mercury battery, which must be properly seated in the battery chamber before the camera will operate:

1. Remove the battery chamber cover with a coin by turning it counter-clockwise.
2. Place the battery in the chamber with its plus (+) side up, as indicated by arrow on the inside of cover.

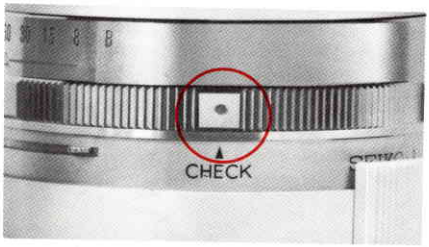
CAUTION

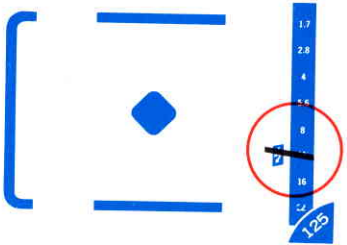
1. Be sure that the plus (+) and minus (−) sides of the battery are not reversed.
2. Be sure not to touch the battery terminals with moist or unclean hands. Before inserting the battery, always use a rough cloth to clean the battery terminals.
3. If the camera is not to be used for over a month, remove the battery and store it in a dry, cool place.
4. Your Minolta Hi-matic 11 uses a 1.35v mercury battery for photographic applications. (Mallory PX-625, PX-13, Eveready EPX-625, EPX-13 or equivalent.)

CHECKING BATTERY POWER

The battery checker is designed to check the output of the mercury battery. By taking a few seconds to check battery output before starting each new roll of film, and particularly when using the camera after it has been stored for an extended period of time or a new battery has been inserted, you can avoid poor exposure due to insufficient electric power.

1. Line up the green dot on the shutter ring with the "CHECK" arrow on the lens barrel.
2. Look through the viewfinder. If the meter needle remains inside the battery check mark (rectangle), as illustrated the battery can be regarded as functioning properly.





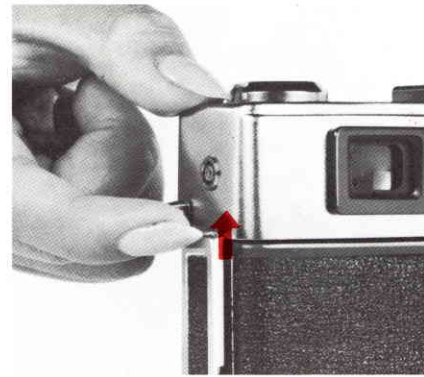
CAUTION

Do not leave camera settings at battery check position as the continious high battery drain will cause the battery to go "dead" in a few hours.

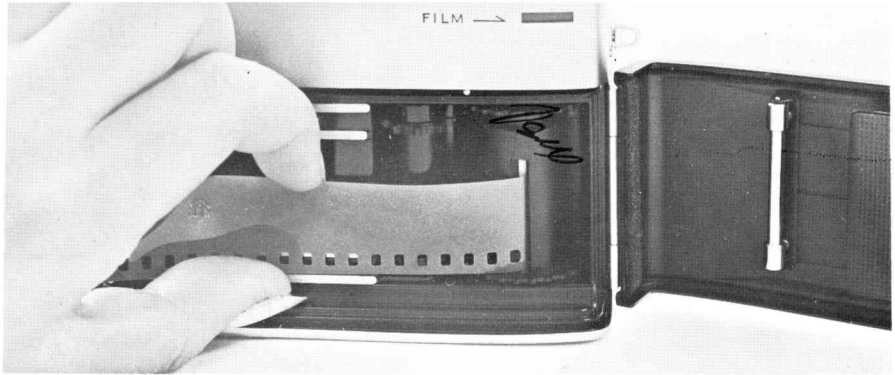
LOADING FILM

The Minolta Hi-matic 11 loads in seconds with its unique SLS (Safe Load Signal) system.

The red signal (Safe Load Signal) in the film load window provides a constant check on film alignment and advancement.

