FOREWORD

Thank you for purchasing the Nikon Autofocus Speedlight SB-26. Used with Nikon’s newest SLRs (F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, F-801s/N8008s, F-601/N6006, F-601s/N6000, F50-Series/ N50, F-401s/N5005, F-401/N4004 and F-401s/N4004s), it offers the most advanced and complete system for automatic flash photography available.

To get the maximum performance from your new SB-26, be sure to take time to read the instruction manual carefully.

For Effective Use of This Manual

Using this manual is simple. Read the pages with shaded index tabs indicating your camera name. These index tabs lead you to all of the information you need to learn about using the SB-26 with your camera.

The SB-26 and today’s newest Nikon models offer exceptionally high performance. They include more features than ever before, all of which can help you make great pictures.

Because there are so many features, the instruction manual is extensive, and may seem a little intimidating. We urge you, however, to thoroughly read the manuals before you begin using the SB-26. That way you will be fully familiar with the features and the way they work.

For the convenience of latest Nikon SLR users, the SB-26 offers automatic adjustment functions when used with certain lenses. Automatic operations are detailed beside manual operation in shaded boxes with "A" mark.

By becoming thoroughly familiar with the SB-26, you will be able to use its advanced features more effectively and enjoy great results from the very beginning.

The Nikon N70, N90s, N90, N8008, N8008s, N6006, N6005, N50, N6005, N4004 and N4004s are sold exclusively in the U.S.A. The Nikon N2020 and N2000 are sold exclusively in the U.S.A. and Canada.
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Chapter 1

Introducing the SB-26 Autofocus Speedlight
**Nomenclature**

- **Built-in diffuser card**
- **Built-in wide flash adapter**
- **Wireless Slave Flash selector**
- **Red-Eye Reduction lamp**
- **Battery chamber lid**
- **Flash head tilting lock release lever**
- **Meter/Feet select lever (inside battery chamber)**
- **Battery chamber**

**Flash head**
- Locks at the front position and the 90° position; tilts up to 90° and down to –7°; rotates 90° to the right and 180° to the left.

**Wireless Slave Flash sensor**
- Enables autofocus operation in dim light or total darkness.

**Light sensor for Non-TTL Auto Flash operation**
- In Non-TTL Auto Flash operation, be careful not to cover or otherwise obstruct the sensor.

**External power source terminal**
- Accepts power cord of Nikon DC unit SD-8/SD-7, or Power Bracket Unit SK-6.

**Autofocus assist illuminator LED**
- Enables autofocus operation in dim light or total darkness.

**Light sensor for Non-TTL Auto Flash operation**
- In Non-TTL Auto Flash operation, be careful not to cover or otherwise obstruct the sensor.

**Sync/multiple flash terminal**
- For manual-exposure multiple flash operation.

**TTL multiple flash terminal**
- For TTL-exposure-control multiple flash operation.

**Terminal cover**
- Keep terminal covered when not in use.

**Control buttons**
- See page 26.

**LCD panel**
- See page 26.

**Rotating angle scale**
- **Flash head rotating lock release lever**

**Mounting foot locking wheel**
- **Mount pin**
- **Hot-shoe contacts**
- **Mounting foot**

**Battery chamber**
- Accepts four 1.5V AA-type penlight batteries, either 1.5V alkaline-manganese or 1.2V NiCd batteries (voltage for NiCd batteries varies depending on manufacturer; maximum permitted is 1.5V).
Main Features/Functions — SB-26’s Flash Capabilities

The SB-26 is a most versatile Speedlight which offers variety of convenient features to enhance your flash photography. To understand these features/function will help you operate the SB-26 easily, therefore, enjoy more options and creative possibilities. Each of following topics cover particular Nikon SLR models:

• Fully Automatic Fill Flash: F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, F-801s/N8008s, F-601/N6006, F-601s/N6006s, F-601w/N6000, F-601s/N6006s and F-401x/N5005
• Standard TTL Flash: F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, F-801s/N8008s, F-601/N6006, F-601w/N6000, F-601/N6006, F-301/ N2000, F-401/N4004, F-401s/N4004s, FA, FE2, FG and Nikonos V
• FP High-Speed Sync Flash: F5, F90X/N90s and F90-Series/N90
• Rear-Curtain Sync Flash: F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, F-801s/N8008s, F-601/N6006, F-601w/N6000 and F-601w/N6000
• Red-Eye Reduction Control: F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70
• Repeating Flash: All the Nikon SLR models covered in this manual

Fully Automatic Fill Flash

Generally performed at night or in dim light, flash photography can also be used to reduce shadows in pictures shot in bright sunlight, resulting in a pleasing, more natural effect. Using a flash this way, with ambient light, is called “fill-flash.” When used with the SB-26, many Nikon SLR cameras provide Automatic Balanced Fill-Flash, to automatically keep flash brightness in balance with the ambient light.

Automatic Balanced Fill-Flash

Thanks to a computer-controlled exposure meter and TTL (through-the-lens) sensor, shutter speed, aperture, and even flash output can be automatically controlled to keep both subject and background in correct exposure. In Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash, the camera’s Matrix Metering System determines the correct exposure based on ambient light. Flash output is then controlled with the center-bottom-weighted TTL sensor which monitors light reflection from the film surface and regulates timing to terminate output in realtime with flash illumination. This way, flash illumination brightens the scene (mainly foreground subject), but does not overpower the ambient light exposure (background).

The result is brighter shadows, sharper details and more vivid colors. Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash operates in virtually all light conditions within the camera’s metering range and available synchronized shutter speeds. Operation is fast and automatic, while it allows manual operation for exposure compensation techniques to vary fill-flash effects.

Center-Weighted Fill-Flash operates when you switch the metering system to Center-Weighted. This metering system measures the entire scene and emphasizes its reading on the center area. By pointing the center-weighted area at different parts of the scene, you can choose which brightness level you want for basic available-light exposure. By selecting Spot Metering System, Spot Fill-Flash operates in a similar manner as Center-Weighted Fill-Flash, although the meter reads a narrower center area, or “spot.”
Standard TTL Flash

It is possible to manually select a flash compensation level instead of having the computer do it automatically. Simply press the SB-26’s button to cancel Automatic Balanced Fill-Flash.

The camera’s computer-controlled TTL flash sensor detects the total amount of light passing through the lens and reflected from the film surface. The system controls flash output so that the combination of ambient light and flash illumination will result in a correct exposure.

Under bright-light conditions, the flash is automatically controlled to provide less light; under dim light conditions, it will produce more light.

This system is not designed to automatically provide a balance between flash and ambient light; it is limited to efficient operation in dim-light conditions and is not recommended for use in very bright lighting conditions. This system does not directly link the ambient light meter and the flash’s TTL meter.

FP High-Speed Sync Flash

The SB-26 is capable of flash synchronization at shutter speeds of 1/250 sec. or faster when used with the F5, F90X/N90s and F90-Series/N90. Unlike other flash synchronization methods, the flash consecutively emits light at an extremely rapid cycle and exposure begins with the opening of the front (first) curtain and ends with the closing of the rear (second) curtain.
The combination of high shutter-speed range and flash sync capability provides you with more options for flash photography in day-light conditions. It enables you to use a wider aperture to blur the subject’s background (create a shallow depth of field), light up shadowed areas in outdoor photography, or even create light flow for fast moving subjects.

FP high-speed sync flash is only available in the SB-26's Manual flash mode when using the F5, F90X/N90s and F90-Series/N90. For details, see “FP High-Speed Sync Flash — Flash Photography At Higher Shutter Speeds” on page 98.

Rear-Curtain Sync Flash

In “normal” flash synchronization, the flash fires at an early stage of exposure (i.e., front-curtain sync). At slow shutter speeds with a moving subject, this results in unnatural light patterns.

For more natural lighting, use Rear-Curtain Sync. With this method, the flash fires at a later stage of the exposure, just before the rear, or second, shutter curtain starts to close (i.e., rear-curtain sync), turning available light into a stream of light that follows the flash-illuminated moving subject. Rear-Curtain Sync is available with the F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, F-801s/N8008s, F-601s/N6006 and F-601s/ N6000.

For more details, see “Rear-Curtain Sync Flash — For Natural Light Flow,” page 105 and “Flash Sync Mode Selector [B] vs. [R],” page 139.
Chapter 1

Main Features/Functions

SB-26 Feature Comparison: Flash Operations Available with Your Camera

For details regarding your camera, see pages:
1) 33 to 41. 2) 42 to 48. 3) 50 to 58. 4) 59 to 64. 5) 65 to 70. 6) 71 to 76. 7) 77 to 80.

Red-Eye Reduction Control

“Red eye” effect occurs in flash photography when flash pictures are taken in dim surroundings where the subject’s eye pupils will be dilated (open very wide). Light from the camera’s flash reflects off the interior of the eye through the wide-open pupil and back into the camera’s lens; the result in the photo appears as bright red eyes.

With this function, before the shutter is released the SB-26’s red-eye reduction lamp illuminates to make the subject’s eye pupils become smaller, thus reducing the appearance of red-eye.

The F90X/N90S, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 offers this exclusive Red-Eye Reduction Control, for use in any flash mode, except Repeating Flash mode. For more details and setting operation, see page 104, and the camera’s instruction manual.

Red-eye effect can also be controlled by the angle at which light strikes the subject and is reflected back to the camera’s lens. For further details, see “Red Eye,” page 138.

Repeating Flash

When used with any Nikon SLR, the SB-26 is capable of strobo-effect multiple flash exposure at up to 160 flash per frame; it also allows control of the amount of flash light output. Operation becomes simple once you learn how to match the number and speed of flash to your desired shutter speed.

For details, see “Repeating Flash III Mode — For Multiple Exposure,” pages 91 to 96.

Repeating flash mode offers “strobo effect,” multiple exposure on a single frame.
Chapter 2

Before Flash Shooting
Getting Started — SB-26 Set-Up

This section introduces preparations for using the SB-26, such as installing batteries, attaching flash unit to your camera, and finally, turning the unit on. Follow these steps in order, especially when using for the first time. This section should serve as a practical guide for later reference.

WARNING — TO AVOID INJURY

- DO NOT FIRE FLASH NEAR THE EYES: Firing the flash light very close to any person’s eyes can injure the retina, thereby weakening eyesight or causing blindness.
- DO NOT TOUCH THE FLASH HEAD WHEN FIRING THE SB-26: The flash head generates significant heat during normal operation, which may cause burns. Also, when using the flash, keep delicate materials away from the flash head.

CAUTION — TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE SB-26 SPEEDLIGHT

- DO NOT MIX OR USE THE SB-26 WITH OTHER MANUFACTURER’S CAMERAS, FLASH UNITS, OR ACCESSORIES (INCLUDING EXTERNAL POWER SOURCES): Nikon is not responsible for malfunctions or other problems resulting from use of this product with any equipment other than Nikon brand products.

PROPER CARE AND STORAGE OF THE SB-26 SPEEDLIGHT

- SEE PAGES 140 AND 141, “Tips on Speedlight Care.”

BATTERIES: CARE AND CAUTION

- SEE PAGE 142, “About Batteries.”

ABNORMAL LC (LIQUID CRYSTAL) DISPLAY AND MALFUNCTIONING

In certain cases, due to normal characteristics of the built-in microcomputer, the speedlight may not operate or an abnormal display may appear, even with fresh, properly installed batteries.

If this occurs, turn off flash and remove the batteries, then reinstall batteries and turn the power on. This should properly reset the computer.

Installing Batteries

1. Slide the battery chamber cover in the direction and lift to open.
2. Slide the meter/feet lever (small switch in the mouth of the chamber) to select desired indication (m or ft); this will appear in the LCD panel while the speedlight is in use. The lever is preset to meters (m) when shipped from the factory.
3. Load four 1.5V AA-type penlight alkaline-manganese or 1.2V NiCd batteries into the battery chamber. Be sure to follow the indication inside the chamber to ensure the batteries are properly loaded.

Using an external power source

For an external power source, use optional Nikon DC Unit SD-7 or SD-8 or Power Blacket Unit SK-6. For battery information, see page 142.
Tighten the locking wheel, taking care not to over-tighten.

Checking Battery Power

Set power switch to STBY (stand-by position) or ON to turn on the speedlight. If batteries are properly installed/power is sufficient, ready-light will come on, and LCD indications will appear.

LCD figures and symbols for meters (m) and feet (ft) do not appear simultaneously, as shown above. They are shown together throughout this manual for ease of explanation.

For Nikon F3 Series users

The SB-26 can only be mounted on an F3 Series camera that uses a DE-2 or DE-3 finder. Be sure to attach Flash Unit Coupler AS-4 or AS-7 to the camera’s accessory shoe before mounting the SB-26 on the camera.

Precaution for Nikon F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N80 and F70-Series/N70 users

As the locking wheel is tightened, the SB-26 is firmly attached to the accessory shoe with the mount pin. Be extra careful that the locking wheel is completely loosened before removing the flash unit from the camera or it may cause damage to both units.

Replace batteries with a fresh set:
With alkaline-manganese batteries — replace if ready-light takes more than 30 sec. to light up.
With NiCd batteries — remove if ready-light takes more than 10 sec. to light up.
Adjustment Functions — Using LCD Panel and Built-in Functions

Tilting/rotating flash head, built-in zoom head, LCD panel and control buttons for aperture/distance computation...

The SB-26 features many convenient functions. Proper use will help you perform successful flash photography in every situation.

Before practice, you should understand the adjustments and reasons behind them. Once you have learned them, you can make the most of the SB-26 for all kinds of flash techniques.

Operation can be controlled manually or automatically, depending on which Nikon SLR model is used. Manual operation is described for each feature, then automatic adjustment features are described within the boxed sections (with a mark).

Before proceeding:
✓ ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
✓ TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.

Adjusting Flash Head To Horizontal/Front Position

In “normal” shooting situations, the flash head should face straight forward, tilted in the horizontal position. A tilted/rotated head can be used for special techniques such as close-ups or bounce flash photography.

1. Tilt the flash head to the horizontal, until it click-stops.

The flash head locks both at the horizontal, facing straight forward (0° degrees), and at the vertical, facing straight up (90° degrees).

To release from the locked position, slide the lock release lever in the direction, then, while holding the lever, tilt the flash head.

2. Adjust the flash head so it faces straight forward — check that it is not rotated to the right or left.

To unlock from the forward position, slide the lock release lever in the direction, then, while holding the lever, rotate flash head to either the right or left.

3. Confirm indicator bars appear in the flash shooting distance scale (LCD panel). Bars do not appear or will blink if the flash head is not set horizontal and straight ahead.

If indicator bars do not appear in the LCD panel at all, check whether the camera is turned on. If it is, lightly press the shutter release button. If not, turn on the camera, then lightly press the shutter release button. Indicator bars appear for eight seconds once activated (they disappear after eight seconds). Lightly pressing the shutter release button causes the bars to reappear.

Tilting/Rotating flash head to a position other than horizontal and straight forward

Downward-tilted flash head (7° position) is used for taking pictures of subjects at a distance of less than 1.5m (approx. 5 ft.). When the head is set at this position, the distance indicator bars blink.

An upward-tilted and/or rotated flash head is used for bounce flash photography. When the head is set this way, the distance indicator bars do not appear, to show the distance indication function is not available.

See “Diffusing Light — To Soften Harsh Shadows,” pages 119 to 123, for information on bounce flash photography.
Using LCD Panel For Shooting-Distance Computation

Confirming flash shooting distance is an indispensable step for successful flash photography. The SB-26 can be used to compute the appropriate distance range.

An appropriate flash shooting distance is determined using the following variables:
- ISO FILM SPEED IN USE
- APERTURE VALUE
- ZOOM-HEAD POSITION

Indicator bars will appear to show a proper shooting distance range only after all those variables have been set in the LCD panel.

Setting ISO Film Speed (Manual Adjustment)

1. Push ◊ button so a film speed number starts blinking beside the "s" indication in the LCD panel.
2. Press adjustment button ◤ or ◢ to set the film speed.

