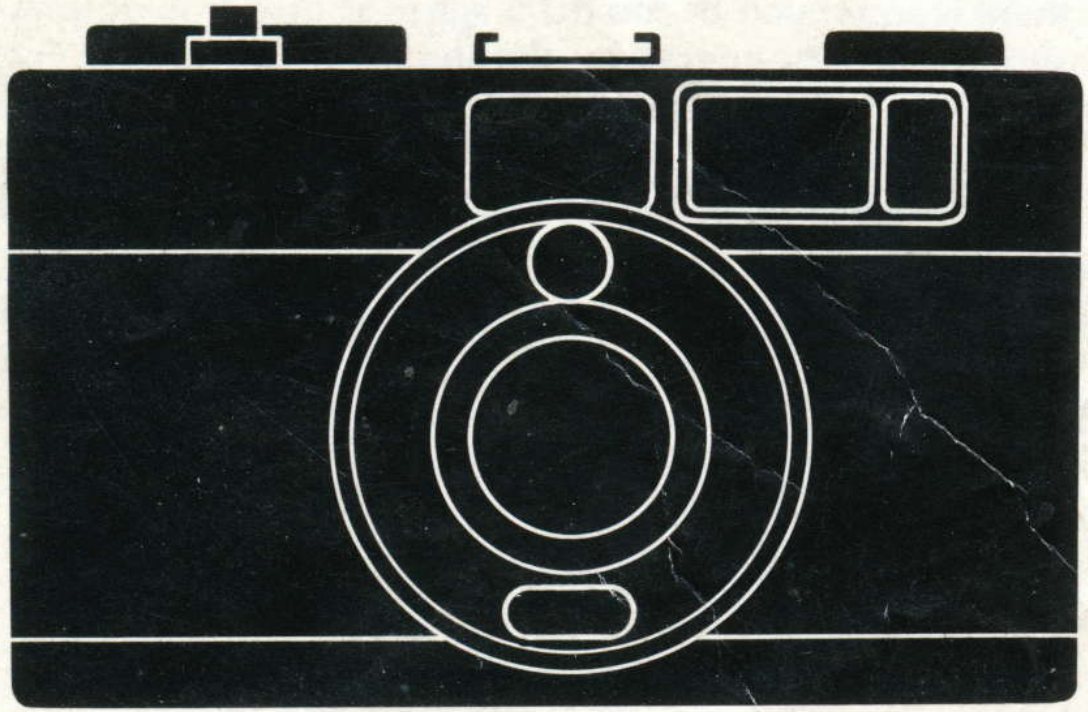
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MINOLTA HI-MATIC G



OWNER'S MANUAL

E

Your Minolta Hi-matic G is a light and compact auto-exposure camera that features extremely simple operation.

All you do is focus the genuine Rokkor lens and push the shutter release; your camera's CdS EE system will adjust aperture and shutter speed automatically and continuously for accurate exposure over a wide range of lighting conditions. The information-center viewfinder also warns you when there is too much or too little light for proper exposure.

The Hi-matic G also features simplified flash operation: Setting the guide number for the flash in use automatically switches your camera over for flash pictures within the usual snapshot range.

Please take a few minutes to read this instruction manual through carefully for best results and longest service life from your new Hi-matic G.

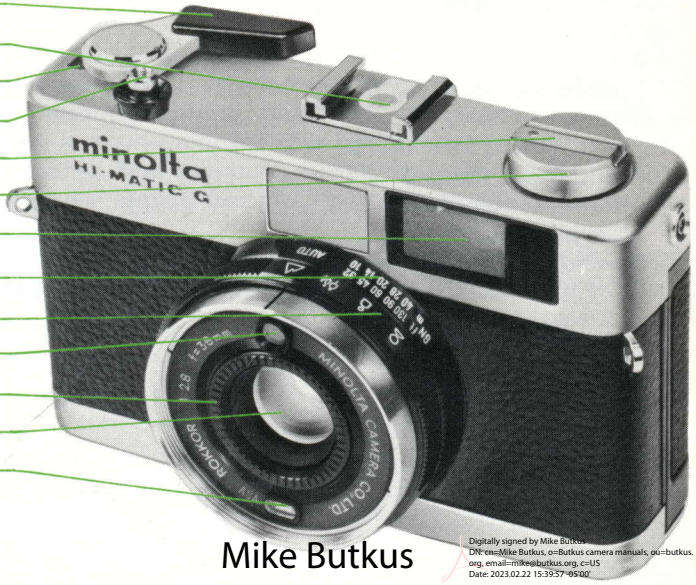
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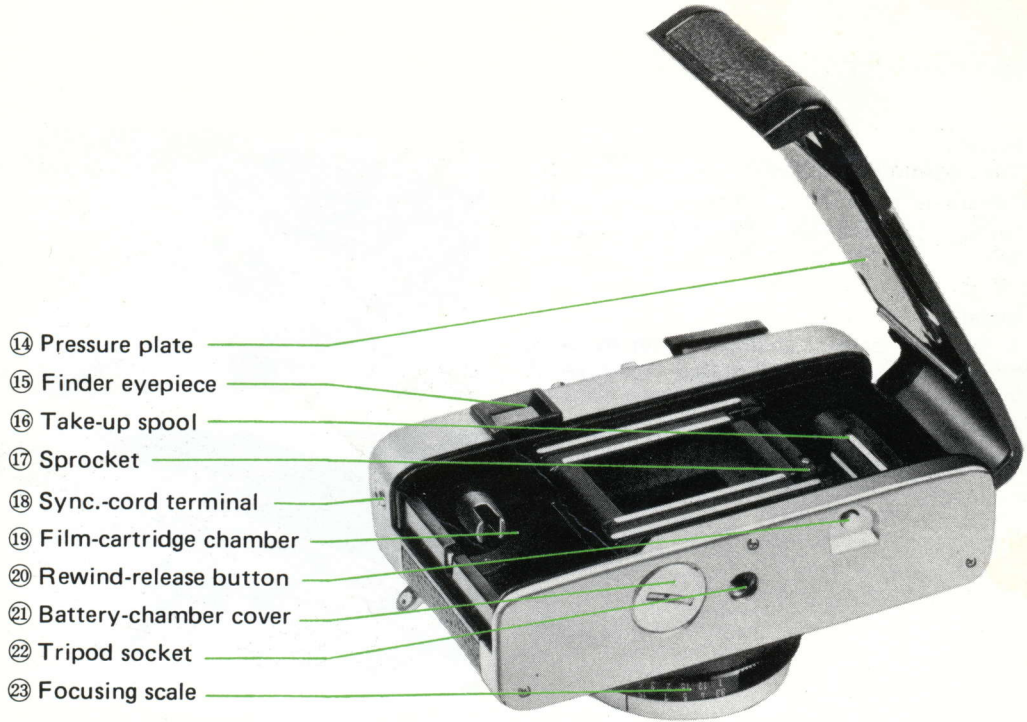
NAMES OF PARTS

