



Minolta V2 Owner's Manual

C O N T E N T S

Six "Musts" for Picture Taking	4
1. Loading Film	6
2. Setting Shutter Speed	10
3. Setting Lens Aperture	10
4. Advancing Film	13
5. Focusing and Composing	14
6. Pressing Shutter Release	17
Unloading Film	18
Using Self-timer	19
Taking Flash Pictures	20
Accessories	21

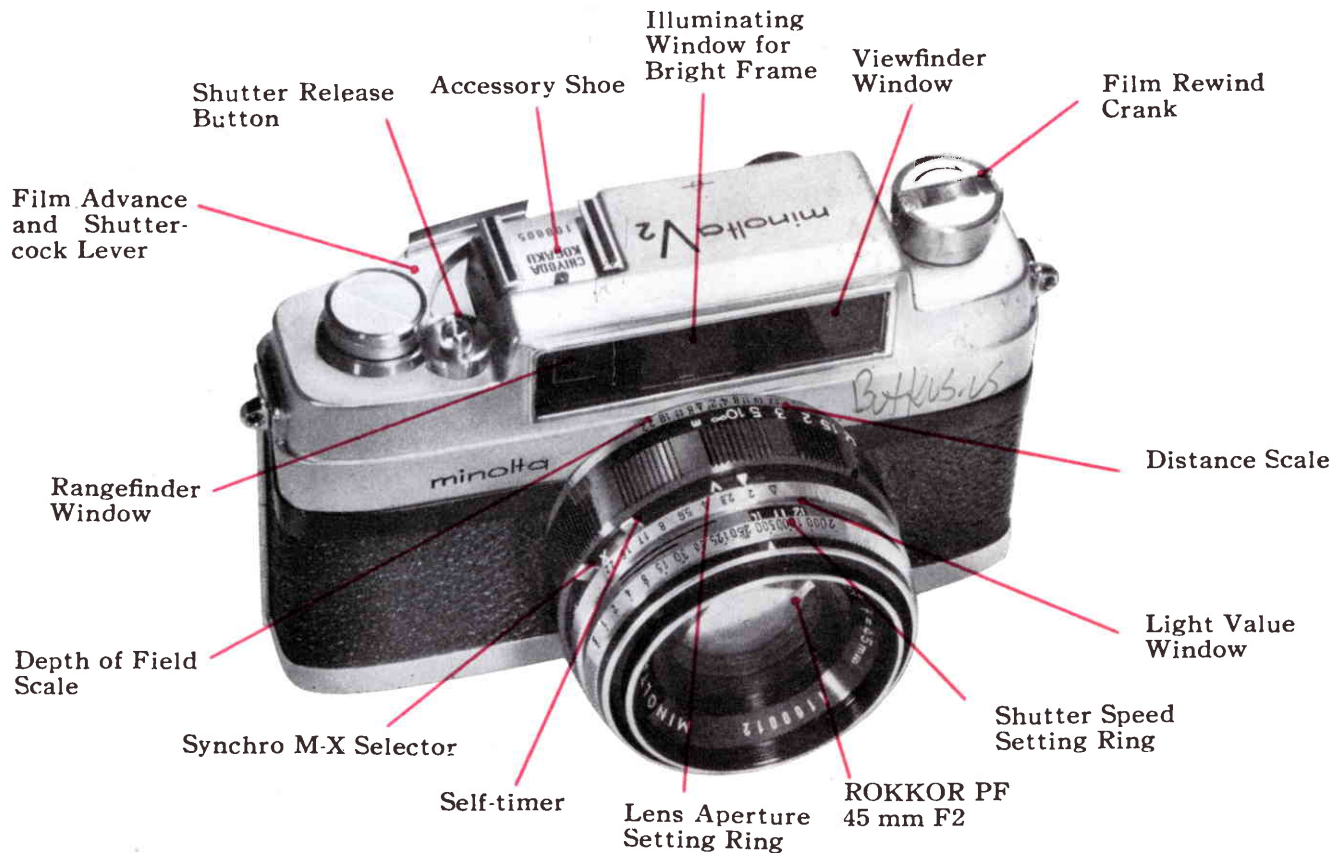
1/2000 Second !