Operation in Repeating Flash Mode

Setting of ISO film speed is not required. The repeating flash indicator appears in the place of the film speed indicator. For details, see pages 91 to 96.
When the desired number appears, press ◊ button to complete setting. The indication will stop blinking. The film speed indicator blinks during adjustment, and stops blinking after eight seconds unless an adjustment is made with an adjustment button. The last blinking number is automatically set in this case.

### Setting Zoom-Head Position (Manual Adjustment)

1. Press the button until the number in the LCD panel shows the focal length of the lens in use or shorter. When using a zoom lens other than AF Zoom Nikkor, set the shortest focal length of the lens to determine the zoom-head position that covers the full zoom length range.

### Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment)

1. Push ◊ button so an aperture value number starts blinking beside the ƒ indication in the LCD panel.
2. Press adjustment button  or  to set the aperture value.

When camera is in programmed auto or shutter-priority exposure mode, be sure to use an aperture indicated in the camera's viewfinder (a "controlled aperture"). In general, first set the aperture on the camera, then use the same value for the SB-26.

### Automatic aperture adjustment:

F5, F90X/NIKOR, F90-Series/NIKOR, F70, F4-Series, F-801/NIKOR or F-801s/NIKOR used with an AF-Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU. No manual adjustment is required with these camera/lens combinations, because the controlled aperture is automatically set and indicated in the SB-26's LCD panel (except in Non-TTL Auto Flash mode).

Automatic aperture adjustment: F5, F90X/NIKOR, F90-Series/NIKOR, F70, F4-Series, F-801/NIKOR or F-801s/NIKOR used with an AF-Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU. No manual adjustment is required with these camera/lens combinations, because the controlled aperture is automatically set and indicated in the SB-26's LCD panel (except in Non-TTL Auto Flash mode).

### Setting Zoom-Head Position (Manual Adjustment)

3. When the desired number appears, press ◊ button to complete setting. The indication will stop blinking. The aperture-value indicator blinks during adjustment, and stops blinking after eight seconds unless an adjustment is made with an adjustment button. The last blinking figure is automatically set in this case.

Press the ◊ button until the number in the LCD panel shows the focal length of the lens in use or shorter. When using a zoom lens other than AF Zoom Nikkor, set the shortest focal length of the lens to determine the zoom-head position that covers the full zoom length range.

Also, refer to page 143 on "Angle of coverage," an angle which flash light can cover in a zoom-head position.
Chapter 3

Shooting Practice and Flash Mode

Automatic zoom-head position adjustment: F5, F800/900s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, or F-801s/N8008s used with an AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU

No manual adjustment is required with these camera/lens combinations, because the SB-26 automatically adjusts the zoom-head position to provide an angle of coverage that matches the focal length of the lens in use.

With an AF Nikkor lens of fixed focal length (including the latest D-Type), the zoom head automatically adjusts to the closest available wider focal length setting.

With a zoom lens, the zoom head automatically adjusts within the limits of the available coverage (from 24mm to 85mm).

You must set zoom-head position manually when using your camera with other lenses or to select a specifically desired position.

For manual adjustment (with same camera/lens combinations as above):

Press button until your desired zoom-head position appears in the LCD panel, and note the small m above the zoom (shown as $\approx$). Automatic adjustment will resume when the m disappears.
**Choosing A Flash Method**

The SB-26 enables you to perform any of the following fully automatic fill-flash functions, or choose Standard TTL Flash. (Functions are described in detail on pages 10 to 13):

- **3D Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash**
- **Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash**
- **Center-Weighted Fill-Flash**
- **Spot Fill-Flash**

Use the chart at right to confirm which flash method you will perform with the lens in use and metering system set on the camera. In most cases, the lens/meter combination determines the flash method.

If you have extra lens(es), you may be able to select a particular flash method. For example, by replacing a D-Type AF Nikkor with an AI-P lens, you can switch from 3D Multi-Sensor to Multi-Sensor Fill-Flash.

By using the SB-26’s **I** button, you can perform Standard TTL Flash (except for P and Ps exposure modes with F90X/N90s or F90-Series/N90 camera), regardless of lens type.

### TTL Auto Flash **II** Mode: For F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 Users

The SB-26’s TTL Auto Flash mode offers even more flash applications and options, such as flash synchronization with slow shutter speeds (slow sync flash), bounce flash and creative close-up photography.

Even simple snap shots can be taken with a sophisticated touch. By setting the SB-26 to TTL Auto flash mode, you can enjoy flash photography that is simple, yet the most advanced available.

**Flash Methods: F5 Settings and Lenses**

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<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
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<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
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**Flash Methods in TTL Auto Flash Mode**

- **II05** 3D Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash
- **II06** Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash
- **II07** Center-Weighted Fill-Flash
- **II08** Spot Fill-Flash
- **II09** Standard TTL Flash

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**TTL Auto Flash **II** Mode — Fill-Flash with Automatically Compensated Flash Output**

In TTL Auto Flash mode, the SB-26 Speedlight can be used for just about any shooting situation, from bright scenes to dim lights. For precisely controlled exposures in wider brightness ranges or more complex conditions, you can use fill-flash techniques with automatic operation and/or advanced user-controlled options.

The SB-26’s TTL Auto Flash mode offers even more flash applications and options, such as flash synchronization with slow shutter speeds (slow sync flash), bounce flash and creative close-up photography.

Even simple snap shots can be taken with a sophisticated touch. By setting the SB-26 to TTL Auto flash mode, you can enjoy flash photography that is simple, yet the most advanced available.

**Using this flash mode with your camera**

The SB-26 works in different ways, depending on which camera it is used with. TTL Auto Flash mode, in particular, offers several noteworthy features that vary from one model to another. Be sure to read “Fully Automatic Fill-In Flash,” pages 10 through 13, to become familiar with these SB-26 capabilities.

**Using the following chart to locate pages relevant to your camera model and the flash operation you wish to use.**

For **F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 Users**

For **F801/N8008, F-801s/N8000s Users**

For **F-601/N6006 and F-601M/N6000 Users**

For **FA, FE2, FG and Nikonos V users**
**Flash Methods: F90X/N90s or F90-Series/N90 Settings and Lenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lens in Use</th>
<th>Camera's Exposure Mode</th>
<th>Camera's Metering System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-Type AF Nikkor Lenses</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P)</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shutter priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aperture priority auto (A)</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manual M</td>
<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF Nikon 35mm f/2.8D</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P)</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shutter priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aperture priority auto (A)</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manual M</td>
<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lenses</td>
<td>Aperture priority auto (A)</td>
<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manual M</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Suitable lenses and use depend on camera; see instruction manual for information.
2) Except D-Type and AF Nikkor lenses for F3AF.
3) You cannot use the Ps mode as the shutter locks.
4) Only 3D Multi-Sensor Balanced or Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash can be performed; Standard TTL Flash is not available and the flash button cannot be used.
5) Exposure mode (P or S) automatically shifts to aperture-priority auto (A), and the mode indication blinks in the camera's LCD panel; set desired aperture manually.

**Flash Methods: F70-Series/N70 Settings and Lenses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lens in Use</th>
<th>Camera's Exposure Mode</th>
<th>Camera's Metering System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D-Type AF Nikkor Lenses</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P)</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shutter priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aperture priority auto (A)</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manual M</td>
<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF Nikon 35mm f/2.8D</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P)</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shutter priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aperture priority auto (A)</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manual M</td>
<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lenses</td>
<td>Aperture priority auto (A)</td>
<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Manual M</td>
<td>Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Suitable lenses and use depend on camera; see instruction manual for information.
2) Except D-Type and AF Nikkor lenses for F3AF.
3) You cannot use the Ps mode as the shutter locks.
4) Exposure mode (P or S) automatically shifts to aperture-priority auto (A), and the mode indication blinks in the camera's LCD panel; set desired aperture manually.

**3/300 TTL High-Speed Sync (with F5 only)**

With the camera's Custom Setting, you can select 1/300 TTL High-Speed Sync for Shutter-Priority Auto or Manual exposure mode. (For details see camera's instruction manual.)

Tables below show guide number at ISO 100 and adjustment factor for other ISO film speed in 1/300 TTL High-Speed Sync. To calculate a proper aperture using guide number, please see page 118.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guide number in 1/300 TTL High-Speed Sync (at ISO 100 for meters/feet)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ISO film speed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Factor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zoom-head position**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zoom-head position</th>
<th>10mm</th>
<th>20mm</th>
<th>24mm</th>
<th>35mm</th>
<th>50mm</th>
<th>70mm</th>
<th>85mm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Factor</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Set Up and Practice

Some operations can be controlled automatically when the camera is used with an AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU. In other cases, operate manually.

The following instructions describe a situation where you are using either a D-type Nikkor to operate 3D Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash, or an AF Nikkor (except for F3AF) or Ai-P lens to operate Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash. With other lenses, Center-Weighted or Spot Fill-Flash will be performed.

Before proceeding:
- ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
- TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
- USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S) OR MANUAL FOCUS (M).
- USE SINGLE-FRAME SHOOTING (S) FILM ADVANCE MODE.

Remote TTL Auto Flash operation
The optional SC-17 cord enables you to use the SB-26 off-camera.
When performing 3D Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash, remote operation of the SB-26 works properly only if the SB-26 is placed at a distance and angle similar to the camera-to-subject distance/angle.
For other situations, switch to a flash method other than 3D Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash.

Automatic aperture/zoom-head adjustment: AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU
The aperture and zoom-head position in use are automatically set and indicated in the SB-26’s LCD panel.
For other lenses, set manually according to the shooting situation. See “Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment),” pages 29 and 30, and “Setting Zoom-Head Position (Manual Adjustment),” pages 29 and 30.

Chapter 3

TTL Auto Flash IIII Mode: For F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 Users

- Press the \( \text{ı} \) button.
- To perform 3D Multi-Sensor Balanced or Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash, confirm \( \text{ı} \) appears in the LCD panel.
  - To perform Center-Weighted or Spot Fill-Flash, confirm \( \text{ı} \) appears.
  - To perform Standard TTL Flash, press the \( \text{ı} \) button so that both \( \text{ı} \) and \( \text{ı} \) disappears.

- Choose \( \text{ı} \) (flash mode selector). Confirm \( \text{ı} \) in the LCD panel.
- Choose \( \text{ı} \) position (flash sync mode selector).
  - REAR position is used for Rear-Curtain Sync Flash (see page 105).

- Confirm the ISO film speed has been set and appears in the SB-26’s LCD panel (automatic ISO film speed adjustment). If not shown in the LCD panel, lightly press the camera’s shutter release button.

- Confirm the aperture value chosen on the camera and zoom-head position have been set and appear in the SB-26’s LCD panel (automatic aperture/zoom-head adjustment).
Confirming Settings

Look into camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press the shutter release button.

Use AE-L (Auto Exposure Lock) on the camera to capture exact exposure information for your picture composition (except when in manual exposure mode). Confirm controlled aperture and shutter speed. These also appear in the camera’s LCD panel.

The aperture in use (shown in the viewfinder) and shooting distance indicator bars appear in the SB-26’s LCD panel.

Over-/Underexposure warning (background exposure)
For overexposure alert, HI or a “+” (positive) value appears in the camera’s viewfinder and LCD panel.
For underexposure, electronic analog displays (in viewfinder and LCD panel) show Lo or a “–” (negative) value.

Chapter 3
TTL Auto Flash III Mode: For F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 Users

Setting Up Your Camera

Select one of the following exposure modes:

a. Programmed auto (P or Ps)
b. Shutter-priority auto (S)
c. Aperture-priority auto (A)
d. Manual exposure mode (M)

Select a metering system:

a. Matrix metering system
b. Center-Weighted metering system
c. Spot metering system

d. For programmed auto, set lens to minimum aperture (highest f-number).
  b. For shutter-priority auto, set lens to minimum aperture (highest f-number), then set desired shutter speed*.
  c. For aperture-priority auto, set desired aperture.
  d. For manual exposure mode, set desired shutter speed* and aperture.

Selecting an exposure-metering system on the F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 camera

For 3D Multi-Sensor Balanced or Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash, choose a meter to measure background exposure that most effectively meets the photo requirements you wish to achieve. (With F5, Standard TTL Flash will always perform when Spot Metering is selected.)

Quick reference on the relationship between usable apertures and flash shooting distance
Use the table on page 146 in this instruction manual.

Perform other settings:

a. For programmed auto, set lens to minimum aperture (highest f-number).
   b. For shutter-priority auto, set lens to minimum aperture (highest f-number), then set desired shutter speed*.
   c. For aperture-priority auto, set desired aperture.
   d. For manual exposure mode, set desired shutter speed* and aperture.

* Camera automatically switches to the fastest synchronization speed if you choose a speed that is not within the synchronization range.

Over-/Underexposure warning (background exposure)
For overexposure alert, HI or a “+” (positive) value appears in the camera’s viewfinder and LCD panel.
For underexposure, electronic analog displays (in viewfinder and LCD panel) show Lo or a “–” (negative) value.
10 Confirm shooting distance. Check whether subject falls within the range shown by the shooting distance indicator bars in the SB-26’s LCD panel. If not, move closer to subject or select a wide aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode). Then, repeat steps 9 and 10.

11 Confirm ready-light has come on and subject is in focus. Confirm ready-light is on in the camera’s viewfinder or on the SB-26’s LCD. Check whether subject is in focus by using the in-focus indicator in the camera’s viewfinder.

12 Fully depress shutter release button to fire flash.

13 Recheck ready-light and to see if it is blinking. If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, the flash has fired at its maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Then, reconfirm shooting distance and, if necessary, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode) to compensate under-exposure.

Underexposure indication When subject may have been underexposed, a mark and amount of underexposure (for example, -2.0) appear in the SB-26’s LCD panel after firing. To compensate underexposure in the above example, you might consider using an aperture at least 2 f-stops wider, or move closer to subject.

button to resume indication The underexposure indication lasts only three seconds. Use the button to recall the indication last shown in the LCD panel.
Choosing A Flash Method

The SB-26 enables you to perform the following flash methods. They are described in detail on pages 10 to 13.

- Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash
- Center-Weighted Fill-Flash
- Spot Fill-Flash (not available with the F4-Series or F-801/N8008)
- Standard TTL Flash

Use the chart at right to confirm which flash method you will perform with your camera, the lens in use and the metering system set on the camera. In most cases, the lens/meter combination determines the flash method. In other cases, you may have to switch metering systems, change lenses, or both.

By using the SB-26’s [ ] button, you can also choose Standard TTL Flash, regardless of lens type.

For practice, read “Set Up and Practice,” from page 44 on.

Flash Methods: F-801/N8008 Settings and Lenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lens in Use</th>
<th>Camera’s Exposure Mode</th>
<th>Camera’s Metering System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AF Nikkor lenses</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P, P)</td>
<td>Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI-P lenses</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lenses</td>
<td>Aperture-priority auto (A)</td>
<td>Standard TTL Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lenses</td>
<td>Manual (M)</td>
<td>Standard TTL Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flash Methods: F-801s/N8008s Settings and Lenses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lens in Use</th>
<th>Camera’s Exposure Mode</th>
<th>Camera’s Metering System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AF Nikkor lenses</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P, P)</td>
<td>Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI-P lenses</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lenses</td>
<td>Aperture-priority auto (A)</td>
<td>Standard TTL Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lenses</td>
<td>Manual (M)</td>
<td>Standard TTL Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Flash Methods in TTL Auto Flash Mode

- Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash
- Center-Weighted Fill-Flash
- Spot Fill-Flash
- Standard TTL Flash

Chapter 3

Choosing A Flash Method

The SB-26 enables you to perform the following flash methods. They are described in detail on pages 10 to 13.

- Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash
- Center-Weighted Fill-Flash
- Spot Fill-Flash (not available with the F4-Series or F-801/N8008)
- Standard TTL Flash

Use the chart at right to confirm which flash method you will perform with your camera, the lens in use and the metering system set on the camera. In most cases, the lens/meter combination determines the flash method. In other cases, you may have to switch metering systems, change lenses, or both.