① Film-advance lever
② Hot shoe
③ Frame counter
④ Shutter-release button
⑤ Rewind crank
⑥ Back-release knob
⑦ Viewfinder window
⑧ Function/guide-number ring
⑨ Focusing ring
⑩ CdS cell
⑪ Film-speed dial
⑫ Rokkor lens
⑬ Film-speed window



Mike Butkus
Digitally signed by Mike Butkus
DN: cn=Mike Butkus, o=Butkus camera manuals, ou=butkus.org, email=mike@butkus.org, c=US
Date: 2023.02.22 15:39:57 -05'00'

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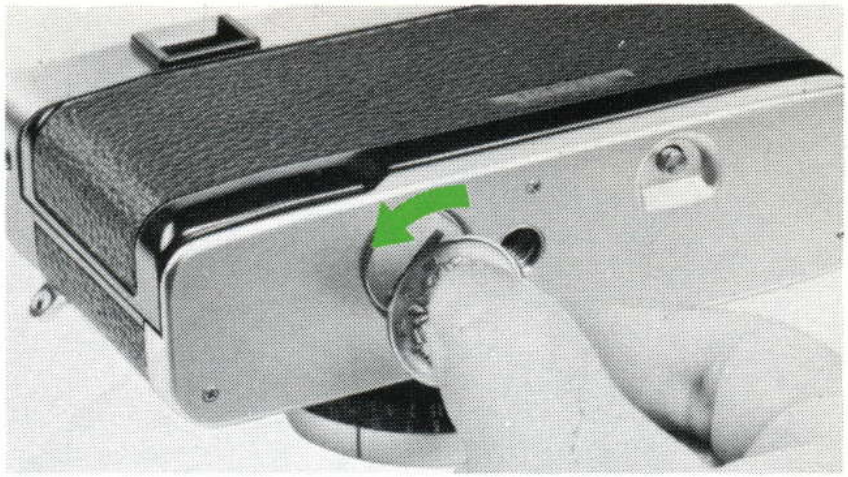
BEFORE USE

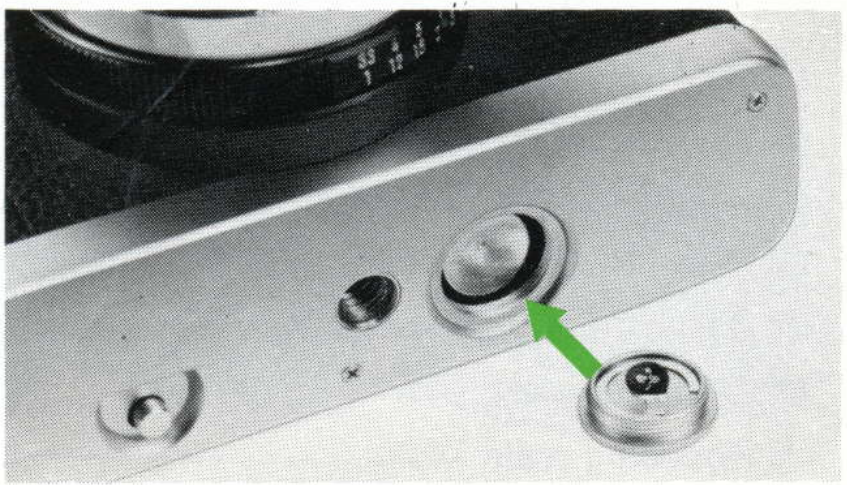
Battery

The automatic exposure system of this camera is powered by a 1.3-volt mercury battery. Use Eveready EPX-675, or equivalent.

Installing

1. Remove battery chamber cover by using a coin or similar object to turn it counterclockwise.
2. Insert battery with plus (+) side out and screw cover back on.





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To check battery

Remove the lens cap and frame a bright subject in the viewfinder. If the exposure-indicating needle remains in the red area at the bottom of the scale, battery is improperly installed or unserviceable.

CAUTION:

Do not touch battery terminals with fingers. Before inserting battery, clean terminals with a clean dry cloth. Remove battery if camera is not to be used for two weeks or longer.