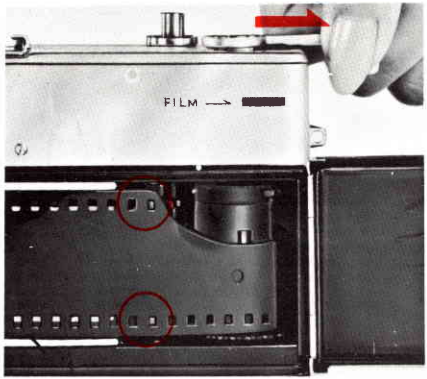


1. Pull the back cover lock up and the cover will antomatically "pop" open.

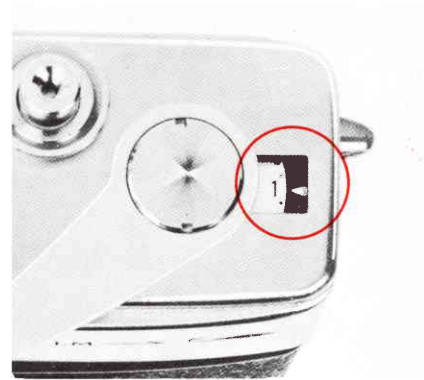


2. Place the film magazine into the film chamber. If the magazine axis does not set properly on the rewind shaft, turn the film rewind crank clockwise or counter-clockwise, until the magazine "clicks" into the proper position.

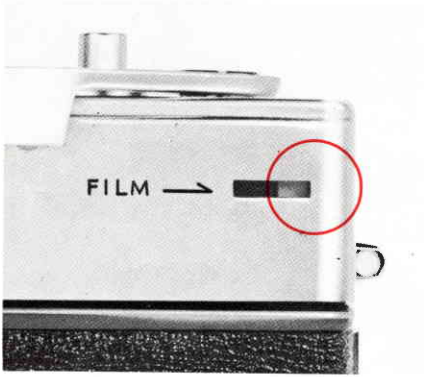
3. Insert the film leader about 1/2 inch (1cm) into one of the slots in the take-up spool. Be sure that a film perforation is engaged with the teeth of the slot.



4. Advance the film advance lever slowly, while pressing film gently against the sprocket, until the perforation on both edges of film are engaged with the sprocket gear teeth. Then close the back cover.



5. When the back cover is closed, a large red dot appears in the film counter window. Now, advance the film advance lever until it stops and press the shutter release button. Repeat this action until the number "1" appears.



6. At the same time the number "1" appears, a red signal will appear in the film load window at the back of the camera. This signals that the film has been loaded and advanced properly. (The red signal appears in the right half of the window.)

CAUTION

1. When inserting the film leader into one of the slots of the take-up spool, be sure to engage the third or fourth film perforation with the tooth of the slot.
2. Be sure to load or unload the film in the shade to prevent it from being damaged from exposure to direct sunlight.

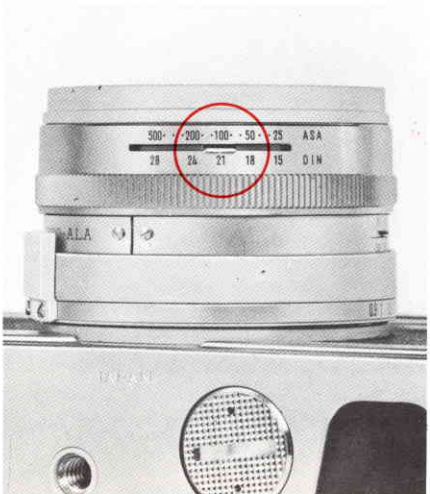
12 **SETTING FILM SPEED (ASA/DIN NUMBER)**

Move the film speed set lever depressing it by your finger nail to the corresponding number of the film speed. Both ASA and DIN scales are engraved:

500	200	100	50	25	ASA
28	24	21	18	15	DIN

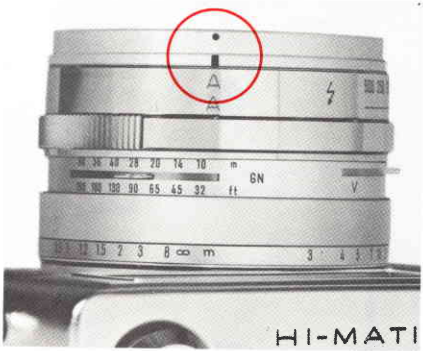
NOTE

1. The dots (.) denote ASA 400, 320, 250, 160, 125, 80, 64, 40 and 32.
2. ASA and DIN indicate units of film sensitivity to light.



HOW TO TAKE PICTURES

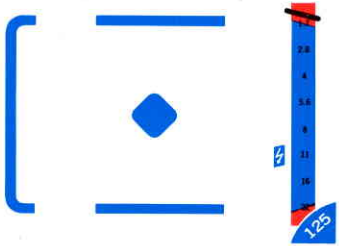
I. FULLY AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE CONTROL



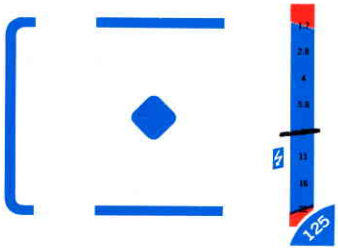
1. Set the "AA" mark of the shutter ring to the index on the outer lens barrel by turning the shutter ring.

2. Look through the viewfinder, there is an F-number scale and indicator needle on the right side.
a) If the needle is below the upper or above the lower red warning zones, the automatic exposure system will function to give you correct exposure.
b) If the needle remains in the upper red zone, there is not enough light for automatic operation. Use flash as described later.
c) If the needle remains in the lower red zone, there is too much light for automatic operation. Use ND filter (Optional).

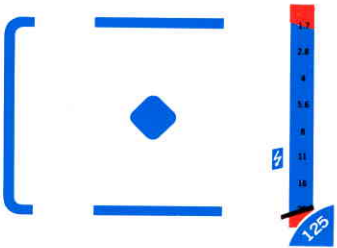
b)



a)

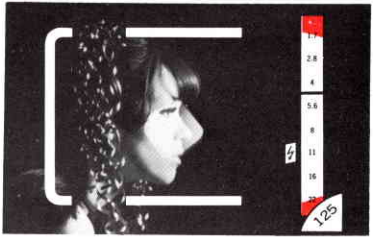


c)



3. Looking through the viewfinder with your right eye at the center of eyepiece, move the focusing lever until the double image, seen in the "diamond" at center of the viewfinder, overlaps into one sharp image.

Out-of-Focus
When the subject is seen as a double image in the "diamond", the camera is not properly focused.



Proper Focus
If your subject dissolves into a single image in the "diamond" as shown in the photo, the subject is in sharp focus. The distance from the camera to the subject is indicated on the distance scale of the focusing ring.

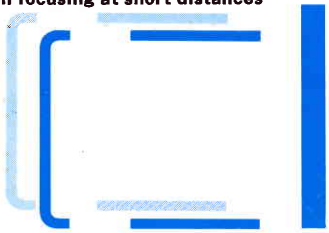
4. Compose your picture.. Keep the subject within the "bright frame" surrounding the visual field. The area inside this frame is what will appear on the film.

As you focus, you will actually see the bright frame lines moving. This provides automatic compensation for parallax and gives you a corrected field of vision. The bright frame lines prevent you from inadvertently "cutting off" the head or legs of your subject at when shooting at short distances.

NOTE
If you cannot see the bright frame or subject clearly when looking through the viewfinder, it is recommended to use the Minolta Eyepiece Corrector (Optional) for getting a clear image.