By using the SB-26’s [ ] button, you can also choose Standard TTL Flash, regardless of lens type.

For practice, read “Set Up and Practice,” from page 44 on.
Chapter 3

TTL Auto Flash Mode: For F4-Series, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s Users

Set Up and Practice

Some operations can be controlled automatically when the camera uses an AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU. In other cases, operate manually.

Note that the following instructions describe a situation where you are using either a D-type Nikkor, an AF Nikkor (except for F3AF) or an Ai-P lens.

Before proceeding:
✓ ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
✓ TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
✓ USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S) OR MANUAL FOCUS (M).
✓ USE SINGLE-FRAME SHOOTING (S) FILM ADVANCE MODE.

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Automatic zoom-head/aperture adjustment: AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU

The aperture and zoom-head position in use are automatically set and indicated in the SB-26's LCD panel.

For other lenses, set manually according to the shooting situation. See “Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment),” pages 28 and 29, and “Setting Zoom-Head Position (Manual Adjustment),” pages 29 and 30.

Set Up SB-26

1. Press the button.
2. Choose (Flash mode selector position). Confirm H in the LCD panel.
3. Choose position (flash sync mode selector). REAR position is used for Rear-Curtain Sync Flash (see page 105).
4. Confirm the ISO film speed has been set and appears in the SB-26's LCD panel (automatic ISO film speed adjustment). ISO speed of the film in use is automatically set. If not shown in the LCD panel, lightly press the camera’s shutter release button.
5. Confirm the aperture value chosen on the camera and zoom-head position have been set and appear in the SB-26’s LCD panel (automatic aperture/zoom-head adjustment).
Setting Up Your Camera

6 Select one of the following exposure modes:
   a. Programmed auto (either P, Pi, Ps or Po)
   b. Shutter-priority auto (S)
   c. Aperture-priority auto (A)
   d. Manual (M)

7 Select a metering system:
   a. Matrix metering system to perform Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash.
   b. Center-Weighted metering system to perform Center-Weighted Fill-Flash.
   c. With the F-801s/N8008s, Spot metering system to perform Spot Fill Flash.
   d. Any metering system can be chosen to perform Standard TTL Flash.

8 Perform other settings:
   a. For programmed auto, set lens to minimum aperture (highest f-number).
   b. For shutter-priority auto, set lens to minimum aperture (highest f-number), then set desired shutter speed*.
   c. For aperture-priority auto, set desired aperture.
   d. For manual exposure mode, set desired shutter speed* and aperture.

   * Camera automatically shifts to the fastest synchronization speed if you choose a speed that is not within the synchronization range.

Confirming Settings

9 Look into camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press the shutter release button.
Use AE-L (Auto Exposure Lock) on the camera to capture exact exposure information for your picture composition (except when in manual exposure mode). Confirm controlled aperture and check that the shutter speed falls between 1/60 sec. and 1/250 sec. With F-801/N8008 or F-801s/N8008s, these also appear in the camera's LCD panel. The aperture in use (shown in the viewfinder) and shooting distance indicator bars appear in the SB-26's LCD panel.

Overexposure warning (background exposure)
For overexposure alert, HI appears (together with lens' minimum aperture for the F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s), in the position that indicates the camera's shutter speed.
Firing Flash

12 Fully depress the shutter release button to fire flash.

13 Check again whether ready-light is blinking. If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, flash has fired at its maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Reconfirm shooting distance and, if necessary, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode) to compensate underexposure.

Chapter 3

TTL Auto Flash Mode: For F4-Series, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s Users

10 Confirm shooting distance.
Check whether subject falls within the range shown by the shooting distance indicator bars in the SB-26’s LCD panel. If not, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode), then repeat steps 9 and 10.

11 Confirm ready-light has come on and subject is in focus. Confirm ready-light is on in the camera’s viewfinder or on the SB-26. Check whether subject is in focus by using the in-focus indicator in the camera’s viewfinder.

12 Fully depress the shutter release button to fire flash.

13 Check again whether ready-light is blinking. If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, flash has fired at its maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Reconfirm shooting distance and, if necessary, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode) to compensate underexposure.
### Choosing A Flash Method

Use the camera’s Automatic Balanced Fill-Flash \( \text{\textbullet}\text{\textbullet} \) button to perform any of the following fully automatic fill-flash functions, or choose Standard TTL Flash. (Functions are described in detail on pages 10 to 13.):

- Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash
- Center-Weighted Fill-Flash
- Spot Fill-Flash (not available with the F-601/M/N6000)

Use the chart below to confirm which flash method you will perform with your camera, the lens in use and the metering system set on the camera. In most cases, the lens/meter combination determines the flash method. In other cases, you may have to switch metering systems, change lenses, or both. Standard TTL Flash can be operated regardless of lens type.

For practice, see “Automatic Balanced Fill-Flash \( \text{\textbullet}\text{\textbullet} \) button” on the next page and read “Set Up and Practice”.

### Flash Methods with F-601/N6006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lens in Use ¹</th>
<th>Camera’s Exposure Mode</th>
<th>Camera’s Metering System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AF Nikkor lenses ²</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P, P)</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF Nikkor lenses ²</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI-P lenses ³</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P, P)</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI-P lenses ³</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual (M) ³</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Centered Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lenses ³</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Centered Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Suitable lenses and depend on the camera, see instruction manual for information.
2) Except AF lenses for F3AF cameras.

### Flash Methods with F-601/M/N6000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lens in Use ¹</th>
<th>Camera’s Exposure Mode</th>
<th>Camera’s Metering System</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AF Nikkor lenses ²</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P, P)</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF Nikkor lenses ²</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI-P lenses ³</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P, P)</td>
<td>Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AI-P lenses ³</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual (M) ³</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Centered Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other lenses ³</td>
<td>Shutter-priority auto (S)</td>
<td>Centered Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Suitable lenses and depend on the camera, see instruction manual for information.
2) Matrix metering system automatically shifts to Centered Weighted, indicated by a blinking mark in the camera’s LCD panel. Only Centered Weighted Fill-Flash is available.
3) Except AF lenses for F3AF cameras.

---

### Set Up and Practice

Check the charts on page 50 to determine which flash is available and appropriate before actual shooting. Note that the following instructions describe a situation where you are using either a D-type Nikkor, an AF Nikkor (except for F3AF) or an AI-P lens. With any other lens, Center-Weighted or Spot Fill-Flash will be performed.

Before proceeding:

- ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
- TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
- USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S) OR MANUAL FOCUS (M).
- USE SINGLE-FRAME SHOOTING (S) FILM ADVANCE MODE.
- USE A FILM BETWEEN ISO 25 TO ISO 1000.

---

**Automatic Balanced Fill-Flash \( \text{\textbullet}\text{\textbullet} \) button**

To operate any of the fully automatic fill-flash functions (Matrix Balanced, Center-Weighted or Spot Fill-Flash), use the camera’s MODE/\( \text{\textbullet}\text{\textbullet} \) button so that \( \text{\textbullet}\text{\textbullet} \) appears in the camera’s LCD panel. To activate Standard TTL Flash, use the same button again so that the \( \text{\textbullet}\text{\textbullet} \) in the LCD panel disappears. The SB-26’s \( \text{\textbullet}\text{\textbullet} \) and \( \text{\textbullet}\text{\textbullet} \) buttons cannot be used in either of the above cases for flash method selection. Also, the \( \text{\textbullet}\text{\textbullet} \) mark does not appear in the SB-26’s LCD panel.
Chapter 3
TTL Auto Flash Mode: For F-601/N6006 and F-601/M/N6000 Users

Setting Up SB-26

1. Choose position (flash mode selector). Confirm in the LCD panel.
2. Choose position* (flash sync mode selector).
4. Set the built-in zoom head position. For instruction, see “Setting Zoom-Head Position (Manual Adjustment),” pages 29 to 30.

Setting Up Your Camera

5. To perform Matrix Balanced, Center-Weighted or Spot Fill-Flash, use the MODE/ button, and confirm the mark in the LCD panel.
6. To perform Standard TTL Flash, use the MODE/ button, and confirm the mark disappears from the LCD panel.
7. Select one of the following exposure modes:
   a. Programmed auto (either P or P)
   b. Shutter-priority auto (S)
   c. Aperture-priority auto (A)
   d. Manual exposure mode (M)
8. Perform other settings:
   a. For programmed auto, set lens to minimum aperture (highest f-number).
   b. For shutter-priority auto, set lens to minimum aperture (highest f-number), then set desired shutter speed* and aperture.
   c. For aperture-priority auto, set desired aperture. For manual exposure mode, set desired shutter speed* and aperture.
   d. Any metering system can be chosen to perform Standard TTL Flash.

* Camera automatically shifts to the fastest synchronization speed if you choose a speed that is not within the synchronization range.

Quick reference on the relationship between usable apertures and flash shooting distance
Use table on page 146 in this instruction manual.
5. Look into camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press the shutter release button.

Confirm aperture and shutter speed. These also appear in the camera’s LCD panel.

9. Set the controlled aperture (from step 9)*, then read shooting distance range on the SB-26’s LCD panel.

For instruction, see “Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment),” pages 28 to 29.

Once aperture is set, indicator bars/show the shooting distance range for that setting.

* This operation is important for reading the appropriate shooting distance from the indicator bars (step 11); setting a wrong aperture value on the SB-26 does not affect all TTL Auto Flash operations — a shot will be taken with the aperture set on the camera.

10. Confirm shooting distance.

Check whether subject falls within range of the shooting distance indicator bars in the SB-26’s LCD panel. If not, move closer to subject or select a wide aperture (when aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode), then repeat steps 10 and 11.

Chapter 3

TTL Auto Flash Mode: For F-601/N6006 and F-601M/N6000 Users

Confirming Settings

Controlled shutter speed and aperture in programmed/aperture-priority auto

Aperture and shutter speed are automatically controlled by the camera as specified in the following tables.

Controlled shutter speeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lens in use (focus length)</th>
<th>Shutter speed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 mm or shorter</td>
<td>1/(focus length) to 1/125 sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longer than 60 mm</td>
<td>1/60 to 1/125 sec.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Usable maximum apertures in programmed auto

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISO film speed</th>
<th>F-601/N6006</th>
<th>F-601M/N6000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>f/4</td>
<td>f/2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>f/4.8</td>
<td>f/2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>f/5.6</td>
<td>f/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>f/6.7</td>
<td>f/5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>f/8</td>
<td>f/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>f/9.5</td>
<td>f/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>f/10</td>
<td>f/11+1/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Above figures for F-601/N6006, below for F-601M/N6000.
Firing Flash

12 Confirm ready-light has come on and subject is in focus. Confirm ready-light is on in the camera’s viewfinder or on the SB-26. Check whether subject is in focus by using the in-focus indicator in the camera’s viewfinder.

13 Fully depress shutter release button to fire flash.

14 Recheck ready-light to see if it is blinking. If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, the flash has fired at its maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Next, reconfirm shooting distance and, if necessary, move closer to the subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode) to compensate underexposure.

F-601/N6006 and F-601M/N6000 Warning Indications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Mode/LCD Panel/Viewfinder</th>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>Troubleshooting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programmed auto</td>
<td>“+” value appears in electronic analog display (F-601/N6006), “–” appears in shutter speed position (F-601M/N6000).</td>
<td>Background may be overexposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutter-priority auto</td>
<td>“+” value appears in electronic analog display (F-601/N6006).</td>
<td>Background may be underexposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutter-priority auto</td>
<td>“+” value appears in electronic analog display.</td>
<td>Background may be underexposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-EFE blinks.</td>
<td>Lens not set at smallest aperture.</td>
<td>Check whether subject is in focus by using the in-focus indicator in the camera’s viewfinder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-EFE blinks.</td>
<td>Lens not set at smallest aperture.</td>
<td>If necessary, select faster shutter speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lens maximum aperture appears with electronic analog display.</td>
<td>Background may be underexposed.</td>
<td>If necessary, select faster shutter speed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Choosing A Flash Method

The SB-26 enables you to perform Matrix Balanced or Center-Weighted Fill-Flash. These functions are described in detail on pages 10 and 11.

You can choose Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash when using programmed auto, shutter-priority or aperture-priority exposure mode, or Center-Weighted Fill-Flash when using manual exposure mode (see the chart at right).

Flash Methods in TTL Auto Flash Mode

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camera's Exposure Mode</th>
<th>SB-26 Flash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programmed auto</td>
<td>Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutter-priority auto</td>
<td>Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aperture-priority auto</td>
<td>Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manual (M)</td>
<td>Center-Weighted Fill-Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set Up and Practice

Check the chart on this page to determine which flash is available and suitable for your shooting situation before actual shooting.

Before proceeding:
- ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
- SET LENS TO MINIMUM APERTURE (HIGHEST F-NUMBER).
- USE A FILM BETWEEN ISO 25 AND ISO 1000.
Setting Up Your Camera

Select one of the following exposure modes:

a. Programmed auto (P), shutter-priority auto (S) or aperture-priority auto (A) to perform Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash.

b. Manual exposure mode to perform Center-Weighted Fill-Flash.

Perform other settings:

a. For shutter-priority auto, set desired shutter speed*.

b. For aperture-priority auto, set desired aperture.

c. For manual exposure mode, set desired shutter speed* and aperture.

* Camera automatically shifts to the fastest synchronization speed if you choose a speed that is not within the synchronization range.

Confirm Settings

6. Look into camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press the shutter release button. Confirm exposure indicator LEDs (+, @, –) in the viewfinder appear, and make adjustments if necessary. Use the following chart to read LEDs.

Quick reference on the relationship between usable apertures and flash shooting distance

Use table on page 146 in this instruction manual.
Set aperture in the SB-26’s LCD panel*, then read the shooting distance range. For instruction, see “Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment),” pages 28 to 29. In aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode, set the aperture value that you have set on the camera (from step 6). In programmed auto or shutter-priority auto exposure mode, aperture is automatically controlled by the camera. Choose and set a value, using the “Guide to determining aperture” in the following page. Once aperture is set, indicator bars show the shooting distance range.

* This operation is important for reading the appropriate shooting distance from the indicator bars (step 9); setting a wrong aperture value on the SB-26 does not affect all TTL Auto Flash operations — a shot will be taken with the aperture set on the camera.

Guide to determining aperture
Use these suggestions as a guide. To choose a suitable aperture, select aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode.

For F-50-Series/N50 (at ISO 100)
- For outdoor subjects on a sunny day: f/8
- For outdoor subjects on a cloudy day, or for indoor subjects: f/5.6

In programmed auto
- For subjects backlit by the sun: f/16 at 1/125 sec.
- For outdoor subjects on a sunny day: f/8 at 1/125 sec.
- For outdoor subjects on a cloudy day, in shadows: f/5.6 at 1/125 sec.
- For indoor subjects: f/5.6 at 1/30 sec.

8 Confirm shooting distance.
Check whether subject falls within the range of the shooting distance indicator bars in the SB-26’s LCD panel. If not, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (when aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode), then repeat steps 8 and 9.
Chapter 3

TTL Auto Flash Mode: For F50-Series/N50 and F-401x/N5005 Users

Choosing A Flash Method

The SB-26 lets you choose between Programmed TTL Auto Flash or Standard TTL Flash in TTL Auto flash mode. Use the charts at right to confirm available flash/exposure mode combinations.

Programmed TTL Auto Flash

By setting the camera’s exposure mode to a programmed auto setting (either PDUAL, P or PHI), you can choose Programmed TTL Auto Flash.

In Programmed TTL Auto Flash, the camera automatically selects a shutter speed of 1/125 sec. and a controlled aperture that corresponds to the ISO speed of the film in use (see chart on page 68).

Flash output is regulated by the Speedlight to ensure a “correct” subject exposure. This enables you to concentrate on picture composition without worrying about exposure settings (including aperture).

You can also perform Standard TTL Flash with the camera set at aperture-priority auto (A) or manual exposure mode. In Standard TTL Flash, the Speedlight controls the flash output level to correctly expose the subject. Shutter-speed and/or aperture setting(s) can be selected by the user.