Battery life

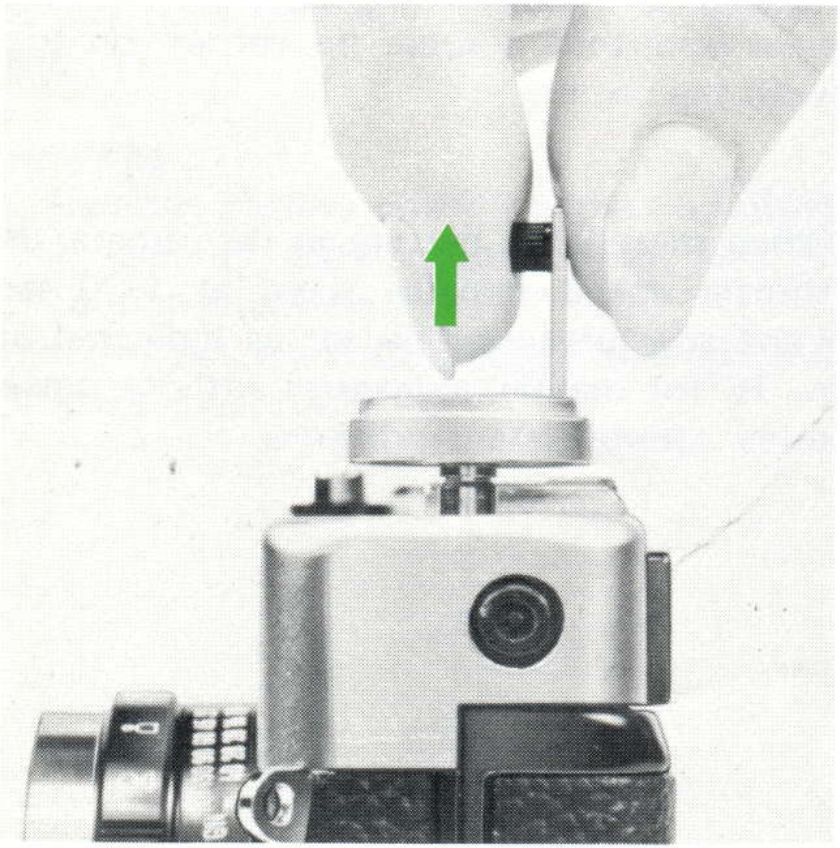
A battery should last about one year under usual conditions. It is recommended that battery be replaced with a new one every year and that a spare be carried on trips with the camera.

NOTE:

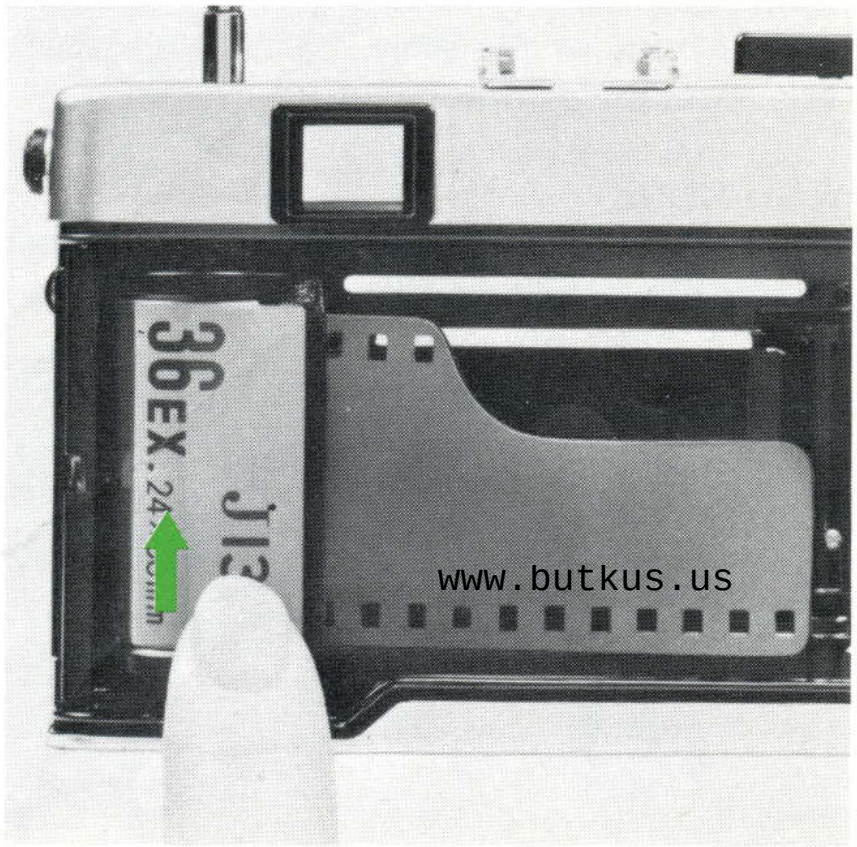
When there is no battery in the camera, the shutter speed remains fixed at 1/30 sec. Lens apertures can be set as indicated on p. 16 for manual exposures without power under appropriate conditions.