When focusing at long distances

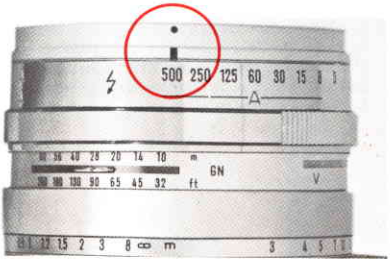
When focusing at short distances



5. Holding your camera firmly, either horizontally or vertically, with both hands, release shutter by squeezing the shutter release button gently to avoid movement or the camera, which may cause unsharp pictures.

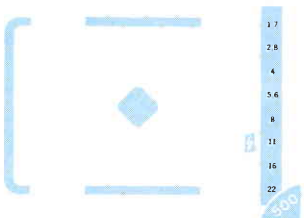
II. SELECT SHUTTER SPEED . . . AUTOMATIC DIAPHRAGM CONTROL

1. Set the shutter speed to the index on the outer lens barrel by turning the shutter ring. Looking through the viewfinder, you can see the shutter speed which you set at the lower right position of the viewfinder, so that you do not have to bring camera down to check the shutter speed.



NOTE

The figures 8 through 500 on the shutter ring indicate shutter speeds from 1/8 to 1/500th second.
At "B" the shutter will remain open until pressure is removed from the release button.
For ordinary outdoor photography in good weather, it is recommended to use 1/125 or 1/250 sec. For fast moving subjets or on sea shore, sunlit snow, set 1/250 or 1/500 sec. In dim light or rainy weather, set 1/60 or slower



CAUTION

Do not set intermediate shutter speed or B position in automatic exposure.
Do not press the shutter release button while

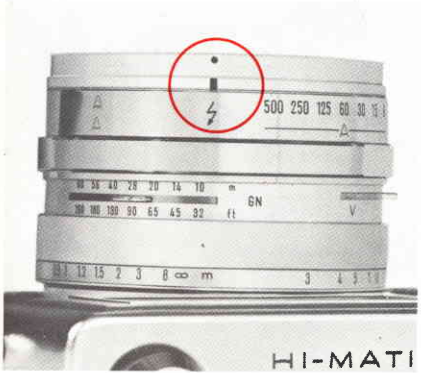
you are adjusting the shutter speed.
It is recommended to use a tripod when you set the shutter speed slower than 1/30 sec.

2. Look through the viewfinder and check position of the indicator needle on the right hand side.
   a) If the needle is clear of the upper or lower red zones, you can always get correct exposure.
   b) If the needle remains in the upper red zone, there is not enough light for correct exposure. Turn the shutter ring toward slower speed till the needle comes out of the red zone. If the needle still remains in the zone, use flash as described later.
   c) If the needle remains in the lower red zone, there is too much light. Turn the shutter ring toward faster speed till the needle comes out of the zone. If the needle still remains in the red zone, use ND filter (Optional).
3. Focus, compose and shoot, as described earlier.

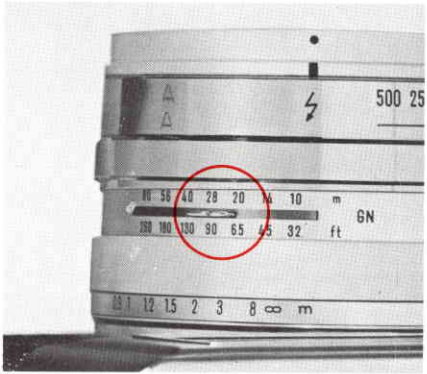
III. AUTOMATIC FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

1. Attach the flash unit.
   The Minolta Hi-matic 11 is equipped with a cordless (and cord) flash contact. When using Minolta Duo-Fit S Flashgun or other flash unit which has cordless sync. connection, all you must do is to slide the unit into camera's accessory shoe. If you use a flash unit which has a sync. cord such as Minolta Electroflash, be sure to connect the plug of the flash cord with the sync. terminal of the camera.

NOTE
Be sure not to insert a bulb into the unit until it has been properly attached to the camera.