TTL Auto flash mode with F-501/N2020 and F-301/N2000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lens in Use</th>
<th>Camera’s Exposure Mode</th>
<th>SB-26 Flash</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AI-S type lenses (including AF Nikkor and AI-P)</td>
<td>Programmed auto (P, P or P1)</td>
<td>Programmed TTL Auto Flash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aperture-priority auto (A)</td>
<td>Manual (M)</td>
<td>Standard TTL Flash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) Suitable lenses and use depend on the camera; see instruction manual for information.
2) Except AF lenses for FA cameras.

For Programmed TTL Auto Flash, use only AI-S lenses, which include AF Nikkor, Nikkor lenses with a built-in CPU and Series E lenses.

Confirm ready-light has come on and subject is in focus.

Check whether subject is in focus by using the in-focus indicator in the camera’s viewfinder.

Fully depress shutter release button to fire flash.

If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, the flash has fired at its maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Reconfirm shooting distance and, if necessary, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode) to compensate underexposure.

Firing Flash

10 Confirm ready-light is on in the camera viewfinder or on the SB-26.

11 Recheck ready-light to see if it is blinking.

12 Confirm ready-light has come on and subject is in focus.

11 Fully depress shutter release button to fire flash.

12 Recheck ready-light to see if it is blinking.

If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, the flash has fired at its maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Reconfirm shooting distance and, if necessary, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode) to compensate underexposure.

Firing Flash

10 Confirm ready-light is on in the camera viewfinder or on the SB-26.

11 Fully depress shutter release button to fire flash.

12 Recheck ready-light to see if it is blinking.

If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, the flash has fired at its maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Reconfirm shooting distance and, if necessary, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode) to compensate underexposure.
Set Up and Practice

You can choose Programmed TTL Auto Flash against Standard TTL Flash by setting camera to a programmed auto exposure mode (either PDUAL, P or PHI). Check charts on the previous page.

Before proceeding:
✓ ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
✓ TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
✓ USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S) OR MANUAL FOCUS (M).
✓ USE SINGLE-FRAME SHOOTING (S) FILM ADVANCE MODE.
✓ USE FILM WITH A SPEED BETWEEN ISO 25 AND ISO 1000.
✓ USE AN AI-S LENS (AF Nikkor, Nikkor lens with built-in CPU or Series E lens).

Quick reference on the relationship between usable apertures and flash shooting distance
Use table on page 146 in this instruction manual.

To distinguish AI-S lenses from others
Look for an orange mark on the minimum aperture scale of the lens.

TTL Auto Flash Mode: For F-501/N2020 and F-301/N2000 Users

Setting Up SB-26

1. Choose position (flash mode selector). Confirm in the LCD panel.
2. Choose position* (flash sync mode selector).
4. Set the built-in zoom head position.
5. Select one of the following exposure modes:
   a. Programmed auto (either PDUAL, P or PHI) to perform Programmed TTL Auto Flash.
   b. Aperture-priority auto (A) to perform Standard TTL Flash.
6. Perform other settings:
   a. For programmed auto, set lens to minimum aperture (highest f-number).
   b. For aperture-priority auto, set desired aperture.
   c. For manual exposure mode, set desired shutter speed* and aperture.

* Camera automatically shifts to the fastest synchronization speed if you choose a speed that is not within the synchronization range.
Chapter 3

TTL Auto Flash Setup Mode: For F-501/N2020 and F-301/N2000 Users

For F-501/N2020 and F-301/N2000 Users

Shutter speed/aperture settings in Programmed TTL Auto Flash

The camera automatically locks the shutter release at 1/125 sec. Aperture value is automatically controlled to correspond with the film in use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISO film speed</th>
<th>Controlled aperture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>f/2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>f/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>f/5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>f/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400</td>
<td>f/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>800</td>
<td>f/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>f/16+1/3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Set aperture in the SB-26's LCD panel.

For instruction, see "Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment)," pages 28 to 29.

In programmed auto exposure mode, aperture is automatically controlled by the camera. Choose a value, using "Shutter speed/aperture settings in Programmed TTL Auto Flash" in the following page.

In aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode, set the aperture value that you have set on the camera (from step 6).

Once aperture is set, indicator bars show the shooting distance range.

* This operation is important for reading the appropriate shooting distance from the indicator bars (step 8); setting a wrong aperture value on the SB-26 does not affect all TTL Auto Flash operations — a shot will be taken with the aperture set on the camera.

2. Look into camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press the shutter release button.

Check that ready-light is on or on the SB-26 (1)

Check whether subject is in focus.

Confirm Settings

7. Confirm shooting distance.

Check whether subject falls within the range of the shooting distance indicator bars in the SB-26's LCD panel. If not, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (when aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode), then repeat steps 7 and 8.

8. Confirm settings.

Set aperture in the SB-26's LCD panel.*

For instruction, see "Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment)," pages 28 to 29.

In programmed auto exposure mode, aperture is automatically controlled by the camera. Choose a value, using "Shutter speed/aperture settings in Programmed TTL Auto Flash" in the following page.

In aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode, set the aperture value that you have set on the camera (from step 6).

Once aperture is set, indicator bars show the shooting distance range.

* This operation is important for reading the appropriate shooting distance from the indicator bars (step 8); setting a wrong aperture value on the SB-26 does not affect all TTL Auto Flash operations — a shot will be taken with the aperture set on the camera.

9. Look into camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press the shutter release button.

Confirm ready-light has come on and subject is in focus.

Check that ready-light is on or on the SB-26 (2).

Check whether subject is in focus.
TTL Auto Flash \( H \) Mode: For F-401/N4004 and F-401s/N4004s Users

Choosing A Flash Method

The SB-26 can be used in the same manner as the camera’s built-in TTL flash, but offers more powerful light output and a greater shooting distance range.

The SB-26’s \( H \) setting takes full advantage of the F-401/N4004 and F-401s/N4004s’ multi-sensor metering system for flash photography.

Is the scene “bright” or “dark,” and which is brighter — the subject or background? The algorithm in the metering system checks the amount of light based on these questions, and the camera asks through the viewfinder whether you choose to use the flash or not.

In any case, if you decide to use the flash, the camera automatically sets the most appropriate flash method for your shooting situation: Programmed TTL Auto Flash or Standard TTL Flash.

Use the chart in the next page to confirm available flash/exposure mode combinations.

---

**Firing Flash**

10 Fully depress shutter release button to fire flash.

11 Recheck ready-light to see if it is blinking.

If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, the flash has fired at its maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Reconfirm shooting distance and, if necessary, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode) to compensate underexposure.

---

**Viewfinder prompt: Use flash or not**

When the SB-26 is attached to the camera but turned off, the camera’s viewfinder ready-light \( H \) blinks to suggest you use a flash. You can reject or ignore the prompt simply by leaving the SB-26’s power off \( H \) continues blinking.

---

**Programmed TTL Auto Flash**

When light is low and the flash is needed, the camera asks you to confirm whether you wish to use the flash. If you decide to use it in programmed auto or shutter-priority exposure mode, the right aperture and shutter speed are automatically selected by the camera. Flash output is controlled by the Speedlight to correctly expose the subject.

**Standard TTL Flash**

When using aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode, you will be asked to confirm flash use, the same as above. Flash output is controlled by the Speedlight for a correctly exposed subject. Shutter-speed and/or aperture setting(s) can be selected by the user.
Chapter 3

TTL Auto Flash Mode: For F-401/N4004 and F-401s/N4004s Users

Set Up and Practice

When camera is set at programmed auto (A/S) or shutter-priority auto (S) exposure mode, it automatically switches into Programmed TTL Auto Flash. Before proceeding, be sure to:

1. ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
2. TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
3. SET LENS TO MINIMUM APERTURE (HIGHEST F-NUMBER).
4. USE FILM WITH A SPEED BETWEEN ISO 25 AND ISO 400.
5. USE AN AF NIKKOR LENS (including the latest D-Type Lens, but excluding AF Nikkor 80mm f/2.8, 200mm f/3.5 IF-ED and Autofocus Converters TC-16/TC-16A).

For Programmed TTL Auto Flash, use only AF Nikkor lenses (including latest D-Type), except AF Nikkor 80mm f/2.8, 200mm f/3.5 IF-ED and Autofocus Converters TC-16/TC-16A.

Set Up SB-26

1. Flash mode selector at TTL Auto
2. Flash sync mode selector at NORMAL
3. ISO speed of film in use
4. Zoom-head position
5. Aperture value
6. Shooting indicator bars in the LCD panel move as the figure input changes.
Chapter 3

TTL Auto Flash Mode: For F-401/N4004 and F-401s/N4004s Users

Setting Up Your Camera

5 Select one of the following exposure modes:
   a. Programmed auto (A/S) to perform Programmed TTL Auto Flash.
   b. Shutter-priority auto (S) to perform Programmed TTL Auto Flash.
   c. Aperture-priority auto (A) to perform Standard TTL Flash.

6 Perform other settings:
   a. For shutter-priority auto, set desired shutter speed*.
   b. For aperture-priority auto, set desired aperture.
   c. For manual exposure mode, set desired shutter speed* and aperture.

* Camera automatically shifts to the fastest synchronization speed if you choose a speed that is not within the synchronization range.

Confirming Settings

7 Set aperture in the SB-26’s LCD panel.
   For instruction, see “Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment),” pages 28 to 29.
   In programmed auto and shutter-priority auto exposure mode, set an aperture using the “Guide to determine aperture” in the following page.
   In aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode, set the aperture value that you have set on the camera (from step 6). Once aperture is set, indicator bars show the shooting distance range for that setting.

8 Confirm shooting distance.
   Check whether subject falls within the range of the shooting distance indicator bars in the SB-26’s LCD panel. If not, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (when aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode), then repeat steps 7 and 8.

Guide to determining aperture
Use these suggestions as a guide for choosing aperture.

In programmed auto (ISO 100)
   For subjects backlit by the sun f/16
   For outdoor subjects on a sunny day f/8
   For subjects beside a bright window f/5.6
   For indoor subject f/5.6

In shutter-priority auto
   For subjects backlit by the sun f/16 at 1/100 sec.
   For outdoor subjects on a sunny day f/8 at 1/100 sec.
   For subjects beside a bright window f/5.6 at 1/100 sec.
   For indoor subjects f/5.6 at 1/30 sec.

Quick reference on the relationship between usable apertures and flash shooting distance
   Use table on page 146 in this instruction manual.
TTL Auto Flash Mode: For FA, FE2, FG and Nikonos V Users

Choosing A Flash Method

FA, FE2, FG or Nikonos V users can use the SB-26 Speedlight to perform Standard TTL Flash, for fully automatic through-the-lens (TTL) control of flash exposure.

Standard TTL Flash can be performed by setting the SB-26 at P. In Standard TTL Flash, the flash output level is controlled by the Speedlight to correctly expose the subject.

Set Up and Practice

Before proceeding:
- ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
- TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
- USE FILM WITH A SPEED BETWEEN ISO 25 AND ISO 400.

Setting Up SB-26

1. Flash mode selector at TTL Auto
2. Flash sync mode selector at NORMAL
3. ISO speed of film in use
4. Zoom-head position
5. Aperture value

Caution
Use the SB-26 exclusively for on-land conditions; it cannot be used in underwater conditions. Always keep the unit away from salt water, rain or water splashes.
Chapter 3

TTL Auto Flash Mode: For FA, FE2, FG and Nikonos V Users

1. Choose **H** position (flash mode selector). Confirm **H** in the LCD panel.

2. Choose **H/MANUAL** position* (flash sync mode selector).

* Since TTL Auto Flash operation can be performed regardless of the flash sync mode selector setting, for simplicity, always leave the switch at this position.


4. Set position of the built-in zoom head.

For instruction, see “Setting Zoom-Head Position (Manual Adjustment),” pages 29 to 30. Shooting indicator bars in the LCD panel move as the figure input changes.

5. Set desired shutter speed*.

* Camera automatically shifts to the fastest synchronization speed if you choose a speed that is not within the synchronization range.

6. Set your chosen aperture.

Confirm Settings

7. Set aperture in use.

For instruction, see “Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment),” pages 28 to 29. Shooting indicator bars in the LCD panel move as the figure input changes. Determine approximate flash-shooting distance range by reading indicator bars.

8. Look into camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press the shutter release button. Confirm ready-light has come on and subject is in focus. Check if ready-light is on in camera's viewfinder or on the SB-26.

Quick reference on relationship between usable apertures and flash shooting distance

Use table on page 146 in this instruction manual.
Non-TTL Auto Flash $\square$ Mode — Shooting with Various Lens Apertures

To use various lens apertures for the same subject or when camera/lens combination is incompatible with TTL Auto Flash mode, set the SB-26’s flash mode selector to $\square$ for Non-TTL Auto Flash operation.

In Non-TTL Auto Flash shooting, light output automatically changes to match the flash-to-subject distance, but instead of light being measured through the lens, it is measured by the light sensor on the front of the SB-26.

The SB-26 can be used in Non-TTL Auto Flash mode with any Nikon camera/lens combination.

Before proceeding:

1. ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
2. TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
3. USE APERTURE-PRIORITY AUTO OR MANUAL EXPOSURE MODE.
4. USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S or A) OR MANUAL FOCUS (M).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F50 Series/N50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F70 Series/N70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F90 Series/N90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4 Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-501/N5008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-601s/N6008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-601/N6008</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For FA, FE2, FG and Nikonos V Users

1. Flash mode selector at Non-TTL Auto
2. Flash sync mode selector at NORMAL
3. ISO film speed in use and zoom-head position
4. Aperture value
5. Appears when flash is fully charged and ready to fire. Push for test firing. Blinks after firing indicates possible underexposure.

Set Up and Practice

1. Fully depress the shutter release button to fire flash.
2. If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after shooting, flash has fired at its maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Recheck ready-light to see if it is blinking. If necessary, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture (in aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode) to compensate underexposure.

9. Fully depress the shutter release button to fire flash.

10. Recheck ready-light to see if it is blinking.
Non-TTL Auto Flash A Mode

1. Choose A position (flash mode selector). Confirm A appears in the LCD panel.

2. Choose (NORMAL) position (flash sync mode selector*). 
   *NORMAL position is used for Rear-Curtain Sync Flash, and only with the F3, FG, F50, F500, F2000, F8000, F90X/N90s, F90X/N90. For details, see page 105.

3. Set ISO film speed and position the built-in zoom head.
   For instructions, see “Setting ISO Film Speed (Manual Adjustment),” pages 27 to 28, and “Setting Zoom-Head Position (Manual Adjustment),” pages 29 to 30.

4. Set desired aperture in the SB-26’s LCD panel, then set again on the camera.
   For instructions, see “Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment),” pages 28 to 29. Indicator bars show an appropriate shooting distance range.

5. Push A button for a test firing (see page 110) when you are not sure whether subject is within the flash shooting range.
   If ready-light blinks for a few seconds after test firing, flash has fired at its maximum output but light might not have been sufficient. Select a wider aperture or move closer to subject.

6. Look into the camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press shutter release button to confirm that subject is in focus.
   Check that ready-light is on in the camera’s viewfinder or on the SB-26 A.
Chapter 3

Manual Flash \textit{M} Mode — Manual Light-Output Control

With the SB-26’s flash mode selector at \textit{M}, you can perform manual flash photography.

For manual flash photography, it is important to choose an appropriate aperture and shooting distance to achieve your desired effect. To help approximate these variables, you can use the SB-26’s LCD panel and control buttons as a “calculator,” or use “guide numbers” (see page 118).

To enhance this feature, the SB-26 lets you manually adjust flash output levels from full power (1/1) to 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32, 1/64, and FP1 and FP2.

Before proceeding:

\checkmark ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
\checkmark TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
\checkmark USE APERTURE-PRIORITY AUTO OR MANUAL EXPOSURE MODE.
\checkmark USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S or A) OR MANUAL FOCUS (M).
\checkmark USE SINGLE-FRAME SHOOTING (S) FILM ADVANCE MODE.