6 **Loading and advancing film**

1. Pull out on back-release knob and open the back cover.

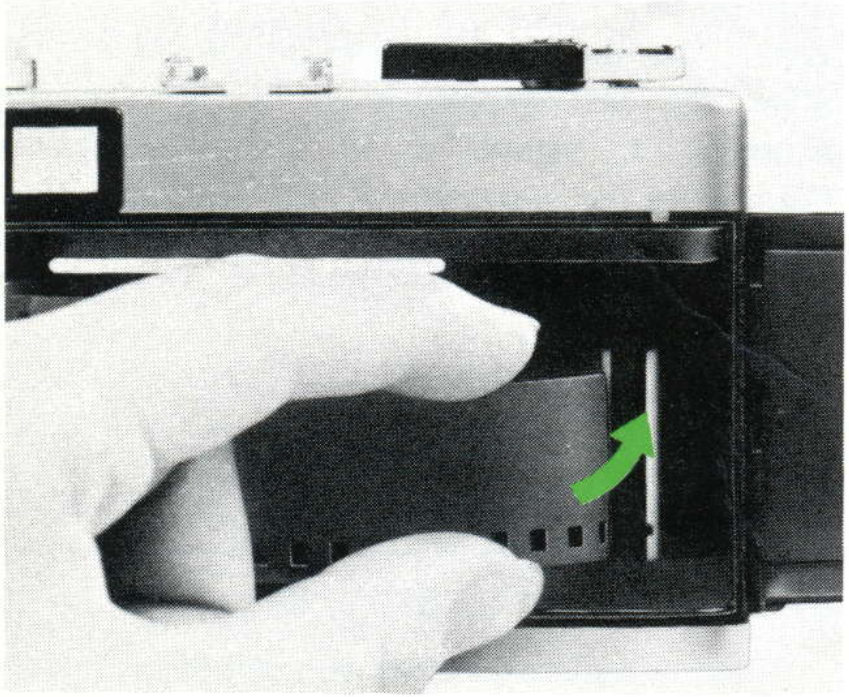


2. Insert film cartridge into chamber as shown and push the knob all the way in, rotating it slightly if necessary.

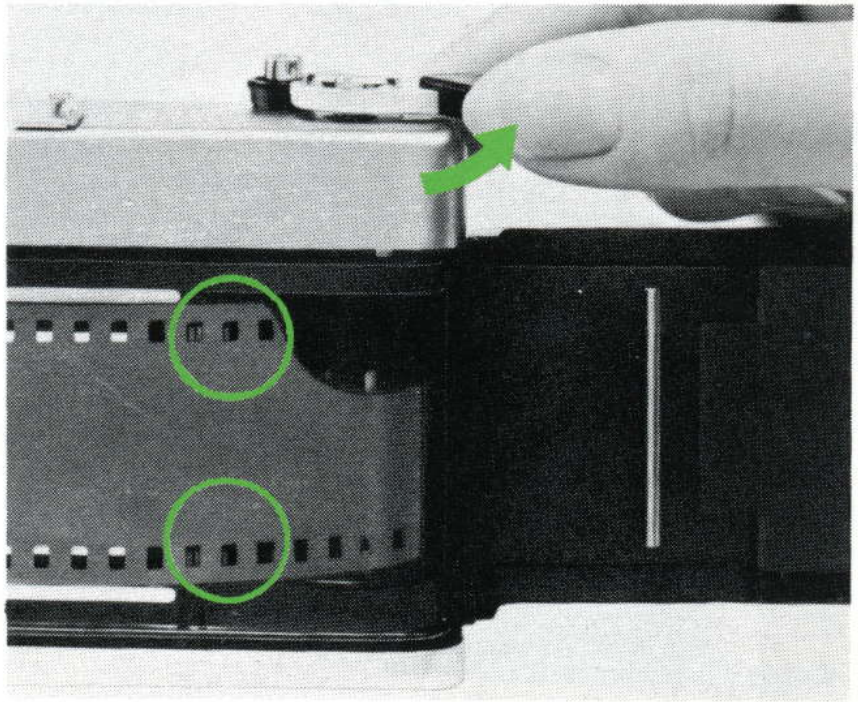


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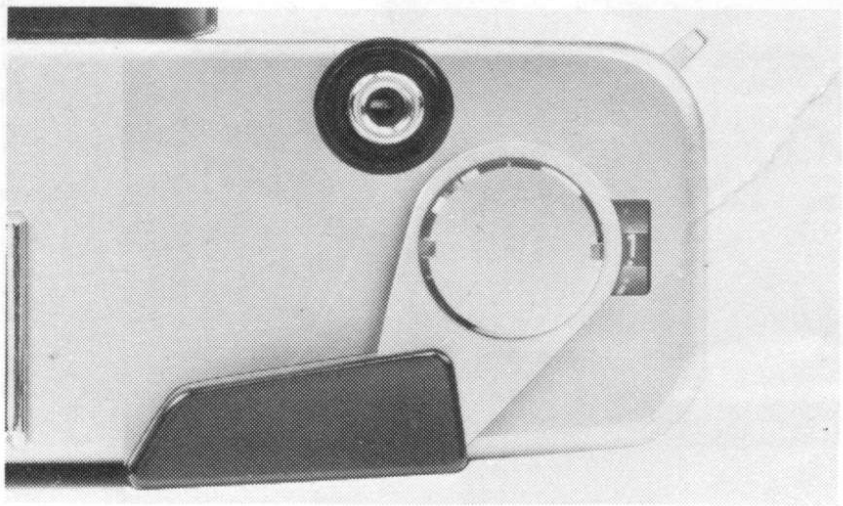
3. Insert film leader into one of the slots in the take-up spool and engage the second or third perforation from the end with the tooth on the slot.



4. Pressing film gently against the sprocket, actuate film advance lever slowly until the perforations on both edges of the film are engaged with sprocket teeth. (If advance locks during this, release shutter and continue.)



5. Close and latch the back cover.
6. Advance film and release shutter until the figure "1" appears in the center clear area of the frame counter as shown. Back-release knob and rewind crank should turn counterclockwise during the entire engaged stroke of the film-advance lever; if they do not, repeat the above steps to assure film is aligned and advancing properly.

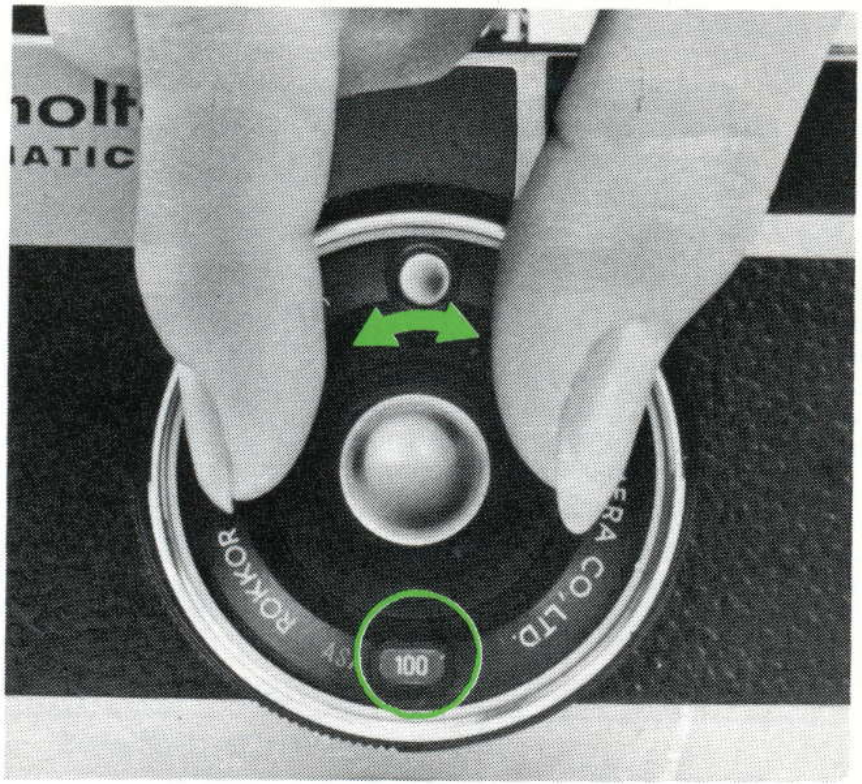


CAUTION:
After each full stroke, the film-advance lever will snap back to its offset position and can be folded in flush with the top cover. Do not attempt to move the lever back *during* its stroke, however, as this may damage the mechanism.
When the lever resists advancing movement after the last exposure on a film, do not attempt to move it in either direction. (See p.18 for rewinding and unloading instructions.)