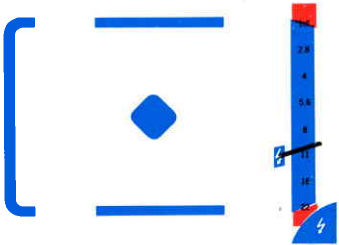
2. Then set the flash mark (⚡) of the shutter ring to the index. Shutter speed is 1/30 sec at this position.



3. Set the guide number. You set the guide number by moving the guide number set lever. Use the guide number which is shown on the flash unit, flash bulb box, or film instruction sheet.

4. Focus the subject. Look through the viewfinder and focus on your subject. If the indicator needle remains in flash mark(⚡)in the rectangle, the easy flash system (flashmatic) is functioning and will provide perfectly exposed flash pictures.

CAUTION
If you are too close or too far from subject, the indicator needle swings upward from flash mark position as you focus. However easy flash system does not function over 26 ft. (8m), when using a guide number higher than 45 (ft.) or 14 (m), when the indicator needle in the viewfinder still remains in "⚡" position. So be sure not to take flash pictures at over 26ft. (8m) range.
When using the guide number 32 (ft.) or 10 (m), you can take flash pictures under command of flash indicator needle.



Guide number and distance table

GN. (m)	Distance to subject (m)
10	0.9–5.8
14	0.9–8.0
20	0.9–8.0
28	1.2–8.0
40	1.5–8.0
56	2.0–8.0
80	3.0–8.0

GN. (ft)	Distance to subject (ft.)
32	3.0–19
45	3.0–26
65	3.0–26
90	4.0–26
130	5.0–26
180	6.6–26
260	10–26

DEPTH-OF-FILID

When the lens is accurately focused, there is a certain depth considered to be in focus both in the foreground and the background. This is called "depth of field".
Depth-of-field becomes deeper as the aperture opening is made smaller (closing diaphragm) and shallower as the aperture opening is made larger (opening diaphragm).
Consequently, it is sometimes necessary to check proper aperture opening depending on your subject, and utilize the depth-of-field chart.

How to Read the Depth-of-Field Chart
When the distance from the camera to the subject is approximately 10 feet (3 meters) and the aperture opening (F-number) is set at F8 (you can see on the F-number scale in the viewfinder); according to the chart, everything from approximately 7 feet to 16 feet (2.2 meters to 4.8 meters), both in front and behind the subject, will be in sharp focus.

At full aperture opening

At smallest aperture opening

Depth-of-Field Chart

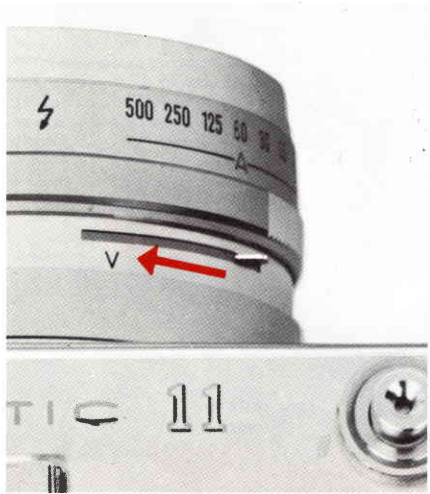
F-No. / Dis. m	1.7	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
∞	∞ 36.0	∞ 21.7	∞ 15.3	∞ 10.8	∞ 7.7	∞ 5.4	∞ 3.9	∞ 2.7
8	10.2 6.6	12.6 5.9	16.6 5.3	29.8 4.6	∞ 3.9	∞ 3.3	∞ 2.6	∞ 2.1
3	3.26 2.78	3.46 2.65	3.70 2.53	4.09 2.37	4.83 2.18	6.47 1.96	12.5 1.7	∞ 1.5
2	2.11 1.90	2.19 1.84	2.28 1.78	2.42 1.70	2.66 1.61	3.08 1.49	3.97 1.35	6.78 1.19
1.5	1.56 1.44	1.60 1.41	1.65 1.38	1.72 1.33	1.83 1.27	2.02 1.20	2.36 1.11	3.11 1.00
1.2	1.24 1.17	1.26 1.14	1.29 1.12	1.33 1.09	1.40 1.05	1.50 1.00	1.68 0.94	2.02 0.86
1	1.03 0.98	1.04 0.96	1.06 0.95	1.09 0.93	1.13 0.90	1.20 0.86	1.30 0.81	1.49 0.76
0.9	0.92 0.88	0.93 0.87	0.95 0.86	0.97 0.84	1.00 0.82	1.05 0.79	1.13 0.75	1.27 0.70