### Non-TTL Auto Flash \textit{M} Mode

Exposure compensation

Exposure compensation in Non-TTL Auto Flash mode is achieved by purposely setting a different aperture value on the camera (actually on the lens in most cases) than on the SB-26.

Use an aperture 1/3 to one stop smaller for an entirely dark background (low reflectance). For backgrounds that include a highly reflective object, use an aperture 1/3 to one stop larger.

Note that shooting distance range indication corresponds to the aperture value set on the SB-26 — not on the camera.

In general, you may want to take a series of pictures using exposure bracketing.

#### Exposure compensation

If ready-light \(#/\) blinks for a few seconds after shooting, the flash has fired at maximum output but the light may have been insufficient. Reconfirm shooting distance and, if necessary, move closer to subject or select a wider aperture to compensate under-exposure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F50/X/N90s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F90-Series/N80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F70-Series/N70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4-Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-801/N8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-401x/N8000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-601/N6000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Set Up and Practice

1. Choose A position (flash mode selector). Confirm CL appears in the LCD panel.

2. Choose a position (flash sync mode selector). 


4. Press the button to choose desired light output.

You can choose an amount ranging from full power (1/1) to one sixty-fourth (1/64). LCD indications change as: -h - -j - l - . With the F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F80-series/F-801/N8008, and F-801s/N8008s, indication 1, and then 2 will appear after w/2Y. At the same time, F appears next to D. This applies exclusively to FP High-Speed Sync Flash and is discussed in the following pages (see pages 98 to 103).

Fine light-output adjustment: F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 with AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU.

Additionally, you can manipulate light output in finer increments of ±1/3, as long as light output is set between w/2Y and w/6Y.

Press the button and confirm + appears in the SB-26’s LCD panel. By pressing the button, you can increase the light amount by +1/3 (blinking +0.3 below the mark), by +2/3 (blinking +0.7), or by +1 (blinking D).

To decrease, use the same manner blinking numbers change from -0.3 (by -1/3) to -0.7 (by -2/3) to -2 (by -1).

*At w/2Y, you cannot increase the light amount.
Chapter 3

Manual Flash (I\(\text{II}\) Mode

5 For aperture-priority auto, set desired aperture on the camera.
For manual exposure mode, set desired aperture and shutter speed* on the camera.

* Camera automatically shifts to the fastest synchronization speed if you choose a speed that is not within the synchronization range.

6 Set the same aperture value in the SB-26’s LCD panel.
For instruction, see “Setting Aperture Values (Manual Adjustment),” pages 28 to 29.
An indicator bar \(\underline{\text{II}}\) appears to show appropriate shooting distance for the selected aperture.

7 If necessary, press \(\underline{\text{I}}\) or \(\underline{\text{II}}\) button to reset the indicator bar \(\underline{\text{II}}\) so it points to the measurement scale that matches or nearly equals the actual flash-to-subject distance (can be read from lens barrel). Manipulating indication bar causes the aperture value in the LCD panel to change.

8 On the camera, reset the aperture value obtained in the previous step (the aperture that corresponds to the actual flash-to-subject distance).
You have now completed all necessary adjustments for locating the subject within an appropriate shooting distance range for the predetermined light output and aperture.

9 Look into camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press the shutter release button to confirm that subject is in focus.
Check that ready-light is on in the camera’s viewfinder \(\underline{\text{II}}\) or on the SB-26 \(\underline{\text{II}}\).

10 Fully depress shutter release button to fire flash.

Using guide number
Guide number is helpful to calculate exact flash shooting distance in manual flash operation. For details, see “Guide Number — To Calculate a Proper Aperture,” page 118, and “Specification,” page 143.
**Chapter 3**

**Repeating Flash \[G\] Mode — For Multiple Exposure**

For multiple flash exposures on a single frame, use the SB-26 in the \[G\] mode. The flash can be fired up to 160 times on one frame, and if used in conjunction with the camera body’s multiple exposure control, many more flash can be achieved on the same frame.

When making multiple exposures, there are many factors to consider. You may want to experiment before making the final exposure.

Before proceeding:

1. ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
2. TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
3. USE MANUAL EXPOSURE MODE.
4. USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S or A) OR MANUAL FOCUS (M).
5. USE SINGLE-FRAME SHOOTING (S) FILM ADVANCE MODE.

**Set Up and Practice**

1. Flash mode selector at Repeating Flash
2. Flash sync mode selector at \[G\]
3. Zoom-head position
4. Flash output level
5. Flash speed per sec. (in hertz)
6. Number of flash per frame
7. Aperture value
8. Manual Flash \[G\] 15 at full (1/1) or 1/2 light output, 40 at 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32 or 1/64 light output

**Safety range in continuous firing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batteries</th>
<th>Flash sync mode selection</th>
<th>Number of continuous flash (frames)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA-type alkaline-manganese (four sets)</td>
<td>TTL Auto</td>
<td>SD-7 More than 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-7</td>
<td>Non-TTL Auto</td>
<td>More than 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-8</td>
<td>Manual Flash [G]</td>
<td>More than 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA-type NiCd (four sets)</td>
<td>SD-8 More than 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-8 More than 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA-type NiCd (four sets)</td>
<td>More than 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Manual Flash Mode**

**Synchronization in Continuous Shooting**

The SB-26 is able to recycle fast enough to synchronize with a motor-driven camera firing continuously at up to six frames per sec. at 1/64 light output. This means you can take up to 40 flash pictures in rapid succession. Batteries must be fresh to achieve the rates indicated.

**Continuous firing in Manual Flash \[G\] mode**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batteries</th>
<th>Inside SB-26</th>
<th>Optimal external power source</th>
<th>Light output</th>
<th>Number of continuous flash (frames)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SD-7</td>
<td>AA-type alkaline-manganese (four sets)</td>
<td>More than 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-8</td>
<td>More than 16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-8</td>
<td>More than 30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA-type NiCd (four sets)</td>
<td>More than 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Caution**

Let the flash unit rest at least 10 minutes after continuous firing at a maximum number (see the chart), to allow it to cool off. Overuse generates heat that could shorten the Speedlight’s life.

**Safety range in continuous firing**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batteries</th>
<th>Flash sync mode selection</th>
<th>Maximum number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SD-7</td>
<td>TTL Auto [M]</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-8</td>
<td>Non-TTL Auto [M]</td>
<td>More than 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-8</td>
<td>Manual Flash [G]</td>
<td>More than 40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camera Model</th>
<th>Manual Flash Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
<td>AA-type alkaline-manganese (four sets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-7</td>
<td>More than 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-8</td>
<td>More than 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SD-8</td>
<td>More than 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA-type NiCd (four sets)</td>
<td>More than 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Manual Flash Mode**
Chapter 3

Repeating Flash \( \text{III} \) Mode

1. Choose \( \text{III} \) position (flash mode selector). Confirm \( \text{III} \) and \( \text{G} \) appear in the LCD panel.
2. Choose \( \text{G} \) position (flash sync mode selector*).
3. Set the built-in zoom head position. For instructions, see “Setting Zoom-Head Position (Manual Adjustment),” pages 29 to 30.
4. Press \( \text{I} \) button to choose desired light output. You can choose an amount ranging from one eighth of full power (1/8) to one sixty-fourth (1/64). LCD indications change as: - 1/8 - 1/16 - 1/32 - 1/64 - .

Automatic zoom-head position adjustment:

F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, and F-801s/N8008s used with an AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU. The zoom-head position in use is automatically set and indicated in the SB-26’s LCD panel.

For other lenses, set manually according to the shooting situation. See “Setting Zoom-Head Position (Manual Adjustment),” pages 29 and 30.

5. Press \( \text{I} \) until a number (flash speed per second) starts blinking beside Hz. Use \( \text{A} \) or \( \text{C} \) to set a desired flash speed. See “Determining shutter speed with number/speed of flashes” on page 93.

6. Press \( \text{I} \) again until a number (flashes per frame) starts blinking beside center hyphen -. Use \( \text{A} \) or \( \text{C} \) to set the desired number. The maximum number of flashes per frame depends on light-output amount and flash speed. If two hyphens - - blink, the available number of flashes is fixed (no other choice). For details, see the chart below.

Number of repeating flashes per frame (shown with blinking hyphens - - )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flash speed per second</th>
<th>Light output amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>w/8</td>
<td>w/16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 7 Hz</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 - 10 Hz</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 50 Hz</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3
Repeating Flash Mode

7 Set desired shutter speed and aperture on the camera. Choose B (bulb) setting or a shutter speed long enough to accommodate the flash you will fire. For calculations, see at right, “Determining shutter speed with number/speed of flashes.”
Use a tripod to minimize camera shake.

**Determining shutter speed with number/speed of flash**

Frequency (Hz) represents the number of flash fired per second. For example, 10Hz will fire 10 times in one second. Or, because firing the flash five times takes 1/2 sec. at 10Hz, the shutter speed must be adjusted to at least as slow as 1/2 sec.

For another example, firing six times at 8Hz takes 6/8 sec. to occur. However, because your camera does not have a shutter speed of 6/8 (0.75) sec., you should set it to the closest slower shutter speed, which is one second.

The following equation can be applied to calculate an appropriate shutter speed:

\[
\text{Shutter speed} = \frac{\text{Number of flash per frame}}{\text{Speed of flash (Hz)}}
\]

where the result (shutter speed) must be rounded off to the closest slower shutter speed available with your camera.

8 Set the same aperture value in the SB-26’s LCD Panel that you set on the camera (step 7). For instruction, see “Setting Aperture Values (Manual Adjustment),” pages 28 to 29.

An indicator bar appears to show appropriate shooting distance for the selected aperture.

---

**Automatic aperture adjustment:** F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, or F-801s/N8008s used with an AF Nikkor lens (including latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU. The aperture in use and an indicator bar are automatically indicated in the SB-26’s LCD panel. With other lenses, you must operate manually following steps 8, 9 and 10.

To skip steps 8, 9 and 10, check whether subject stands at the location suggested by the LCD’s measurement scale. If not, change the aperture by turning the lens’ aperture ring to adjust the bar.

Finally, perform “minus” exposure compensation* to prevent overexposure of overlapping images—use the aperture ring to choose another aperture one or two stops smaller than indicated above.

---

* The aperture indicated by the LCD provides a correct exposure with the very first flash, whereas overlapping images are illuminated from the second flash on. It is advisable to take a few additional shots at different aperture/exposure brackets.
Chapter 3
Repeating Flash SB-26 Mode

9. If necessary, press \( \text{or } \) button to reset the indicator bar so it points at the measurement scale that matches or nearly equals the actual flash-to-subject distance (can be read from the lens barrel). Manipulating the indication bar causes aperture value in the LCD panel to change.

10. Reset aperture value on the camera. Use an aperture one or two stops smaller than the LCD panel indicates. This will prevent overexposure for overlapping images ("minus" exposure compensation).* Subject will be correctly exposed with the very first flash, but successive overlapping images (from the second flash on) will not be properly exposed, unless you perform "minus" exposure compensation as indicated in steps 9 and 10. We recommend you take a few additional shots at different apertures (exposure bracketing).

11. Look into camera viewfinder, compose and lightly press the shutter release button to confirm that subject is in focus. Check that ready-light is on in the camera’s viewfinder or on the SB-26.

12. Fully depress shutter release button to fire flash.

Background brightness and subject overlap
Use as dark a background material as possible (e.g., black curtain or cloth). If the overlapping exposed images are too weak or too strong, try repositioning subject at the location suggested by the indicator bar (or adjust indicator bar). Conditions vary for each situation — try experimenting.

Chapter 4
Flash-Shooting Applications
Set Up and Practice

Choose i position (flash mode selector). Confirm D appears in the LCD panel.

Choose W position (flash sync mode selector)*. For regular flash synchronization (i.e., smaller guide numbers), select FP High-Speed Sync Flash — Flash Photography At Higher Shutter Speeds. This model’s flash can fire up to 1/4000 sec. unlike other Nikon models.

ISO speed of film in use is automatically set; if not shown in the LCD panel, lightly press the camera’s shutter release.

Confirm the zoom-head position has been set and appears in the SB-26’s LCD panel. The zoom head has a scale for distances up to 1000 m. If zoomable, set the zoom head to the appropriate setting. If not, set the position according to the shooting situation.

* FP High-Speed Sync Flash operation can be performed regardless of the flash sync mode selector setting; for simplicity, always leave the switch at this position.

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Chapter 4

Note that a guide number for FP High-Speed Sync Flash varies with the selected shutter speed and it is smaller than for regular flash synchronization (i.e., smaller light output). Furthermore, we recommend you use shutter speeds between 1/250 and 1/4000 sec. to avoid uneven exposure.

Before proceeding:

ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.

TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.

USE MANUAL EXPOSURE MODE.

USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S or A) OR MANUAL FOCUS (M).

USE SINGLE-FRAME SHOOTING (S) FILM ADVANCE MODE.

APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS

F5

F-601M/N6000 FE2

FM

F-301/N2000

F2-Series

F-401/N4004

F-801/N8008

F-401s/N4004s

FG-20

F-601/N6006

FA

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5. Press \( \text{1} \) button until \( \text{F} \) appears in the LCD panel, and confirm \( \text{1} \) or \( \text{2} \) appears in the light amount indicator while LCD indication changes: - - \( \text{h} \) - \( \text{j} \) - \( \text{k} \) - \( \text{l} \) - . Next, choose either \( \text{1} \) for FP1 flash operation or \( \text{2} \) for FP2.

6. Choose a shutter speed* from 1/250 to 1/4000 sec. on the camera.
   * Although any shutter speed can be used, an uneven exposure may result with speeds outside this range.

7. Set your desired aperture on the camera.

8. Focus on the subject.

9. Look into camera viewfinder and compose shot while lightly pressing the shutter release button.

10. Confirm aperture and shutter speed in the camera’s viewfinder. Check whether subject is focused by using the in-focus indicator.

11. Set the aperture value (from step 7) in the SB-26’s LCD panel.
    See “Setting Aperture Value (Manual Adjustment),” pages 28 to 29. The aperture value is automatically set and indicated in the SB-26’s LCD panel when the camera is used with an AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or a Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU.

   In a bright scene
   After you have adjusted the camera/flash-to-subject distance (with subject standing at the location represented by indication bar \( \bullet \)), readjust indicator bar (from step 11) to the left by one or two steps so the bar indicates a position closer than the actual subject location.
   Experience indicates that a small amount of under-exposure may result in a more pleasing photograph.

   To readjust the indicator bar, perform one or a combination of the following adjustments:
   1. Pressing \( \text{1} \) button to switch from FP1 to FP2.
   2. Moving further from the subject.
   3. Choose a different number for the zoom-head position (wider angle of coverage).

   We recommend that you not manipulate shutter speed and aperture on the camera.

   Detaching the SB-26
   When you take off the Speedlight from the F5, F90X/N90s or F90-Series/NIKON to use it with another camera, be sure to cancel FP flash operation by pressing the \( \text{1} \) button; confirm \( \text{F} \) disappears from the LCD panel. If it is removed with FP setting, \( \text{F} \) blinks a warning. The SB-26 will not function normally with the FP setting when mounted to any model other than the F5, F90X/N90s or F90-Series/NIKON.

   Shifting to other mode
   Shutter speed is automatically locked at 1/250 sec., if you have set a shutter speed at 1/250 sec. or faster, then you perform one of the following:
   a. Switch exposure mode to programmed auto on the camera,
   b. Change from FP High-Speed Sync to another flash operation on the Speedlight.
FP High-Speed Sync Flash

11 Confirm subject is at the distance shown by the indicator bar in the SB-26’s LCD panel (from step 10). To determine the subject-to-camera distance, read the distance scale on the lens barrel. If the bar location matches the subject-to-camera distance from steps 10 and 11, the subject will be correctly exposed with the selected aperture, shutter speed, and light output amount.