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Setting film speed

Each film on the market has an ASA or DIN exposure-index number to indicate its sensitivity to light. To obtain correct exposure with the automatic exposure system of your camera, you must set it for the film in use. To do this, turn the film-speed dial so that the ASA number of the film you are using appears in the film-speed window. ASA-DIN conversion is as follows:



ASA	25	32	40	50	64	80	100	125	160	200	320	400
DIN	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27

Do not set the dial between click-stops.

HOW TO TAKE PICTURES

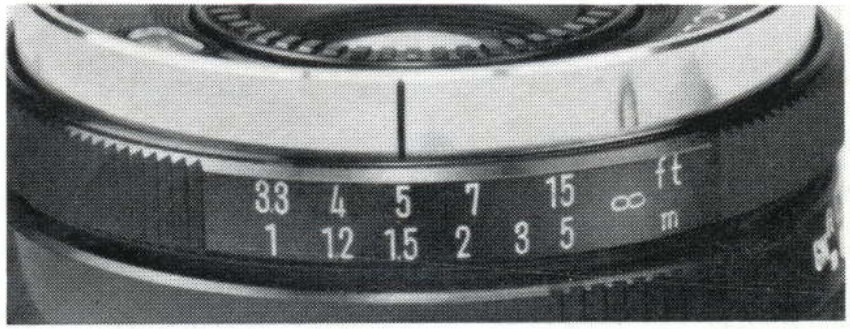
10 **Focusing and framing**

1. Under usual bright snapshot conditions, set focus by turning the focusing ring to align the symbol for your subject with the index at the top of the barrel. The table indicates corresponding camera-to-subject distances and typical subjects for these symbols.

Symbol	Distance	Subject
	(infinity)	Scenics about 5m or 17 ft. or more from the camera
	3m 10 ft.	Most snapshots and small groups
	1.5m 5 ft.	Head-to-hips pictures of people and medium-close objects
	1m 3.3 ft.	Head-and-shoulders portraits and close-range objects

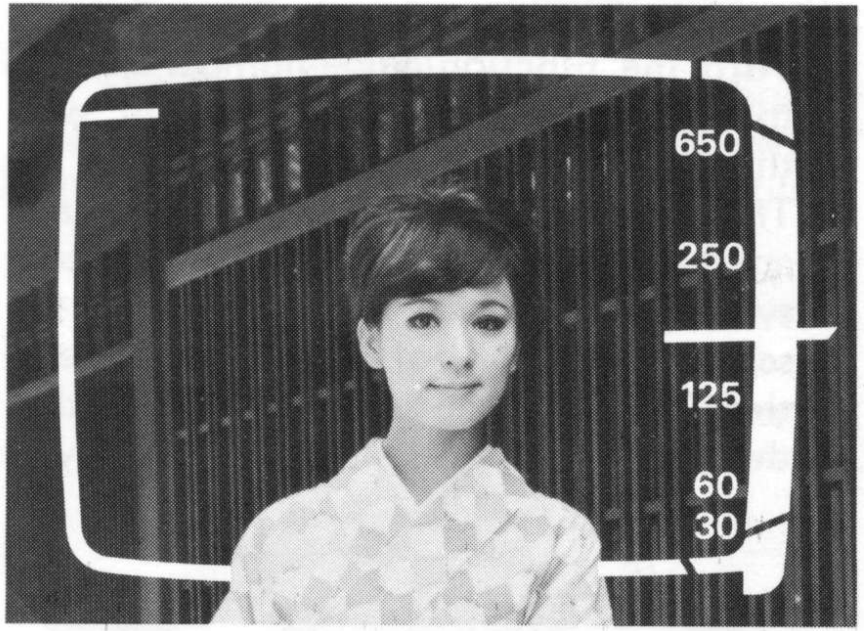
For sharpest pictures at apertures f/5.6 through f/2.8, the figure corresponding to the actual camera-to-subject distance should be set to the index of the focusing scale, which is calibrated in meters and feet.





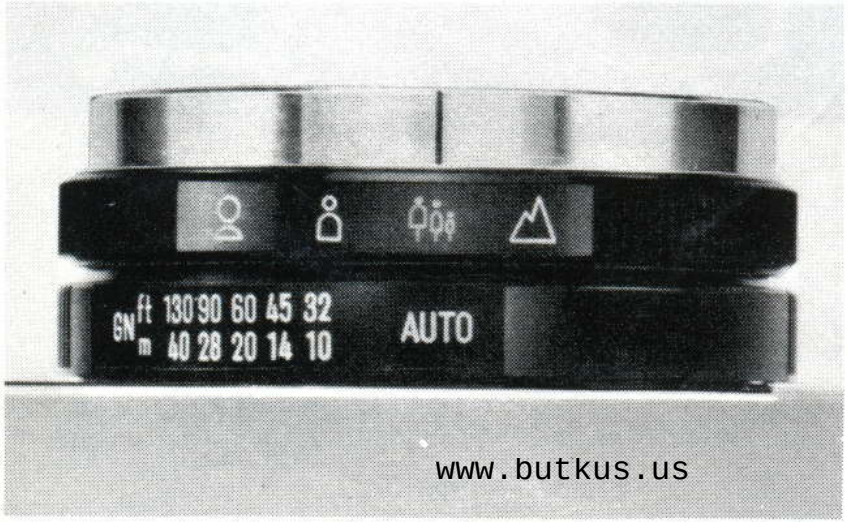
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2. Looking through the viewfinder, compose your subject within the yellow bright-frame, which indicates the picture area to appear on the film. Frame subjects only 1m or 3.3 ft. (symbol) from the camera within the parallax correction mark at the upper left of the frame.