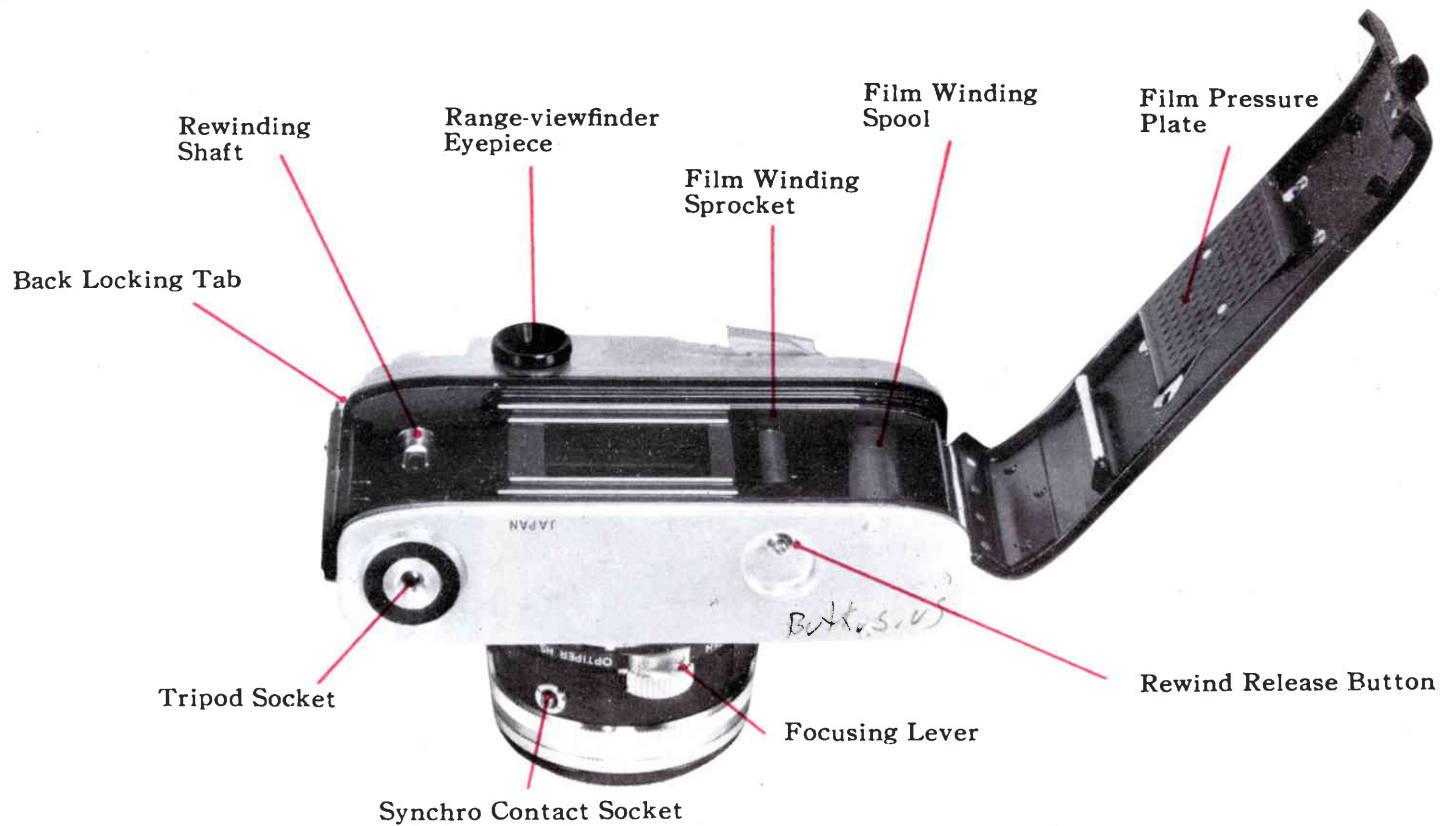


This 1/2000 second is the speed at which you can shoot pictures of even a jet air plane in flight without blurring.