If the subject-to-camera distance does not match the appropriate shooting distance, readjust the indicator bar by:

a. Pressing [4/1] button to switch from FP1 (with [1] to FP2, or vice versa. The bar location then moves to show an alternate shooting distance.

b. Moving closer to or further from the subject.

c. Choosing a different number for the zoom-head position (altering guide number).

12 Look into camera’s viewfinder again, then compose and lightly press the shutter release button to check that the ready-light is on in the camera’s viewfinder [4]. If measuring in meters;

\[
\text{[flash-shooting distance]} = \frac{\text{guide number}}{[f/stop]} \quad \text{[meters]}
\]

If measuring in feet;

\[
\text{[flash-shooting distance]} = \frac{\text{guide number}}{[f/stop]} \quad \text{[feet]}
\]

13 Fully depress shutter release button to fire flash.
Hints and Notes

- Select TTL Auto 
- Non-TTL Auto O or Manual Flash mode.

- Choose REAR position (flash mode selector).
  - With the F-601/N6006 and F-601/M/N6000, you must select REAR-CURTAIN SYNC FLASH on the camera. This sync flash then operates regardless of the SB-26’s sync mode setting, either 2WAY or REAR position.
  - With the F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 or F70-Series/N70, although it is possible to select REAR-CURTAIN SYNC FLASH on the camera, the SB-26’s sync mode setting will override what is set on the camera.

- With the F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F-501/N2020 F3-Series, F-401/N4004 FM2, F-601/N6006 or F-601s/N6008 used in programmed auto or aperture-priority auto exposure mode, the camera automatically controls the shutter speed down to as slow as 30 sec.

- In the following cases Rear-Curtain Sync Flash cannot be performed:
  1) When using Vari-Drive Flash Flashing mode.
  2) When performing flash photography with an F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F-401/N4004 or F-401s/N4004s.
  3) When shutter speed dial is set at “T” with an F4-Series camera.

- Use a tripod to minimize camera shake.
Flash Exposure Compensation — To Make Flash-Illuminated Subject Lighter or Darker

The SB-26 allows you to manually adjust the amount of flash light in a range from -3 to +1 EV. This feature is particularly useful for "balanced" fill-flash where flash illumination is sufficient to brighten the subject to almost the brightness of the background.

Sometimes, you may want to use a little more or less flash to make the subject a little brighter or not quite so bright. Your choice may be based on desired aesthetic qualities, or may be forced by extremes in lighting.

Generally speaking, you don’t want to make the subject too bright; you just want to brighten shadows. To achieve a subtle fill-flash effect, you may want to use some manually selected “minus” compensation.

However, when the background is extremely bright, and the subject is in deep shadows, you will probably want to use some “plus” compensation.

Although the SB-26 is quite powerful, when using it for fill-flash, it is competing with the sun’s brightness — very strong competition.

With Standard TTL Flash you can manually compensate exposure by adjusting the flash output level. You can also adjust flash output level for Matrix Balanced Fill-Flash, Center-Weighted Fill-Flash or Spot Fill-Flash, in combination with the computer’s automatic compensation.

Before proceeding:
- ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
- TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
- USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S or A) OR MANUAL FOCUS (M).
- USE SINGLE-FRAME SHOOTING (S) FILM ADVANCE MODE.

For F-601s/N6000 and F-601s/N6000 users
Make settings on the camera to control the SB-26’s flash exposure compensation; the SB-26 will work as set on the camera. The SB-26’s control buttons and LCD panel cannot be used for setting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS</th>
<th>F-601s/N6000</th>
<th>FE2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F90x/N90s</td>
<td>F50-Series/N50</td>
<td>FG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F50-Series/N90</td>
<td>F-401s/N5005</td>
<td>Nikonos V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F70-Series/N70</td>
<td>F-501/N2000</td>
<td>F3-Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4-Series</td>
<td>F-301/N2000</td>
<td>F2-Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-601/N6000</td>
<td>F-401/N4044</td>
<td>FM2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-601s/N6000s</td>
<td>F-401s/N4044</td>
<td>FG-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-601/N6006</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Set Up and Practice

1. Choose position (flash mode selector). Confirm in the LCD panel. This feature is available only in TTL Auto Flash mode.
2. Press the button.
3. Confirm the indicator appears and 0.0 (zero exposure compensation value) blinks in the LCD panel.
4. Press the button again to complete setting.
   The the value indicator will automatically stop blinking in eight seconds unless you press the button. In this case, the last figure indicated will be set in the SB-26. The exposure compensation value remains in the LCD panel.
5. To cancel, readjust compensation value to 0 (steps 1 and 2), then press button or leave it more than eight seconds so the indication disappears.

Exposure compensation on the camera
You can make additional compensation for background by using the camera’s exposure compensation dial.
For example, with compensation of -2 on the SB-26 and -1 on the camera body, the total compensated value for flash output level is -3, and the compensated value for the background will be -1.

Note that the SB-26’s LCD panel shows only the compensated value of the SB-26.
For further information, see “Exposure Compensation with Camera’s Dial — To Make Background Lighter or Darker,” pages 108 and 109.
Exposure Compensation on Camera — To Make Background Lighter or Darker

Some camera models include an EV compensation control. Using this control you can modify the exposure to make your picture lighter or darker.

To make the picture lighter use "+" compensation. For darker pictures use "−" compensation. How much compensation you choose depends on how much you want to modify the resulting picture.

Hints and Notes

• First, make necessary exposure compensation on the camera. Then, use the chart on the next page, "Assumed ISO film speeds," to set an assumed ISO film speed in the SB-26’s LCD panel that corresponds to the actual ISO film speed in use. See "Setting Aperture Values (Manual Adjustment)," pages 28 and 29.

• For TTL Auto Flash, be sure the substituted film speed falls within the range of "usable films" that ensure correct exposure with your camera.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS</th>
<th>F5</th>
<th>F-501w/N6000</th>
<th>FE2</th>
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Assumed ISO film speeds

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<tr>
<th>Film speed in use (ISO)</th>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>800/1000</td>
<td>−46, −47, −48, −49, −50, −51, −52, −53, −54, −55</td>
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</table>

Flash exposure compensation

Additional compensation for the subject can be made by using flash exposure compensation control.

For further information, see "Flash Exposure Compensation — To Make Flash-Illuminated Subject Lighter or Darker," pages 106 and 107.

Hints and Notes

• Confirm whether subject is within the range shown by the shooting distance indicator bars. If not, make necessary adjustments, move farther or closer.

Chapter 4
Open Flash Button \( \text{/releases} \) For Test Firing

Push the \( \text{/releases} \) button for a test firing when you are not sure whether the subject is within the flash shooting range.

For test firing, Non-TTL Auto Flash \( \text{/releases} \) mode is used because reflected flash light from subject is measured by the light sensor on the front of the SB-26 rather than through the lens (TTL) on the camera. The results, however, can be used for TTL-auto flash.

Hints and Notes

- Set the SB-26 and your camera in the same manner indicated in "Non-TTL Auto Flash \( \text{/releases} \) Mode," pages 81 to 84.
- After confirming that the ready-light is on, push the open-flash button and check that the ready-light remains on. If the ready-light blinks, light may be insufficient at the aperture selected. If so, move closer to the subject or select a wider aperture.

## Built-In Wide Flash Adapter — For Shorter Focal-Length Lenses

The SB-26 comes with a wide flash adapter to cover the full range of short focal length lenses. For focal lengths shorter than 24mm, consider using the wide flash adapter to achieve expanded coverage.

When you use the wide flash adapter, the zoom head is automatically adjusted and the LCD panel shows \( \text{zoom} \) \( \text{8x} \) with \( \text{m} \) indication. Pressing the \( \text{/releases} \) button switches the zoom position, so the LCD panel shows \( \text{zoom} \) \( \text{8x} \) and \( \text{m} \).

While the adapter is used, the automatic zoom-head position adjustment does not function for F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008 or F-801s/N8008s cameras, even when used with an AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU.

### Mounting/Removing wide flash adapter

A. To mount the wide-flash adapter, slide out the adapter (the diffuser card comes out with it). B. Close only the adapter to cover the head. C. Slide the diffuser back to its original position.

### Hints and Notes

- To remove, uncover the adapter and slide back to its original position.

### APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>F-601s/N6000</th>
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Zoom-Lock Capability — To Fix Zoom-Head Position

A predetermined zoom-head position is useful when you wish to use an AF Nikkor lens or a Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU interchangeably with another type. It also provides flexibility when using lenses of different focal lengths in rapid succession.

**Set Up and Practice**

1. **Press** 
   and 
   **buttons simultaneously for a few seconds until the previously set number and the m indication start blinking.**

2. Next, press 
   button only to set desired zoom-head position. This position remains locked as long as the m indication continues blinking.

3. To unlock, press the same buttons simultaneously for a few seconds until the m indication stops blinking or totally disappears.

**Trouble With Wide Flash Adapter**

In certain situations, the zoom head may lock at the 20mm or 18mm position (adapter does not return to original position). If this happens, perform following operation.

Although the adjusted zoom-head position and/or m indication will blink if the wide flash adapter is stored in its original place, this does not affect normal flash operation.

**Automatic zoom-head position adjustment:** F5, F-601/N6000, F-601/S/N6006, F-301/N2000, F-501/N2020, F-401x/N2004, F-401x/N2005, F-401s/N2006, or F-401s/N2006s used with an AF Nikkor lens (including the latest D-Type) or Nikkor lens having a built-in CPU.

The SB-26 automatically adjusts the zoom-head position to provide an angle of coverage that matches the focal length of the lens in use. For details, see page 30.

**APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS**

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AF Assist LED — Autofocus Flash Photography in Dim Light

The SB-26’s AF assist LED enables you to perform autofocus flash photography in dim light or even total darkness with some Nikon AF cameras.

When ambient light is insufficient for autofocus operation, the AF illuminator automatically turns on to start operation and give contrast to a dark subject, allowing the camera’s autofocus system to function as though it were daytime.

If ambient light is sufficient, the AF illuminator does not light up.

Before proceeding:

✓ ATTACH SPEEDLIGHT TO CAMERA.
✓ TURN ON BOTH SPEEDLIGHT AND CAMERA.
✓ USE SINGLE-SERVO AUTOFOCUS (S or A)
✓ USE SINGLE-FRAME SHOOTING (S) FILM ADVANCE MODE.
✓ FOR FS, SELECT CENTER FOCUS AREA

Hints and Notes

• Check that the SB-26’s ready-light has come on.

• Lightly press the camera’s shutter release button to activates the AF illuminator LED. Do not use autofocus lock function.

• Confirm whether in-focus indicator LED in the camera’s viewfinder appears. If the in-focus indication does not appear inside the viewfinder, the subject is beyond the autofocus distance range (see at right “Notes of AF assist LED”); focus manually on the clear matte field.

Notes on AF assist LED

Autofocus distance range with AF assist LED depends on the lens in use and subject’s reflection ratio.

For example, with an AF Nikkor 50mm f/1.8 lens (including the latest D-Type lens) and a subject having 35% reflection ratio, you can perform autofocus from approx. 1m (3.3 ft.) to approx. 8m (16.4 ft.), at 20°C (68°F).

If the ready-light does not stay on after the AF assist LED activates, replace batteries.

Asian text continues here...

Table: Applicable Nikon SLR Models

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Camera Model</th>
<th>SB-26 Compatibility</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F5</td>
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Power Switch Standby (STBY) Position — To Conserve Energy and Shorten Recycling Time

Setting the power switch to STBY position turns on the SB-26, but the SB-26 will also automatically shut off to conserve flash battery energy. When you will not use the SB-26 for a long time, however, it is recommended to set the power switch to OFF.

Hints and Notes

• With the SB-26’s power switch on standby (STBY) position, the unit turns off to conserve energy approx. 80 sec. after the camera’s meter has turned off.

• To turn the SB-26 on again, lightly press the shutter release button to turn the camera’s meter on, or push the SB-26’s open-flash button.

Shorten Recycling Time

• When using a remote cord with the FA or FE2 connected to Nikon Motor Drive MD-12, camera remains on as long as the MD-12’s power switch is on. In this case, the SB-26 will not turn off in STBY position. Use OFF position to turn it off manually.

• You cannot use the STBY position to turn on the SB-26 when using it with an FA, FE2 or FG set on a mechanical shutter setting (M250 or B setting with the FA or FE2, M90 or B setting with FG or Nikonos V). Use ON position to turn it on manually.

APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS

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<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F3-Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-801s/N8008</td>
<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F2-Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-401s/N4004</td>
<td>F-401s/N4004</td>
<td>FG-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FA</td>
<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F2-Series</td>
<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F3-Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-801s/N8008</td>
<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F2-Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-401s/N4004</td>
<td>F-401s/N4004</td>
<td>FG-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FA</td>
<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>F2-Series</td>
<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F3-Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-801s/N8008</td>
<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F2-Series</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-401s/N4004</td>
<td>F-401s/N4004</td>
<td>FG-20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FA</td>
<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diffusing Light — To Soften Harsh Shadows

With a subject in front of a wall, a direct flash causes harsh and unattractive shadows. By bouncing the light off the ceiling or walls, or by diffusing the light with card(s) or paper, you can soften harsh shadows and create attractive portraits.

The SB-26 comes with a built-in diffuser. You can use it alone or with a combination of other reflecting surfaces for advanced application.

There are a few ways to diffuse light:

1. Bounce light off a broad reflective surface such as the ceiling.
2. Use both the ceiling and the built-in diffuser card to create a catchlight for subject's eyes.
3. Use a diffuser between the flash and the subject.

Guide Number — To Calculate a Proper Aperture

The "guide number" helps you determine a correct aperture or f/stop value for using the SB-26's Manual Flash and Repeating-Flash mode. (See "Guide number" chart, page 143.)

Use the following equation for your calculations, and check the following chart for guide numbers at various film speeds.

\[
[f/stop] = \frac{[\text{guide number}]}{[\text{flash-to-subject distance}]}
\]

For example, when shooting a subject located 9 m (approx. 30 ft.) away at 1/1 (full) light output in [Manual Flash] mode, with a zoom-head position of 35mm and a film speed of ISO 100, you will obtain a guide number of 36 (or 118) from the same chart on page 143.

**Adjustment factors for other ISO film speeds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISO film speed</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>1600</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Factor</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.71</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If the film speed in the above example was ISO 400 rather than ISO 100:

\[
[f/stop] = \frac{36}{4} = 4 \quad \text{Or, if measuring in feet;}
\]

\[
[f/stop] = \frac{118}{3.93} \approx 4 \quad \text{You should then choose f/4 as the proper aperture.}
\]

**Guides to the Calculation of a Proper Aperture**

**APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS**

| F5 | F-601/N6000 | FE2 |
| F50/N50s | F50-Series/N50 | FG |
| F40-Series/N40 | F-401s/N4005 | Nikonos V |
| F-70-Series/N70 | F-501/N200 | F3-Series |
| F-4 | F-301/N2000 | F2-Series |
| F-501/N8000 | F-401/N4004 | FM2 |
| F-501/N8000s | F-401s/N4004s | FG-20 |
| F-501/N9000 | F-601/N6006 | FA |

**APPENDIX**

Diffusing Light — To Soften Harsh Shadows

1. Light can be bounced off the ceiling.
2. Natural-appearing light with a pleasing catchlight in the eyes.
3. Use some translucent material between the flash unit and subject.
Mounting/Removing diffuser card
A. To mount the diffuser card, slide out the wide flash adapter; the diffuser card comes out with it.
B. Slide the adapter back to its original position.
C. To remove, slide the diffuser back to its original position.

Built-in diffuser card for bounce flash photography
• Use the diffuser card to create a catchlight for the subject’s eyes, an effect that is not always available in bounce flash photography.
• The diffuser can be used to provide supplemental light to the face or front of the subject, thereby brightening shadows created by top-lighting or bounced flash from the ceiling.

Tilting/Rotating flash head
• The SB-26’s flash head tilts and rotates as shown at right.
• The flash head locks at the front/horizontal and vertical (90° upward) positions. To release, use the tilting or rotating lock release lever.