F-No. / Dis. ft	1.7	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
∞	∞ 118′	∞ 71′1″	∞ 50′3″	∞ 35′7″	∞ 25′2″	∞ 17′10″	∞ 12′8″	∞ 8′12″
26	33′3″ 21′4″	40′9″ 19′1″	53′3″ 17′3″	94′5″ 15′1″	∞ 12′1″	∞ 10′8″	∞ 8′7″	∞ 6′9″
10	10′11″ 9′3″	11′7″ 8′10″	12′5″ 8′5″	13′9″ 7′11″	16′3″ 7′3″	21′12″ 6′6″	44′2″ 5′8″	∞ 4′10″
7	7′4⅝″ 6′6½″	7′8⅝″ 6′4⅝″	8′1¾″ 6′2¼″	8′7½″ 5′10⅝″	8′6⅜″ 5′6⅜″	11′2″ 5′1″	14′11″ 4′7″	28′7″ 4′00″
5	5′2⅜″ 4′9¾″	5′4⅛″ 4′8¾″	5′6¼″ 4′6⅝″	5′8⅝″ 4′5½″	6′1½″ 4′2⅝″	6′9¾″ 3′11½″	7′11¾″ 3′8″	10′7″ 3′4″
4	4′1½″ 3′10⅝″	4′2⅜″ 3′9⅝″	4′3¼″ 3′8¾″	4′5¼″ 3′7⅞″	4′8¼″ 3′6″	5′¼″ 3′3⅝″	5′7⅞″ 3′1⅝″	8′6⅝″ 2′10½″
3	3′⅞″ 2′11⅜″	3′1⅛″ 2′10⅝″	3′1⅝″ 2′10⅜″	3′2⅜″ 2′9½″	3′4½″ 2′8⅝″	3′6¾″ 2′7⅞″	3′9½″ 2′5⅝″	4′3¾″ 2′3¼″

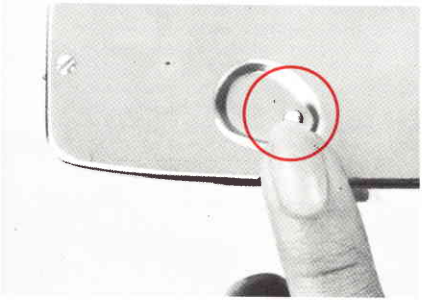
SELF-TIMER

26 The self-timer delays shutter release for about 10 seconds after you press the shutter release button, thus allowing time for you to get into the picture yourself.

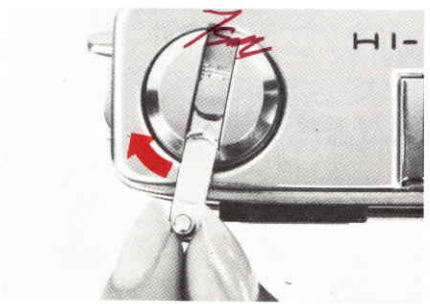
1. Advance the film advance lever.
2. Move the self-timer lever to the "V" mark on the lens barrel until it stops.
3. Press the shutter release button. The self-timer operates for about 10 sec. after which time the shutter will automatically be released.