Think of the many objects around you that you would like to photograph with this super-speed shutter.

At baseball stadiums, golf links and at auto races, you will be able to take interesting photos which you can take with no other camera but your Minolta V2. You will certainly be enthusiastic about this new possibility in picture taking and you will love your Minolta V2.





Six "Musts" for Picture Taking



1 Load the film.



2 Set shutter speed.



3 Set lens aperture.

Each step is explained in detail on the following pages.



- 4** Advance film with lever — this also cocks shutter.



- 5** Focus and compose picture.

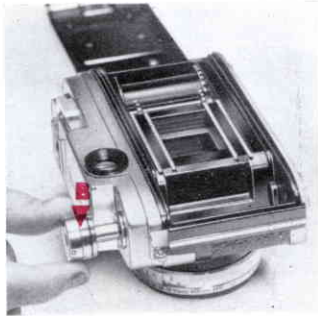


- 6** Press shutter release. To take next picture, follow steps 4, 5 and 6.

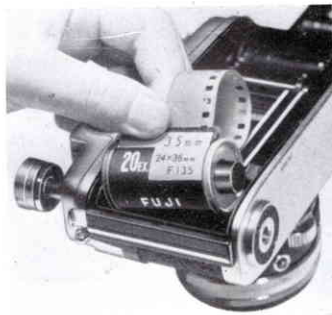
1 Loading Film



- 1** Pull out back locking tab (A) and swing camera back wide open.



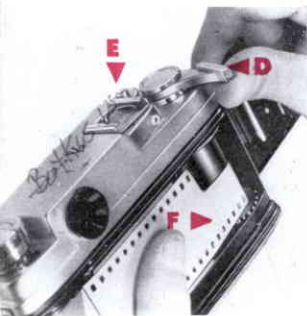
- 2** Pull up rewind knob (B) as far as it goes.



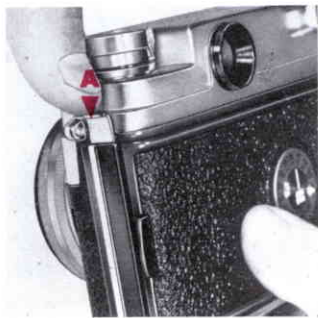
- 3** Insert a roll of film.



- 4** Pull out enough film to insert it in slit (C).



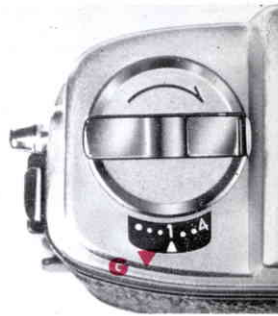
- 5** Turn film advance lever (D) 2 complete turns (pressing shutter release (E) each time). Make sure sprockets (F) project through film slits.



- 6** Close back cover, then push in back locking tab (A).



- 7** Advance film lever twice, pressing shutter release each time. Advance film once more.



- 8** The arrow in film counter (G) now points at "1". You can take your first picture by pressing shutter release.

■ 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 V2. 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.



Super-high speed shutter of your V2 can catch objects moving at extreme high speed from a very short distance, or can take extreme bright objects freely even on a super-sensitive film. **Attention!** Please see page 10, before you use high speed shutter such as $1/2000$ and $1/1000$ sec.

2 Setting Shutter Speed

Turn the shutter speed setting ring (H) and set the speed you need to the mark ▼.

3 Setting Lens Aperture

You just set the F stop figure you want to use to the ▲ mark, by turning the lens aperture setting ring (I).



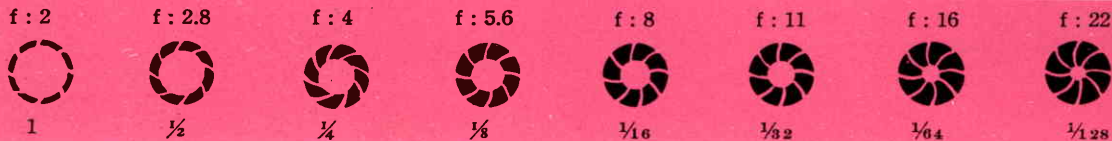
IMPORTANT

Remember to set the lens aperture to an F stop figure **larger than f4** in case you are shooting with the shutter speed of 1/1000 second. This means you just use lens apertures **within the blue line**.