LCD panel
• The LCD panel cannot be used to compute flash shooting distance when the flash head is tilted upward or rotated away from the horizontal/front position. In these cases, the shooting distance indicator bars do not appear in the LCD panel.
• The shooting distance indicator bars blink when the flash head is tilted downward to the –7° position. This position is used to shoot a subject within 1.5m (approx. 5 ft.)

For F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70 users
In bounce photography with the flash head tilted or rotated, the SB-26 does not fire Monitor Preflash(es), even for 3D Multi-Sensor Balanced or Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash operation.

Tilting: up to 90°—front—down to –7°
Rotation: to right 90°—front—to left 180°
Chapter 4

Bounce Flash Photography

- Select a ceiling or wall to bounce the flash from.
- The built-in diffuser card can be effective for creating more natural lighting with a catchlight for the eyes.
- Tilt the flash head 60° up (first click-stop) or more to avoid uneven illumination.
- In color photography, only use bounce with white surfaces. Otherwise, color photographs will come out with an unnaturally color cast similar to that of the reflecting surface.
- Choose the position (flash mode selector) for TTL Auto Flash operation.
- In TTL Auto Flash operation, the SB-26 will automatically compensate for the diffuser affect (reduced light amount) in TTL Auto Flash mode. For further instructions, see the TTL Auto Flash Mode section relating to your camera type. Note that the LCD panel cannot be used to compute flash shooting distance in bounce photography.
- Choose the position (flash mode selector) for TTL Auto Flash operation. Use an aperture a few stops wider than you would use for regular TTL Auto Flash operation. For further instruction, see the TTL Auto Flash Mode section relating to your camera type.
- Although the flash mode can be used for Non-TTL Auto Flash, perform a test firing. If the ready-light blinks after testing to indicate possible underexposure at the aperture in use, use a wider aperture or reduce the bounce distance. Then, perform test firing again.

Using a Diffuser

- To diffuse light, place a translucent material, such as one or more sheets of tracing paper between the flash and the subject. Avoid using delicate materials for the diffuser, and ensure a sufficient distance between the flash head and diffuser to avoid burns. For optimum results, experiment with different flash-to-diffuser distances and with more than one diffuser.
- In TTL Auto Flash operation, the SB-26 will automatically compensate for the diffuser affect (reduced light amount) in TTL Auto Flash mode. For further instructions, see the TTL Auto Flash Mode section relating to your camera type.
- To protect the diffuser from burning, be sure it does not come in direct contact with the flash head.
- Avoid reflection from the translucent material into the lens.

Bracketing your exposures:
If possible, take additional shots with different apertures and/or exposure compensation techniques for exposure bracketing. Bounce/diffuser techniques reduce the maximum distance available for a given aperture due to the extra distance required for the flash light to travel, or amount of diffusion, or blockage. Make exposure compensation on your camera (this adjustment is not possible with the F-401x/N5005, F-401/N4004, F-401s/N4004s and FM2) for TTL Auto Flash operation, or with the lens opened up one or two f-stops for Non-TTL Auto Flash operation.

For example, to shoot a subject located 0.5 m away with an ISO 100 film and a wide-flash adapter:

\[
[f/\text{stop}] \geq \frac{\text{coefficient}}{\text{flash-to-subject distance}}
\]

You can then use an aperture of f/8 or smaller (a larger f-number). As far as conditions allow, you should choose the smallest aperture (as large an f-number) possible.

- With a very light- or dark-toned subject, take additional shots with other exposure compensation conditions to ensure a correct exposure. See "Flash Exposure Compensation" on pages 106 and 107, and "Exposure Compensation on Camera" on pages 108 and 109.

ISO film speed and coefficient

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISO film Speed</th>
<th>100 or lower</th>
<th>100 — 400</th>
<th>500 or higher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coefficient</td>
<td>4 (14)</td>
<td>8 (26)</td>
<td>11 (36)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Numbers in parentheses ( ) represents coefficients for foot measurement system.

Close-Up Flash Photography in TTL Auto Flash Mode — To Flash On

Optional TTL Remote Cord SC-17 or SC-24 lets you perform TTL Auto Flash shooting on a subject closer than 0.6 m (2 ft.).

**Hints and Notes**

- Connect the SB-26 to the camera, using the SC-17 or SC-24. *Used for F5 with the DW-35/DW-31 attached or for F4-series with the DW-26/DW-21 attached.*

- Position the SB-26 so tight from the head covers the subject.

- Mount the built-in flash adapter. The zoom head position is automatically adjusted. Confirm the LCD panel shows ZOOM 20x with M indication.

- Use aperture-priority auto or manual exposure mode.

- Choose 

\[\text{f/stop}\] position (flash mode selector) for TTL Auto Flash operation.

- For further instruction, see the TTL Auto Flash Mode section relating to your camera type.

- Determine the aperture or f/stop value using the following equation and chart, then set on the lens. The SB-26’s LCD panel cannot be used to compute shooting distance.

\[
[f/\text{stop}] = \frac{\text{coefficient}}{\text{flash-to-subject distance}}
\]

---

**APPLICABLE NIKON SLR MODELS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F5</th>
<th>F-601s/N6000</th>
<th>FE2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>F200s/N200s</td>
<td>F-401s/N4005</td>
<td>F400s/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4-Series</td>
<td>F-301/N2000</td>
<td>F3-Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-301/N2000</td>
<td>F-2000</td>
<td>M30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-501/N6000</td>
<td>F-401/N4004</td>
<td>FM2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F-501/N6000</td>
<td>F-401/N4004</td>
<td>FG-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F4-601/N6006</td>
<td>FA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**A Very Close Subject**

For example, to shoot a subject located 0.5 m away with an ISO 100 film and a wide-flash adapter:

\[
[f/\text{stop}] = \frac{\text{coefficient}}{\text{flash-to-subject distance}}
\]

You can then use an aperture of f/8 or smaller (a larger f-number). As far as conditions allow, you should choose the smallest aperture (as large an f-number) possible.
Multiple Flash Photography — Using More Than One Speedlight

If you have another flash unit, you can use it as a secondary light source for multiple flash photography. When you use only one flash unit in front of a subject, harsh shadows may be produced or light may not reach the background. Using more than one flash unit helps you solve these problems.

To perform multiple flash photography with the SB-26, there are two methods, (1) cordless multiple flash photography with the SB-26 used as a slave flash unit (pages 128 to 131), (2) multiple flash photography with flash units connected via cord(s) (pages 131 to 133).

In multiple flash photography, carefully consider the number of flash units to use and their locations. For better results, position each unit so its light can brighten a shadow created by another.

Also remember that the effect produced by using more than one flash unit depends on the lighting ratio or balance of illumination between flash units. In determining the role of each flash unit, first decide which will be the main and which units will be secondary.

For example, to eliminate shadows, control lighting ratio so that the illumination from the main flash unit is a few times brighter than that from the secondary.

### Caution

To avoid damage to flash units or incorrect operation, never mix Nikon Speedlights with flash units of other manufacturers.
Wireless Slave Flash Photography

When used as a slave flash unit, the SB-26 will fire when its Wireless Slave Flash sensor catches light from the master flash unit.

For Wireless Slave Flash photography, the SB-26’s Wireless Slave Flash selector provides two positions—“D” (“delay” mode) and “S” (“simultaneous” mode).

In “delay” mode, the SB-26 used as a slave flash unit will fire a moment after the master flash unit fires, without affecting the master flash unit’s flash exposure control.

In “simultaneous” mode, the SB-26 as a slave unit will fire at the same time as the main flash unit fires. When performing Wireless Slave Flash to eliminate harsh shadows in ... control may be affected by the light from the slave flash unit, resulting in underexposed subject. (See photos at right.)

When the Wireless Slave Flash selector set at “D” or “S”, III appears in the LCD panel.

For Speedlights without Wireless Slave Flash function

Use the TTL multiple flash terminal or sync/multiple flash terminal on the SB-26 (used as a slave flash unit) to connect a Speedlight without Wireless Slave Flash function via a sync cord SC-18/SC-19 or SC-11/SC-15. The connected Speedlight(s) will fire at the same time the SB-26 (slave flash unit) fires.

Settings on flash units and camera

• Set the SB-26’s wireless slave flash selector to “D” or “S”. If two or more SB-26 units are used—one as a master unit, the other as slave unit(s) or all as slave units—set the Wireless Slave Flash selector on all units to the same setting. With the Wireless Slave Flash selector set at “OFF”, the SB-26 as a slave flash unit does not fire when the Wireless Slave Flash sensor catches the light.

• Set the flash mode selector of the master flash unit to TTL auto, non-TTL auto or manual, as you like. Do not set FP High-Speed sync when the SB-26 or SB-25 is used as a master flash unit.

• Set the flash mode selector of SB-26 used as a slave flash unit to non-TTL auto or manual. TTL auto flash is not suitable.

• Set the camera’s exposure mode to Aperture-Priority Auto or Manual exposure mode and set the desired aperture on the lens.

• Locate the master flash unit within the flash shooting distance range (for TTL auto or non-TTL auto flash mode) or at the flash shooting distance (for manual flash mode). If camera/Speedlight combination does not offer automatic aperture adjust ment on the Speedlight, you must first set the aperture value (same as set on the lens) on the Speedlight.

• For “delay mode”, set the camera’s shutter speed one-step slower than the camera’s synchronization speed. (When using the F5, F90X/N90s, F70-Series/N70 or F4-Series camera and the SB-26 as a master flash unit, this is not necessary because the shutter speed is automatically switched.)

• When using the F5, F90-Series/N90 or F70-Series/N70 cameras, note the following:

  - With the SB-26 as a master flash unit set at TTL auto flash mode, Monitor Preflashes will be automatically cancelled when the multiple flash selector set at “D” or “S”.

  - With the SB-25 as a master flash unit set at TTL auto flash mode, avoid Monitor Preflashes by upward tilting or rotating the flash head. If you should not do so, Monitor Preflashes will cause the slave flash unit to fire before shutter release.

• With the Wireless Slave Flash selector set at “D” or “S”, the STBY position does not automatically turn off the SB-26.

• For rear-curtain sync, set the Wireless Slave Flash selector on master and slave flash units to “S”.

• In “delay” mode, rear-curtain sync is not recommended.

• Make sure that the slave flash unit is disconnected from camera body or connected camera power is off.
Controlling lighting ratio

- When the master flash unit is set at TTL auto or non-TTL auto flash mode, you can vary the light output amount of the master flash unit by changing lens aperture (and aperture value set on the master flash unit).
- To vary the light output amount of the slave flash unit when it is set at non-TTL auto flash mode, change the aperture value set on the slave flash unit. Set one-step smaller value to reduce amount of light output to 1/2; set one-step larger value to double the amount of light output.
- When the flash unit is set at manual flash mode, vary light output amount as desired. (Manual light output adjustment is possible with the SB-26, SB-25 and SB-24.)

For 1:1 lighting ratio

For your convenience, the following shows how to set and locate the master and slave flash units for 1:1 lighting ratio.

With a slave flash unit set at non-TTL auto flash mode: For 1:1 lighting ratio, read the aperture value on the master flash unit (same as the aperture set on the lens), set it on the slave flash unit's LCD panel then locate the slave flash unit within the flash shooting distance range indicated on the LCD panel.

With a slave flash unit set at manual flash mode: Set any light output amount on the slave flash unit. For 1:1 lighting ratio, read the aperture value on the master flash unit (same as the aperture set on the lens), set it on the slave flash unit's LCD panel then locate the slave flash unit at the flash shooting distance indicated on the LCD panel.

Test firing

Test firing is recommended. Making sure the Wireless Slave Flash selector of the slave flash unit set at “D” or “S”, press the open-flash button on the master flash unit for test firing. If the slave flash unit does not fire, adjust the direction of the slave unit’s Wireless Slave Flash sensor. Or use a reflector so that the slave unit’s Wireless Slave Flash sensor catches the light from the master unit.

Bracketing your exposure

If possible, take additional shots with different lighting ratios and or flash units’ locations.

Multiple Flash Photography Using Cords

Depending on which terminals are used to connect flash units, TTL multiple flash photography or manual multiple flash photography will be performed.

In TTL multiple flash photography, the camera controls flash exposure of all flash units connected (pages 134 to 135); in manual multiple flash photography, each flash unit is set to manual flash mode.

Test firing

Test firing is recommended. Making sure the Wireless Slave Flash selector of the slave flash unit set at “D” or “S”, press the open-flash button on the master flash unit for test firing. Or use a reflector so that the slave unit’s Wireless Slave Flash sensor catches the light from the master unit.

Bracketing your exposure

If possible, take additional shots with different lighting ratios and or flash units’ locations.

Multiple Flash Photography Using Cords

Depending on which terminals are used to connect flash units, TTL multiple flash photography or manual multiple flash photography will be performed.

In TTL multiple flash photography, the camera controls flash exposure of all flash units connected (pages 134 to 135); in manual multiple flash photography, each flash unit is set to manual flash mode.

Precaution for Rear-Curtain Sync Flash

Rear-Curtain Sync Flash can be performed in multiple flash photography only with the F-601/N6006 and F-601wa/N600 cameras. Rear-Curtain Sync Flash cannot be performed in multiple flash shooting with F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s cameras.

Precaution for Rear-Curtain Sync Flash

Rear-Curtain Sync Flash can be performed in multiple flash photography only with the F-601/N6006 and F-601wa/N600 cameras. Rear-Curtain Sync Flash cannot be performed in multiple flash shooting with F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s cameras.
Multiple Flash Photography

Photography, especially when using the SB-26 as a master flash unit with other slave flash units. The Sensor system is designed to analyze Monitor Preflash reflection from a single SB-26 (ideally, mounted on the camera) and to control light output from that particular unit, but not from the other slaves.

• Use optional Multi-Flash Sync Cord SC-18 (1.5m) and/or SC-19 (3m) to connect flash units via the SB-26’s TTL multiple flash terminal. Remove the rubber cover to use.

• Use optional TTL Remote Cord SC-17 or SC-24* for use with the SB-27, SB-23, SB-22, SB-21B, SB-20 and/or SB-15 as a master flash unit.

• Use optional TTL Multi-Flash Adapter AS-10 for use with the SB-27, SB-22, SB-21B, SB-20 and/or SB-15 as a slave flash unit.

• Use optional TTL Remote Cord SC-23 for use with the SB-140, SB-14 and/or SB-11.

• The SB-11/14/140 (even with SC-23) or SB-21B cannot be used for TTL multiple flash photography with the F-401/N4004 and F-401s/N4004s.

• Use the ON position to activate a slave flash unit; the STBY does not function (SB-26, SB-25, SB-24, SB-22 and SB-20). The SB-23 offers only OFF and TTL/STBY positions for power switching. This means it cannot be used as a slave.

• Select Forced TTL mode when using SB-27 as a slave flash unit.

Manual Multiple Flash Photography

• Use the sync/multiple flash terminal for connection with other Speedlights via optional sync cords.

• Use optional Sync Cord SC-11 or SC-15.

• Set and use Manual Flash mode on each Speedlight for correct exposure.

TTL Multiple Flash Photography

• Use the TTL multiple flash terminal for connecting other Speedlights via optional sync cords.

• You can use one Speedlight for the master flash unit and up to four other units for slaves. See the chart on pages 134 to 135 to confirm available Speedlights for master and slave use.

• Note the following when using an F90-Series/N90 camera for TTL Auto Flash operation with multiple Speedlights:
  a. Use the SB-26 as a slave flash unit whenever possible, or
  b. When using the SB-26 as master, avoid Monitor Preflashes* by (1) performing Standard TTL Flash, (2) upward tilting or rotating the flash head (the distance indicator bars disappear), or (3) using a lens other than AF Nikkor (including D-type) or AF-P lenses to perform Center-Weighted or Spot Fill-Flash.