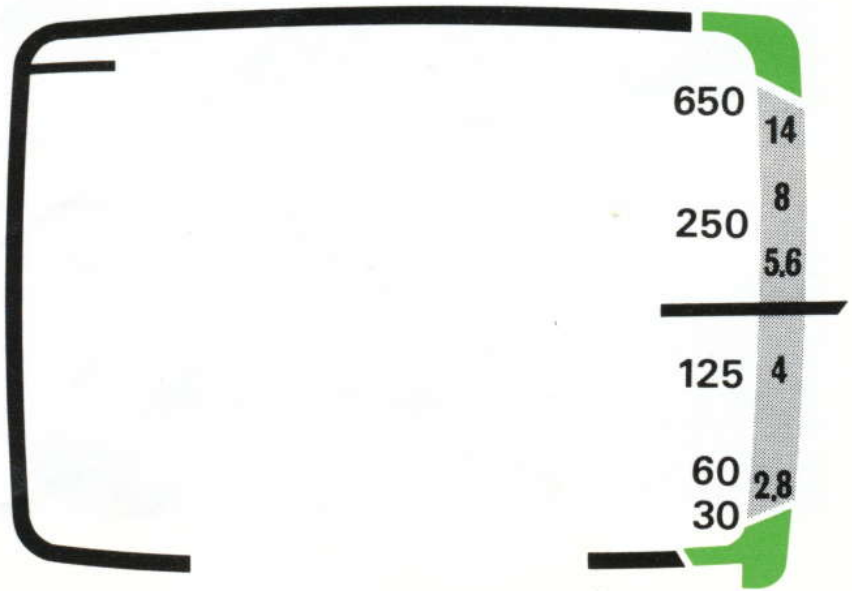


12 **Automatic exposure control**

1. Turn the function/guide-number ring so that AUTO clicks into alignment with the index at the top of the barrel.
   The combination of shutter speed and aperture being set by the auto-exposure system is indicated by a needle on the scales at the right of the bright frame in the finder. As long as the needle is within the yellow area of the aperture scale, you may proceed to take pictures.
   If there is not enough light for proper exposure, the needle will fall within the red area at the bottom of the scale. In this case, your picture will be under-exposed if you do not change exposure conditions so that the needle returns to the yellow area or use flash (see next page).



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When the subject is so bright that the needle approaches the red area at the upper end of the scale, use the Minolta ND filter (available as an optional accessory) to avoid possible overexposure.

2. To take the picture, hold the camera steady in a comfortable position and squeeze the shutter release smoothly all the way down.

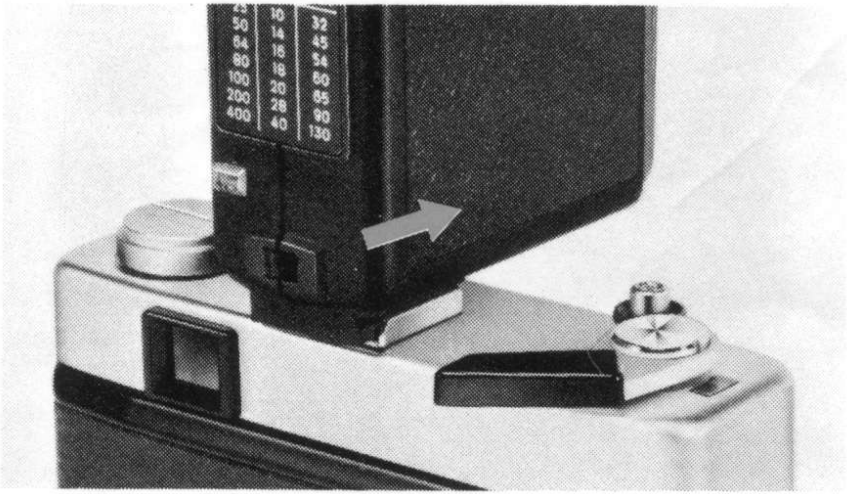
NOTE:
No camera adjustments are necessary if filters are used, since the CdS cell meters only light that has passed through the filter.

Flash pictures

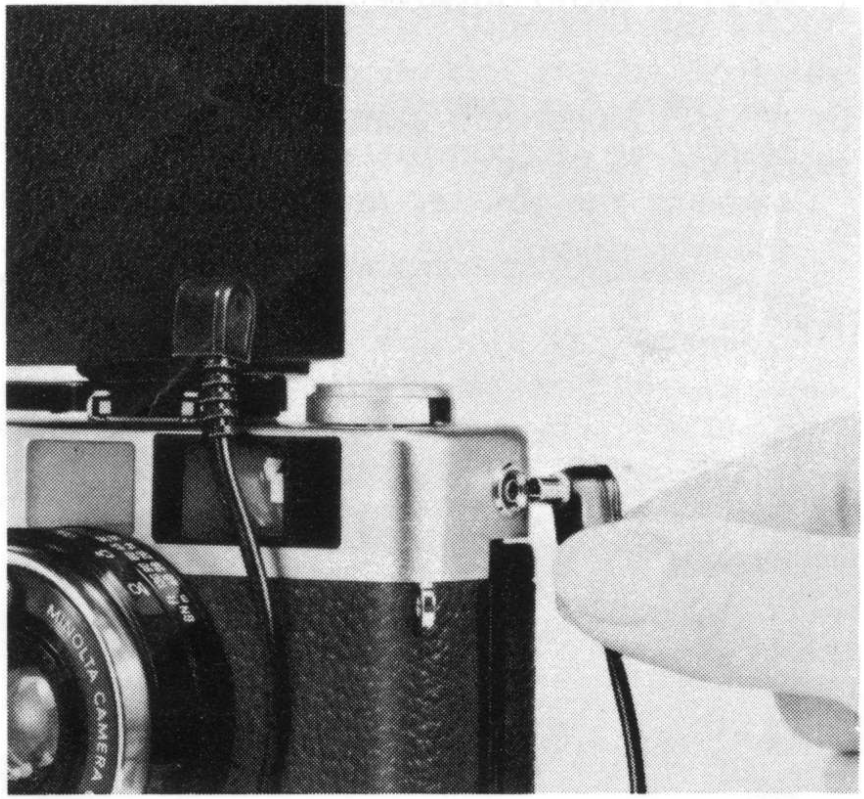
Though other units can be used, Minolta Electroflash units are particularly recommended for flash photography with this camera.