Another reminder . . . Please set the lens aperture to an F stop figure **larger than f8** in case you shoot with the shutter speed of 1/2000 second. That is, you just use the lens aperture **within the red line**.

■ A word about exposure

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 means a larger opening and more light than f2.8, 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 V2 shutter is timed from 1 to 1/2000 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.

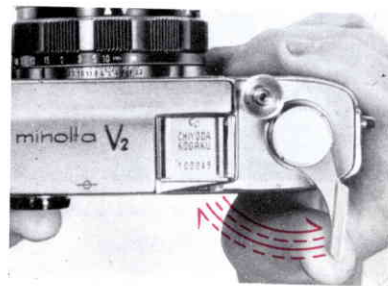
■ When you own a light value exposure meter

Setting exposure is this simple: you read the light value on the meter and set it to the light value indicator (J). That is all. You can get a correct light value by turning either the shutter speed setting ring (H) or the lens aperture setting ring (I) separately until the selected light value appears in the light value window (K). If you turn the shutter speed setting ring, the figures on the light value window (K) move, while the pointer (J) 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.



4 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 or in several short strokes. 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.

5 Focusing and Composing



As you look through the combination range-viewfinder window you will note a yellow lumi-frame near the outer edge. The actual picture you take will be inside this frame. Make sure your picture will be composed inside the lumi-frame.

The Minolta V2 finder is specially designed to correct automatically parallax so that the lens takes what you see through the lumi-frame at all distances. Parallax is the difference between what the viewfinder "see" and what the lens "see" at close distances.



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

Out of focus

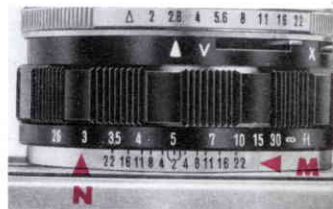


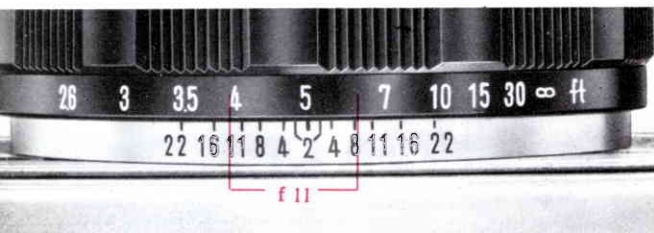
In focus



■ Depth of Field

Take a glance at the depth of field scale (M) 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 (N) the distance in front and behind your object which is also in sharp focus. The \sphericalangle indicates that you can get sharp pictures in the distance which is shown or formed by \sphericalangle .



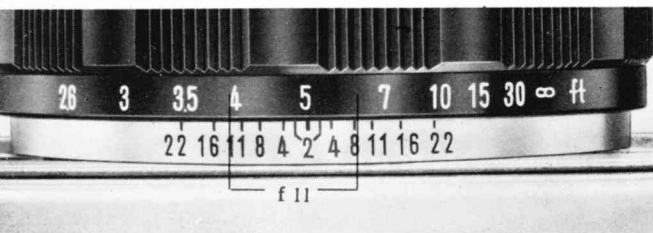


Take the examples of the photo shown here. The camera-to-object distance is 5 feet. If the lens aperture is $f 11$, everything between about 4 and 6.5 feet is also in sharp focus.

The depth of field table shows you the range of hypercritical focus for every F stop from $f2$ to $f22$.