* Because 3D Multi-Sensor and Multi-Sensor Balanced Fill-Flash take advantage of the SB-26’s Monitor Preflash and the camera’s TTL Multi-Sensor, it is difficult to manage each flash operation for TTL Multiple Flash

When a second shot cannot be taken (F5, F90S, N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-601/N6000, F-600S/N600S, F-600S, F-400S/N400S, F-400S, F-200S) For multiple flash photography, if the electronic current in the synchro circuit exceeds a certain level, you may not be able to take a second shot after taking the first shot.

Take care that the combined total of the coefficients (numbers shown in parentheses below) for all Speedlights used at any one time does not exceed 20 at 20°C (68°F), or 13 at 40°C (104°F).

If you are unable to take a second shot, disconnect the master Speedlight from the camera, or turn each of the Speedlights off once. This resets the circuits so you can resume shooting.

Speedlight coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speedlight</th>
<th>Coefficient</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB-27</td>
<td>SB-26 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-25</td>
<td>SB-24 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-23</td>
<td>SB-22 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-19</td>
<td>SB-18 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-17</td>
<td>SB-16 (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-15</td>
<td>SB-14 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SB-11</td>
<td>SB-12 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manual Multiple Flash Photography

• Use the sync/multiple flash terminal for connection with other Speedlights via optional sync cords.

• Use optional Sync Cord SC-11 or SC-15.

• Set and use Manual Flash mode on each Speedlight for correct exposure.
Precaution for SC-18/SC-19 connection
Neither of these cords should be used for connecting one camera/Speedlight combination to another.
Chapter 4

Multiple Flash Photography

Accessories for TTL Multiple Flash

TTL Remote Cord SC-17
Use coiled cord SC-17 for TTL Auto Flash operation when using the SB-26 off the Nikon F5 (with DP-30 or DA-30), F90X/N90s, F90-Series/ N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series (with DP-20 or DA-20), F-801/N8008, F-801s/N8008s, F-601/N6006, F-601x/N6000, F50-Series/N50, F-401s/ N4005, F-501/N5020, F-301/N3003, F-401/N4004, F-401s/ N4004s, FA, FE2 and FG cameras.

The SC-17 provides automatic sync speed setting and the same ready-light viewfinder indication as if the flash unit were directly mounted on the camera.

The SC-17 comes with two TTL multiple flash terminals and one tripod socket. It is approx. 1.5m (4.9 ft.) long.

TTL Remote Cord SC-24
Use SC-24, for TTL Auto Flash operation when using the SB-26 off a Nikon F5 or F4-Series camera fitted either with a 6x High-Magnification Finder DW-31/DW-21 or Waist-Level Finder DW-30/DW-20.

The SC-24 comes with two TTL multiple flash terminals and one tripod socket. It is approx. 1.5m (4.9 ft.) long.

TTL Multi-Flash Adapter AS-10
Use Multi-Flash Adapter AS-10 when using more than three units for TTL multiple flash operation.

The AS-10 comes with three multiple flash terminals and one tripod socket. (Requires SC-18 or SC-19 for each flash use.)

TTL Multi-Flash Sync Cord SC-18 and SC-19
To connect the flash unit for TTL multiple flash operation, use Sync Cord SC-18 or SC-19.

The SC-18 is approx. 1.5m (4.9 ft.) long; the SC-19, 3m (9.8 ft.) long.
Flash Sync Mode Selector (NORMAL) vs. REAR Position

The SB-26 is capable of synchronizing flash output with shutter curtain movement, for either the front (first) curtain or rear (second) curtain.

At **W** position, the Speedlight synchronizes flash output at the moment the front curtain has fully opened (at the end of front curtain movement) but before the rear curtain has started to travel. This is called "front-curtain sync flash," and is the most popular sync method in flash photography.

At **q** position, the unit synchronizes the flash to the instant before the rear curtain starts to close (the end of film exposure). Therefore, it is called "rear-curtain sync flash." The **q** position can be chosen to create special effects, and is most effective for freezing a moving subject at the end of a light flow, especially in flash photography at a slow shutter speed.

**For F5, F90X/N90, F70-Series/N70, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s Users:**
- Front-curtain sync is performed at **W** setting.
- Rear-Curtain Sync flash is performed at **q** setting.

**For F-601/N6006 and F-601M/N6000 Users:**
- The sync mode, whether front- or rear-curtain, or slow or not, must be set on the camera. The selection is executed regardless of the SB-26's selector position. Therefore, we recommend you leave the selector switch on the **W** position in any circumstances.

**For F50-Series/N50, F-401x/N5005, F-501/N2020, F-301/N2000, F-401/ N4004, F-401s/ N4004s, FA, FE2, FG, Nikonos V, F3-Series, F2-Series, FM2 and FG-20 Users:**
- Front-curtain sync is performed at either **W** or **q** setting. These models are not capable of rear-curtain sync flash. Therefore, regardless of circumstances, we recommend you leave the selector switch on **W** position.

**“Red Eye”**

"Red eye" is a common problem in flash photography. Normally, flash pictures are taken when the surroundings light is dim, and under such conditions the subject’s eye pupils will be dilated (open very wide). Red-eye effect occurs when light from the camera’s flash reflects off the interior of the eye and back into the camera’s lens. The wide-open pupil allows much light to enter, and as a result, the center portions of a subject’s eyes can appear bright red (white in a black and white picture). It is interesting to note that the intensity of the red-eye effect varies among individuals, and with two people in the same photograph, one may have red-eye and the other may not.

The appearance of red-eye is also based on the angle at which the light flash on the subject and is reflected back to the camera’s lens. If the angle is 2 to 2.5 degrees or narrower, red-eye will occur. As you move closer to a subject, the angle becomes wider, and the likelihood of red-eye effect decreases. As you move farther from a subject, the angle narrows and the incidence of red-eye increases. When you get very far from a subject, the size of the eye in the picture may become so small that red-eye is not apparent. When you switch to a lens with a longer focal length the red-eye will become more apparent.

**Angle of reflection vs. distance to subject**

A narrow angle of reflection (less than 2.5°) increases the likelihood of red eye.

It is sometimes possible to reduce red-eye effect by moving closer to the subject, or the right or left, thereby increasing the angle of reflection.

**For F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s Users:**
- Front-curtain sync is performed at **W** setting.
- Rear-Curtain Sync flash is performed at **q** setting.

**For F-601/N6006 and F-601m/N6000 Users:**
- The sync mode, whether front- or rear-curtain, or slow or not, must be set on the camera. The selection is executed regardless of the SB-26’s selector position. Therefore, we recommend you leave the selector switch on the **W** position in any circumstances.

**For F50-Series/N50, F-401x/N5005, F-501/N2020, F-301/N2000, F-401/ N4004, F-401s/ N4004s, FA, FE2, FG, Nikonos V, F3-Series, F2-Series, FM2 and FG-20 Users:**
- Front-curtain sync is performed at either **W** or **q** setting. These models are not capable of rear-curtain sync flash. Therefore, regardless of circumstances, we recommend you leave the selector switch on **W** position.
Tips on Speedlight Care

- To remove smudges, wipe with a silicone-treated or other soft, dry cloth. Never use thinner, benzine or alcohol — they might damage plastic parts.

- Never disassemble or repair the Speedlight. If the SB-26 malfunctions, take it immediately to an authorized Nikon dealer or service center.

- Keep the SB-26 away from salt water and out of the rain.

- Keep the SB-26 away from high temperatures, and do not store in a damp place.

- When not using the SB-26, remove batteries to avoid damage due to battery leakage. If leakage occurs, take the SB-26 to your nearest Nikon dealer.

- When not using the SB-26, perform the following once a month:
  1. Install batteries, turn on the SB-26.
  2. Wait until the ready-light comes on.
  3. Fire flash a few times to refresh the main capacitor and lengthen the unit’s life.
  4. Turn off the SB-26, and remove the batteries.

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About Batteries

DC Units SD-8/SD-7

Nikon DC Unit SD-8 or SD-7 can be used as an optional external power source to enhance flash capacity and provide faster recycling time.

To use the DC Unit, connect its power cord SC-16 to the SB-26's external power terminal. Even when powered with the DC Unit, the SB-26 still requires batteries inside the flash unit. Do not remove the batteries.

In continuous shooting with the DC Unit, to prevent flash head deterioration caused by heat, do not exceed the maximum number of flash listed below. It is recommended to rest for more than 10 minutes after firing near the maximum numbers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maximum consecutive firing</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SB-26 Flash mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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Specifications

All performance data are for normal-temperature operation (20°C/68°F).

Electronic Construction:

- Automatic Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor (IGBT) and series circuitry.

Guide number (at ISO 100; for m/ft.):

- Light output: Flash duration (approx.): 1/1000 sec. @ 1/1 (full) output

<table>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/32</td>
<td>Zone 6</td>
<td>1/32000 sec. @ 1/32 output</td>
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</table>

- Zoom-head position:  1/2 power) 40 (at 1/4 power or less)

Flash duration (approx.):

- 1/1000 sec. @ 1/1 (full) output
- 1/2000 sec. @ 1/2 output
- 1/4000 sec. @ 1/4 output
- 1/8000 sec. @ 1/8 output
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- 1/1000 sec. @ 1/1 (full) output
- 1/2000 sec. @ 1/2 output
- 1/4000 sec. @ 1/4 output
- 1/8000 sec. @ 1/8 output
- 1/16000 sec. @ 1/16 output
- 1/32000 sec. @ 1/32 output

- Zoom capability:

- Eight settings — 18mm and 20mm (with the built-in wide flash adapter), 24mm, 28mm, 35mm, 50mm, 70mm, 85mm; auto power zoom with the Nikon F5, F50/F500, F90 Series/N90, F70 Series/N70, F-4 Series, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s; manually set with other cameras.

- Bounce capability:

- Flash head tilt: from -7° or up to 90° with click stops; flash head rotates through an arc of 270°, 90° clockwise and 180° counterclockwise with click stops; at front and vertical positions, flash head can be locked.

- Power source:

- Four 1.5 AA-type penlight alkaline-manganese, or 1.2V NiCd batteries, optional Battery Pack SD-8 and SD-7 are available as an external power source.

- Power switch:

- Three positions are provided — OFF, STBY (standby) and ON; at STBY position with Nikon F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F-4 Series, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s; manually set with other cameras.

- Warning:

- • Batteries shall not be exposed to excessive heat such as sunshine, fire or the like.
- • Dry batteries shall not be subjected to charging.

- New batteries

- Purchase the newest ( freshest) batteries possible.

- Temperature

- Battery life ratings are based on operation at 20°C (68°F).

- Especially at a lower temperature, battery life is shortened. Keep spare batteries and if possible, use NiCd batteries.

- Continuous use

- Batteries are drained more quickly by continuous use than by intermittent use.

- Storage

- Store batteries in a cool, dry place, below 20°C (68°F).

- Battery brand

- Do not mix battery brands or models, or new and old batteries.

- Disposal

- Do not dispose of batteries by burning, and never disassemble batteries.

- NiCd batteries

- Compared with regular batteries, NiCd batteries offer a faster recycling time and greater efficiency at low temperatures.

- Before charging NiCd batteries, thoroughly read the instructions for the batteries and battery charger.

- Batteries with a “ –” terminal that exceeds 6mm (0.23") in diameter cannot be used.

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- Zoom capability:

- Eight settings — 18mm and 20mm (with the built-in wide flash adapter), 24mm, 28mm, 35mm, 50mm, 70mm, 85mm; auto power zoom with the Nikon F5, F50/F500, F90 Series/N90, F70 Series/N70, F-4 Series, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s; manually set with other cameras.

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- Power switch:

- Three positions are provided — OFF, STBY (standby) and ON; at STBY position with Nikon F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F-4 Series, F-801/N8008 and F-801s/N8008s; manually set with other cameras.

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- Before charging NiCd batteries, thoroughly read the instructions for the batteries and battery charger.

- Batteries with a “ –” terminal that exceeds 6mm (0.23") in diameter cannot be used.
### Number of flash and recycling time at manual full light output:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Batteries</th>
<th>Number of flash (approx.)</th>
<th>Minimum recycling time (approx.)</th>
<th>Recyclng time (approx.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA-type alkaline-manganese</td>
<td>100 times</td>
<td>7 sec</td>
<td>~10 min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External power source SD-7&quot;</td>
<td>100 times</td>
<td>5 sec</td>
<td>~6 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-type alkaline-manganese</td>
<td>100 times</td>
<td>5 sec</td>
<td>~10 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Bracket SD-8*</td>
<td>100 times</td>
<td>3 sec</td>
<td>~5 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AA-type NiCd</td>
<td>10 times</td>
<td>5 sec</td>
<td>~30 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External power source SD-7&quot;</td>
<td>140 times</td>
<td>5 sec</td>
<td>~30 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-type NiCd</td>
<td>100 times</td>
<td>1.6 sec</td>
<td>~30 sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Bracket SD-8*</td>
<td>80 times</td>
<td>2 sec</td>
<td>~30 sec</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*With either alkaline-manganese or NiCd batteries installed in the SB-26.

**Data measured with fresh batteries.

### Flash exposure control:
- Four flash modes are provided — TTL, A, M and Repeating Flash.
- TTL mode Mf: Used with F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, F-801s/N8008s, F-801/N6000, F-801s/N6000, F50-Series/N50, F-801/N5005, F-501/N2020, F-301s/N2000, F-401/N4004, F-401s/N4004s, FA, F80, FG and Nikonos V.
- Usable aperture range in TTL mode: 1/1 to 1/22 (at ISO 100)
- Shooting distance range in TTL mode: 0.6 — 20m (2 — 66 ft.)

### AF assist LED:
- In insufficient light, automatically fires LED beam toward subject when performing autofocus with Nikon F5, F30X/N90, F90-Series/N90, F70-Series/N70, F4-Series, F-801/N8008, F-801s/N8008s, F-801/N6000, F-801s/N6000, F50-Series/N50, F-401s/N4004, F-401s/N4004s.

### Ready-light/Open-flash button:
- Indicates charged battery power (ready-light). In TTL Auto and Non-TTL Auto Flash mode, indicates possible underexposure by blinking. In Non-TTL Auto Flash mode, can be used as a test-firing button for light-amount detection. In Repeating Flash mode, can be used as a test-firing button for preset strobo flashes.

### Built-in diffuser card:
- In bounce flash photography application, creates natural lighting for catchlight in subject’s eyes.

### Mount pin:
- Fixes F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 on the hot shoe.

### LCD panel illuminator:
- Activated with [ ] button. Illumination lasts approx. eight seconds, same button turns illumination off.

### Flash shooting distance scale:
- Measurement systems can be switched between meters and feet using the lever inside the battery chamber.

### FP High-Speed Sync flash:
- Available with the F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 cameras when used with an AF Nikkor lens.

### Monitor Preflash:
- Available with F5, F90X/N90s, F90-Series/N90 and F70-Series/N70 cameras when used with an AF Nikkor lens.

### Other features:
- External power source terminal, TTL multiple flash terminal and Sync/multiple flash terminal.

### Dimensions (W x H x D):
- Approx. 79 x 135 x 101mm (3.1 x 5.3 x 4.0 in.)

### Weight (without batteries):
- Approx. 390g (13.8 oz.)

### Accessory provided:
- Soft Case SS-24

Specifications and designs are subject to change without notice.
### Usable Aperture/Flash Shooting Distance Ranges

#### In TTL Auto and Non-TTL Flash Modes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISO film speed</th>
<th>Shooting (distance range in meters)</th>
<th>1800</th>
<th>800</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1800 800 400 200 100 50 25</td>
<td>Zoom set at 18mm</td>
<td>Zoom set at 24mm</td>
<td>Zoom set at 30mm</td>
<td>Zoom set at 35mm</td>
<td>Zoom set at 50mm</td>
<td>Zoom set at 70mm</td>
<td>Zoom set at 85mm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.2 0.1 0.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Programmed TTL Auto Flash with Nikon F50-Series/N50, F-401x/N5005, F-501/N2020, F-301/N2000, F-401/N4004 and F-401s/N4004s

- ISO film speeds depend on the camera model used.

#### Flash Modes

- A
- E