Attaching flash unit

With cordless, direct-contact flash units such as those recommended above, simply slide the unit's connecting bracket into the camera's hot shoe.



For units with cords, slide the connecting bracket into the hot shoe, and then be sure to insert the plug of the flash cord into the sync. terminal of the camera.

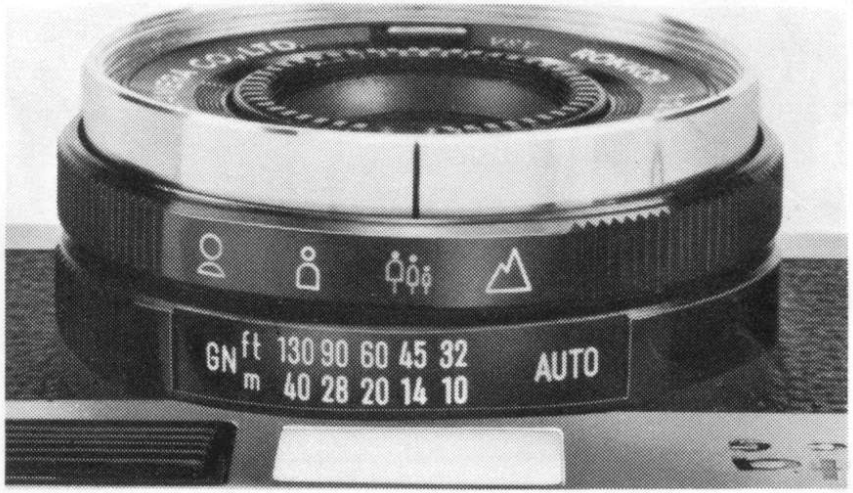


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Manual flash

With non-automatic electronic-flash ("strobe") units or only Class M or MF bulbs in standard flashguns:

1. Rotate the function/guide-number ring so that the guide number for the flash and film in use in aligned with the index at the top of the barrel. With the Electro-flash unit which has a GN of 14 at ASA 100 film, for example, set GN 45 and 14 as shown. This automatically sets a shutter speed of 1/25 sec. and a proper fixed aperture. Satisfactory exposures with most snapshot films can be obtained with normal subjects between 2 and 5m or 7 to 17 ft. from the camera, though for best results with reversal color films, it is recommended that the subject be near the middle of this range.
2. Focus, frame, and release the shutter as indicated on previous pages.



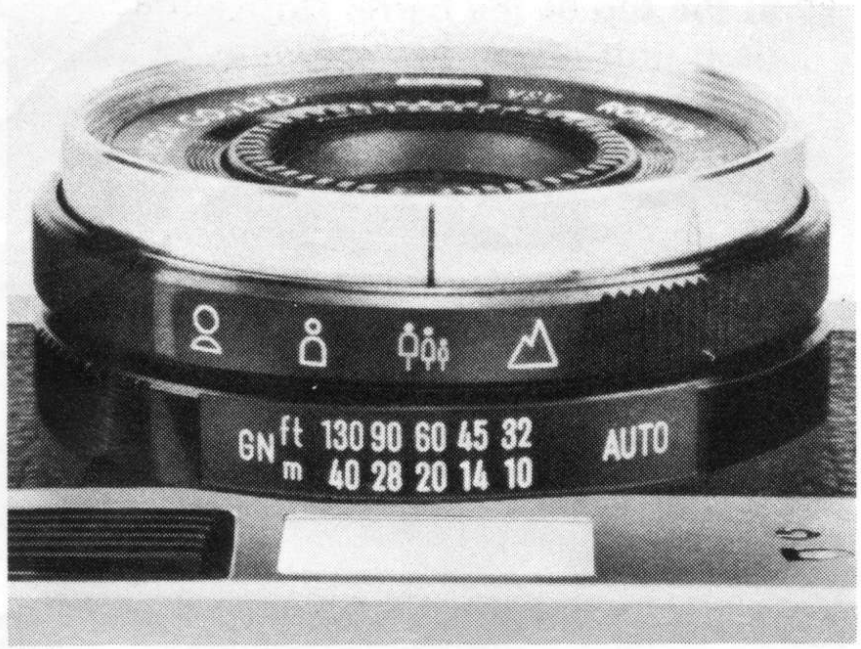
Automatic flash

With automatic electronic flash units:

1. Rotate the function/guide-number ring to set the aperture required by the flash unit. The GN settings on this camera produce actual apertures as follows:

GN	m	40	28	20	14	10
	ft.	130	90	60	45	32
Aperture		F11	F8	F5.6	F4	F2.8

For example, if the aperture called for is f/5.6 with Auto Electroflash unit and the film in use, you should turn the ring to align GN's 60 and 20 with the index. Flash range with autoflash is as specified with the flash unit.



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2. Focus, frame, and release shutter as indicated on previous pages.