Depth of Field Table

F No. Dis. (ft.)	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
60	110.7 39.0	79.1 34.2	55.4 28.93	39.6 23.98	27.68 19.09	20.13 15.22	13.84 11.39	10.07 8.77
30	41.0 23.68	48.0 21.84	64.6 19.57	120.4 17.18	∞ 14.53	∞ 12.19	∞ 9.62	∞ 7.69
20	24.31 17.00	26.60 16.03	31.0 14.78	39.8 13.39	69.2 11.73	973 10.17	∞ 8.33	∞ 6.85
15	17.28 13.26	18.40 12.67	20.39 11.88	23.82 10.97	31.9 9.84	55.5 8.72	∞ 7.34	∞ 6.17
12	13.41 10.86	14.07 10.47	15.19 9.93	17.00 9.29	20.72 8.47	28.54 7.63	77.6 6.56	∞ 5.62
10	10.95 9.20	11.38 8.92	12.10 8.53	13.22 8.05	15.34 7.44	19.21 6.79	33.3 5.93	287.6 5.15
8	8.59 7.49	8.85 7.30	9.28 7.04	9.91 6.72	11.04 6.28	12.89 5.82	17.92 5.18	33.9 4.59
7	7.44 6.61	7.64 6.46	7.95 6.26	8.41 6.00	9.20 5.66	10.44 5.28	13.48 4.76	20.79 4.25
6	6.32 5.71	6.46 5.61	6.68 5.45	6.99 5.26	7.53 5.00	8.33 4.70	10.13 4.29	13.72 3.88
5	5.22 4.80	5.31 4.73	5.45 4.62	5.66 4.48	6.00 4.29	6.49 4.08	7.52 3.76	9.29 3.45
4.5	4.67 4.34	4.75 4.28	4.86 4.19	5.02 4.08	5.29 3.92	5.66 3.74	6.41 3.48	7.65 3.21
4	4.13 3.87	4.19 3.83	4.28 3.76	4.40 3.67	4.60 3.54	4.88 3.40	5.42 3.18	6.26 2.958
3.5	3.60 3.41	3.64 3.37	3.71 3.32	3.80 3.25	3.94 3.15	4.14 3.04	4.52 2.866	5.08 2.686
3	3.07 2.932	3.10 2.905	3.15 2.866	3.21 2.816	3.31 2.744	3.45 2.660	3.70 2.531	4.06 2.392
2.6	2.653 2.550	2.674 2.530	2.707 2.501	2.753 2.464	2.825 2.410	2.920 2.346	3.09 2.248	3.34 2.140



Take the examples of the photo shown here. The camera-to-object distance is 5 feet. If the lens aperture is $f 11$, everything between about 4 and 6.5 feet is also in sharp focus.

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∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
60	110.7	79.1	55.4	39.6	27.68	20.13	13.84	10.07
30	130.1 39.0	244.6 34.2	∞ 28.93	∞ 23.98	∞ 19.09	∞ 15.22	∞ 11.39	∞ 8.77
20	41.0 23.68	48.0 21.84	64.6 19.57	120.4 17.18	∞ 14.53	∞ 12.19	∞ 9.62	∞ 7.69
15	24.31 17.00	26.60 16.03	31.0 14.78	39.8 13.39	69.2 11.73	97.3 10.17	∞ 8.33	∞ 6.85
12	17.28 13.26	18.40 12.67	20.39 11.88	23.82 10.97	31.9 9.84	55.5 8.72	∞ 7.34	∞ 6.17
10	13.41 10.86	14.07 10.47	15.19 9.93	17.00 9.29	20.72 8.47	28.54 7.63	77.6 6.56	60.1 5.62
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6	7.44 6.61	7.64 6.46	7.95 6.26	8.41 6.00	9.20 5.66	10.44 5.28	13.48 4.76	20.79 4.25
5	6.32 5.71	6.46 5.61	6.68 5.45	6.99 5.26	7.53 5.00	8.33 4.70	10.13 4.29	13.72 3.88
4.5	5.22 4.80	5.31 4.73	5.45 4.62	5.66 4.48	6.00 4.29	6.49 4.08	7.52 3.76	9.29 3.45
4	4.67 4.34	4.75 4.28	4.86 4.19	5.02 4.08	5.29 3.92	5.66 3.74	6.41 3.48	7.65 3.21
3.5	4.13 3.87	4.19 3.83	4.28 3.76	4.40 3.67	4.60 3.54	4.88 3.40	5.42 3.18	6.26 2.958
3	3.60 3.41	3.64 3.37	3.71 3.32	3.80 3.25	3.94 3.15	4.14 3.04	4.52 2.866	5.08 2.686
2.6	3.07 2.932	3.10 2.905	3.15 2.866	3.21 2.816	3.31 2.744	3.45 2.660	3.70 2.531	4.06 2.392
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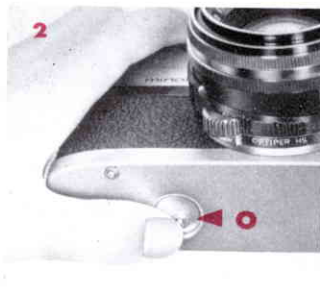
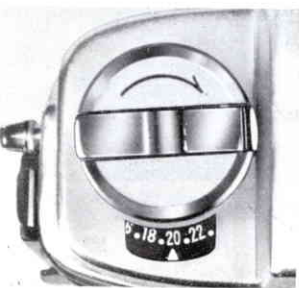
6 Pressing Shutter Release



