

MULTIPLE EXPOSURE NOTES

- Read your manual to determine what features your camera offers
- Check the setting for default time out and adjust to your needs
- Some camera will save each image in a multiple exposure series while others do not.
- Check to see if Live View is available when shooting multiple exposures
- Turn on your grid in the view finder and/or live view to help placement.
- Shooting Menu
 - On – Series will continue multiple exposure mode until turned off
 - On – Single will turn off after one multiple exposure completed
 - Off - *Make sure you turn off when finished!
 - Number of shots varies from camera to camera with some restricted to 2 exposures and others up to 10 (or more)
- Multiple Exposure Modes
 - Auto Gain: Turning off would require all adjustments to be done manually. When on, the camera will adjust the exposure of each frame automatically to try and avoid overexposure.
 - Add (Additive): The exposures are overlaid without any modification / adjustment
 - Average: This provides an automatic exposure control whereby each image is automatically underexposed to allow for a correctly exposed final image.
 - Lighten: The pixels in the images are compared and only brightest pixels are used to overlay.
 - Darken: The pixels in the images are compared and only the darkest are used to overlay.
- Previsualize what you want as the end result and find compatible images. Use your grid or a part of your subject to help line up individual images.
- Multiple Exposure Hints and Tips
 - Simple double exposure using Auto Gain is usually available in all camera with Multiple Exposure option.
 - Experiment, consider your surroundings as potentially complementing each other in hue or subject matter
 - Take care to create good compositions with technically correct exposures, shutter speeds, depth of field, and sharpness. Start with the best to create the best.
 - Turn your camera in various degrees (i.e. 90, 180, 270, 360 degrees) to create interesting abstracts / graphics. Using a tripod, loosening the lens collar to help accuracy.
 - Take multiple images (i.e. 10) when turning as above and/or consider zooming while doing the turns as well.
 - Use the tripod centre stem, loosened, to help keep vertical multiple images in a straight line
 - When doing zooms, circular movement, multiple exposures, consider the placement of your centre point. It does not always need to be in the centre of the image but can often be more effective when slightly off to the side. If not done in camera, cropping can achieve this in post processing.
 - Try taking an image flipping the second vertically to give a reflective effect. (Turn your camera upside down)
 - Try taking a background image with intentional camera movement and overlay with one or two with clarity
 - Impressionistic images can be created by hand holding, allowing slight movement, and taking numerous images.
 - Take a sharp image and a highly blurred top image for a soft overlay.

- Remember that saturation and colour changes can occur with multiple exposures making some very interesting images
- Consider adjusting Kelvin levels when taking images of subjects such as mountain scenes. Example, for 4 exposures using a zoom lens, take the images zoomed close in at K2500, closer at K5500, closer still at K5500, and closest at K7000. The K2500 will have the coolest tones while the K7000 will be warm.
- Use the wind for movement with your exposures
- Move around your subject taking numerous exposures (Try moving in a 120 or 130 degree arc)
- Try using a strobe light on a single image to show movement (For example, a man jumping forward)
- Movement can also be shown with rapid shots of moving subject.
- On a tripod, try an Orton effect with one sharp image at f16 or higher slightly overexposed and one of the same image blurred at f2.8 (or as wide open as your lens allows). The blur should remove small detail while the overall shape is retained. Ensure your second image is slightly larger than the first to create the nice halo effect. (Blurs can be difficult to get right when using wide angle or fisheye lenses)
- For softness, try Darken Mode as above for an overall soft effect without halo.
- Lighten Mode as above will give more clarity of detail with an appearance of soft overlay
- Dark backgrounds will show up the halo of the lighter subject whereas it is lost on a very light background.
- Light Mode is used to create interesting images such as a woman with dark hair where yellow flowers overlay the hair. See the links below for some instructions.
- Try the Darken Mode to create see throughs such as a bouquet of roses behind lace.

In Camera Overlay

Some cameras have the option of choosing two images currently on the disc to create a multiple exposure. Usually there is an ability to adjust the exposure level to create a final image to your satisfaction.

Photoshop

1. The Blend Modes in Photoshop can be used to duplicate the Overlay, Dark, and Light Modes of in camera multiple exposures.
 - a. Use Darken, Multiply, Color Burn for Dark Mode
 - b. Use Lighten or Screen for Light Mode
 - c. Use Overlay, Soft Light, or Hard Light for Overlay
2. The Opacity slider can also be used to adjust the effect of the images on each other.

Links:

<https://digital-photography-school.com/multiple-exposures-camera/>

<https://www.shutterstock.com/blog/photographers-multiple-exposure-secrets>

www.adorama.com/alc/double-exposure-a-step-by-step-guide-to-creating-multiple-exposure-images

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