UNLOADING EXPOSED FILM



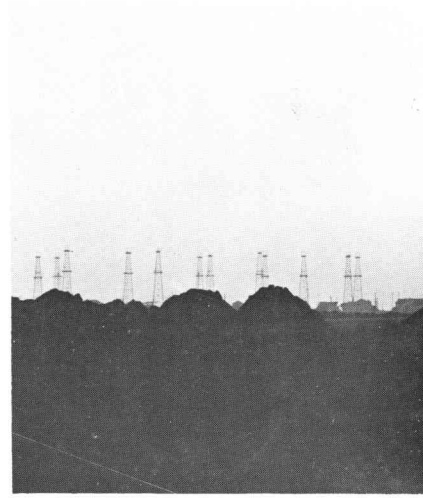
1. To unload the film, depress the film rewind button on the bottom of the camera.



2. Lift the film rewind crank and turn it clockwise. This will rewind the film into the film magazine. When all but the film leader is completely rewound and off the camera's spool, the red signal in the film load wind will disappear.
After one or two more turns, you will feel a slight resistance. This means that the film, including leader, has left the spool and is completely rewound.

3. Once the film has been rewound, open the back cover and remove the film magazine.

CAUTION
When rewinding film . . . when the red signal in the film load window disappears, turn the film rewind crank for one or two more revolution before opening the camera's back.



OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

Minolta filters

UV: This filter absorbs excessive ultraviolet rays when shooting mountain, snow, sea and other distant scenes when using black & white films. And this may be kept attached for protecting the lens.

1A: This filter gives the same effect as a UV filter when using color film.

Yellow: This filter renders red and yellow subjects lighter than the eye sees them. It can also be used to darken sky, emphasize clouds. For black & white film only.

Green: For black & white films. This filter renders beautiful photos of landscapes, blossoms and natural sky appearance.

Red: For black and white films. This filter is useful for converting a daytime view into a night view or for radically stressing contrast. In addition, it is essential for infrared photography.

Orange: For black & white films. This filter absorbs ultraviolet rays and blue light, thereby making blue tones appear darker.

85: This filter is used for using indoor type color film in daylight.

80B: This filter is used for using daylight type color film indoors with artificial light.

ND X4: This is a neutral density filter used to adjust the amont of exposure. It is especially useful when there is a possibility of overexposure. (Ex. when shooting summer beach or brilliant snow scenes)

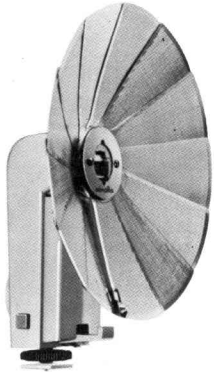
Minolta Lens Shade

The lens shade prevents extraneous harmful light from entering the lens and is recommended for all outdoor photography.

Minolta Electroflash

This electronic flash unit is equipped with Hi and Lo neon lights to indicate precise guide numbers and to prevent underexposure. Give 370 flashes per set when used with alkaline batteries. Also works on AC, and AA-size batteries.

Minolta Flashgun Deluxe III
This compact and powerful flash unit has a folding type reflector and swivels to five click-stop positions. It takes regular base, pinless base and AG type flash bulbs, and can be used with or without a cord.



Minolta Duo-Fit S Flashgun
This compact flashgun has a unique design for extremely efficient operation. When used with the Minolta Hi-matic 11, it operates without cord. It is also equipped with a self-store cord for use with cord terminal cameras.

Minolta Eyepiece Corrector

Focusing aid for far- and near-sighted photographer is provided by these special lenses which fit into slots provided in the camera eyepiece. Minolta makes nine different diopter strengths, from −4 to +3.

CARE AND STORAGE

Your Minolta Hi-matic 11 is made for long, carefree service. But there are a few things that you should do.

Never touch the camera lens. Should lens become dirty, clean it with a soft, lintfree cloth, using gentle motion.

If you don't plan on using your camera for a long period of time, it is best to remove the battery from the camera.

Store your camera in a cool, dry place away from dust or chemicals. An airtight container that has drying agent like silicagel in it would be ideal.

We hope that you'll enjoy your Minolta camera.

If you have any questions, ask your Minolta dealer. He is knowledgeable in all aspects of photography, and he can help you with all of your photographic needs.

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