There are basically two ways to hold your V2 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

- 1 After you have taken your last picture, the film counter will show 20 or 36—depending on whether you are using a 20 or 36-exposure roll.
- 2 Depress rewind release button (O). You will note that the button remains in the “pushed in” position.
- 3 Lift the crank (P) attached to the rewind knob, and turn crank clockwise until you feel all resistance gone and it turns freely. Then, open the camera and take the film magazine out of camera.



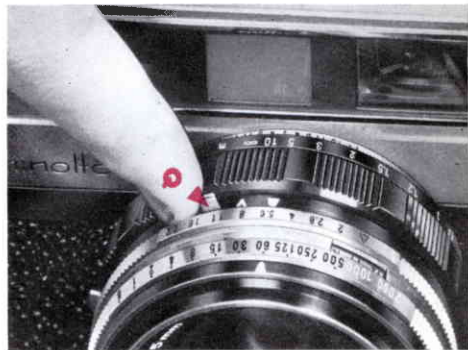
Note : Should the Rewind Release Button inadvertently pop out while rewinding, move the film winding lever a little, then push the button in again and continue as before.

Using the Self-timer

The self-timer is a device which allows time to elapse before the shutter opens so that you may take your own pictures.

First push the self-timer lever (Q) toward the V mark, and you will be able to delay the camera, approximately 9 seconds, from the time you press the release to the time the shutter is released.

You can also arrange the length of delay according to the position that you “charge” the lever. Half way down means about $4\frac{1}{2}$ seconds, two-thirds down about 6 seconds, etc.



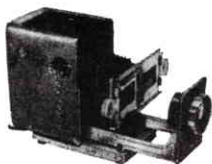
MINOLTA CAMERAS...



MINOLTA "16"

Palm size automatic precision camera for color and black and white photography.

Smaller than a pack of cigarettes, yet you get regular $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inch photos or color slides to fit any 35 mm projector. 25 mm f : 3.5 Rokkor lens; always in focus from 6 feet to infinity; automatic in-and-out action advances film cocks shutter, counts exposure; 20-picture daylight loading magazine; synched for electronic flash and bulbs; shutter speeds from 1/25 to 1/200 sec.; lens openings from f : 3.5 to f : 11. With leather carrying case, strap, and 2 close-up lenses.

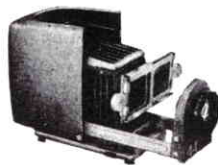


MINI 35 PROJECTOR

Compact, portable, light-weight unit. Casts unusually brilliant on screen images with its short focal-length and fast 75 mm, Rokkor, f : 2.5 lens. With 35 mm slide carrier, adapter for Airequipt changer, and carrying case.

MINI 44 PROJECTOR

Same superb lens and features as Mini 35 Projector-plus ability to handle "super slides" as well as 35 mm slides.



MINOLTA AUTOCORD

Fully automatic film advance & shutter cocking; 4-element Rokkor coated f : 3.5, 75 mm lens and matching f : 3.2 viewing lens; shutter speeds from one sec. to 1/500 and bulb; helicoid focusing from 3 ft. to infinity; direct reading light value scale.