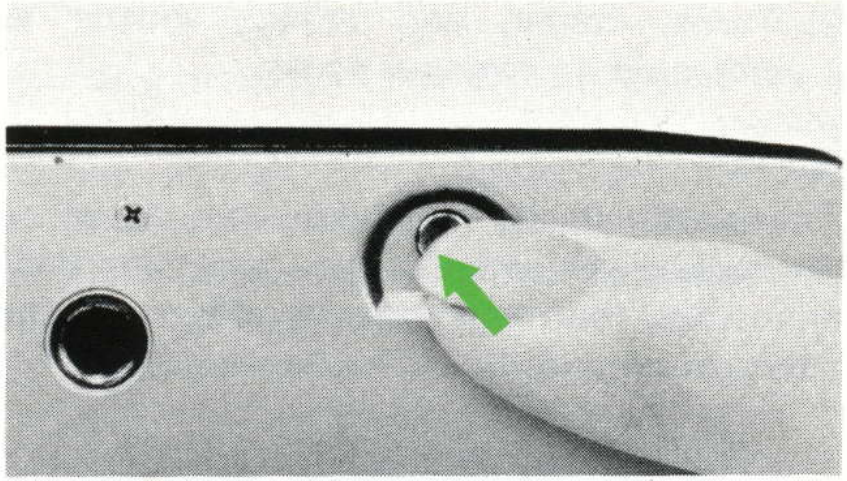
NOTE:

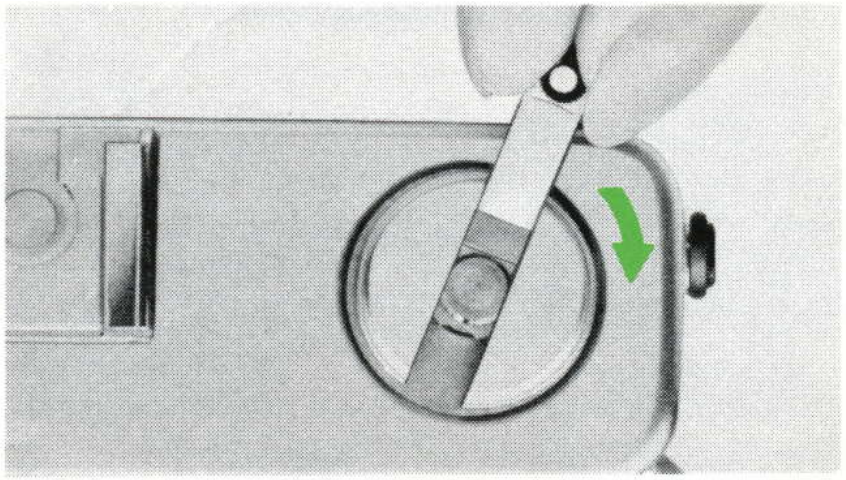
The needle in the viewfinder may move on the scale even when camera is set for flash exposures, but this has no effect on the aperture set and should be disregarded.



18 **Rewinding and unloading film**

1. Depress the rewind-release button on the bottom of the camera.
2. Fold out the rewind crank and turn it clockwise.
3. When you are sure the film is completely rewound and the crank turns freely, pull the back-release knob to open the cover and remove the film cartridge.





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SPECIFICATIONS

Type: Compact 35mm camera with automatic exposure control

Lens: Rokkor 38mm f/2.8, 4 elements in 3 groups, 61° angle of view; filter and lens-shade mount: 46mm screw-in type

Aperture-shutter: Mechanical type programmed to vary continuously from f/2.8 at 1/30 sec. through f/14 at 1/650 sec.

Exposure meter: CdS type, coupled for automatic exposure control from EV 8 to EV 17 with a film speed of ASA 100; film-speed range: ASA 25 to 400; automatic compensation when filters used; powered by one 1.3v mercury cell: Eveready EPX-675, or equivalent

Flash: Circuit for X synchronization; setting camera GN scale automatically fixes shutter speed at 1/25 sec. and adjusts lens aperture for subjects from approx. 2 to 5m (7 to 17ft.) with manual flash or as required for auto-flash units; both cordless "hot-shoe" and standard PC terminal contacts provided

Focusing: Distance-scale type 1m (3.3 ft.) to infinity, with click-stop zone-symbol settings

Viewfinder: Bright-frame type with parallax correction mark; combination of shutter speed and f-number being set and under/overexposure warning indicated on scale by needle

Film advance: Lever type with single 130° stroke after 30° unengaged play; automatic resetting frame counter shows number of frames exposed.

Frame size: 24mm x 36mm for 12, 20, or 36 exposures on standard 35mm film

Size: 116 x 71 x 53mm (4-9/16 x 2-13/16 in.)

Weight: 375g (13-3/16 oz.)

OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

20 **Minolta filters**

UV: This filter absorbs excessive ultraviolet rays when shooting mountain, snow, and other distant scenes. Exposure is the same as without a filter, and it may be kept attached to protect the lens.

1A: Use this filter to improve bluish rendition of subjects in shade, illuminated by blue sky, on overcast or rainy days, or obscured by atmospheric haze. It requires no increase in exposure and is often used with color or monochromatic materials to protect the lens.

Yellow: Red and yellow subjects are rendered lighter than the eye sees them by this filter used with black-and-white film. It tends to increase over-all contrast somewhat and is often used to darken blue skies and emphasize white clouds.

ND X4: Used to adjust light volume from a scene or subject, this neutral density filter can be employed to avoid overexposure (as when shooting beach or brilliant snow scenes, especially with fast films). It is also useful for depth-of-field control under certain conditions to emphasize a subject against an out-of-focus background.

Minolta lens shade

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

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CARE AND STORAGE

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

Never touch the camera lens or CdS "eye" with fingers. Should these become dirty, clean them with a blower lens brush and a soft, lint-free cloth, using a gentle motion.

If you do not plan to use your camera for two weeks or more, it is best to remove the batteries.

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

The shutter should not be left cocked when your camera is not in use. If camera is to be stored for a long period, it is advisable to operate the film advance and release the shutter once or twice from time to time.

Camera should never be put or left in glove compartment or other places in motor vehicles or elsewhere in which it may be subject to relatively high temperatures.

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

Supecifications subject to change without notice

Minolta Camera Co., Ltd., 30, 2-Chome, Azuchi-Machi, Higashi-Ku, Osaka 541, Japan
Minolta Corporation, 101 Williams Drive. Ramsey, New Jersey 07446, U.S.A.
Minolta Camera Handelsgesellschaft m.b.H., Kurt-Fischer-Strasse 50, D-2070 Ahrensburg, West Germany
Minolta France S.A., Tour Albert 1er 65, Avenue de Colmar, 92508 Rueil-Malmaison, France
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Minolta Singapore (Pte) Ltd., Tong Fong Bldg., 52-E, Chin Swee Road, Singapore 3