

Ricoh KR-10 (XR 1000X - KR-10se)

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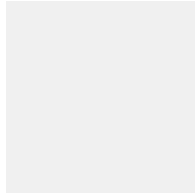
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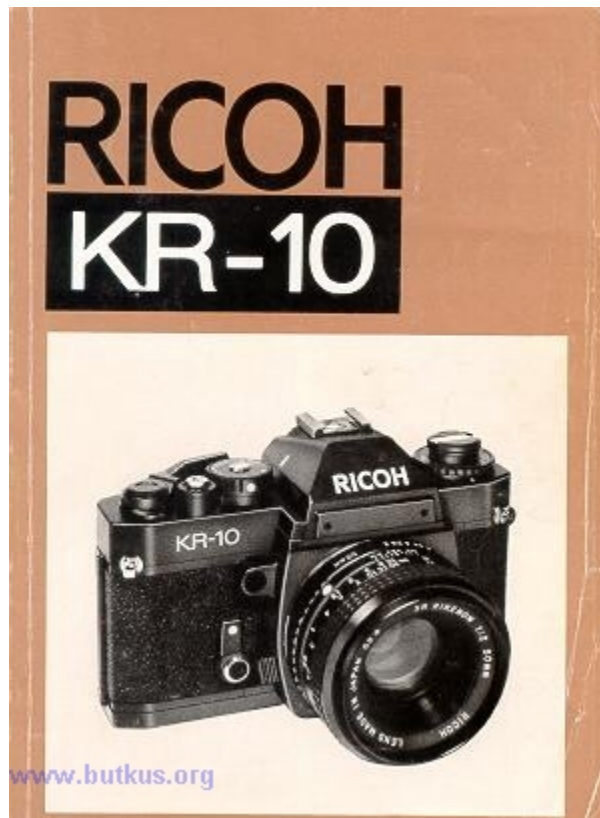
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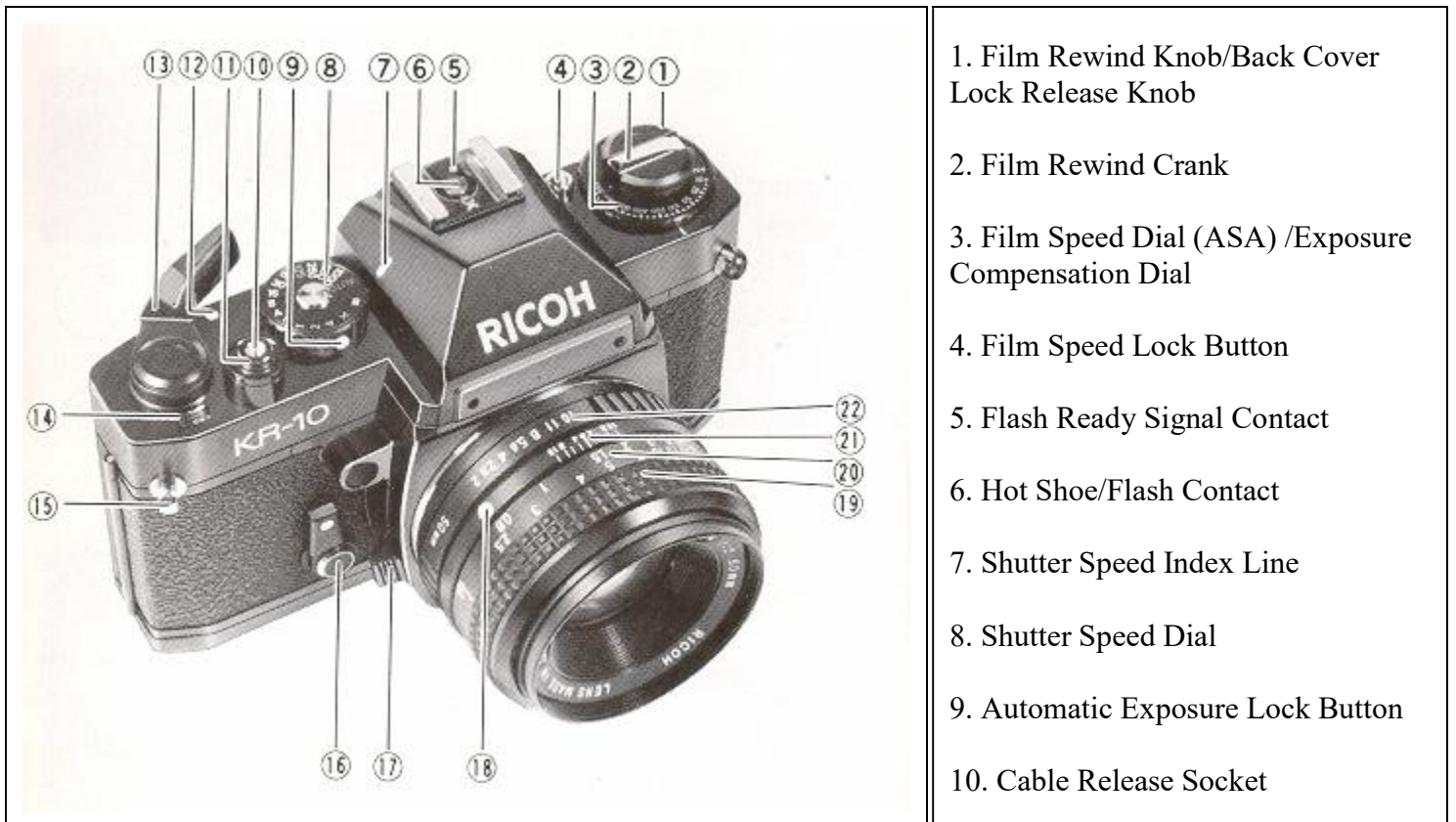
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DESCRIPTION OF PARTS



1. Film Rewind Knob/Back Cover Lock Release Knob
2. Film Rewind Crank
3. Film Speed Dial (ASA) /Exposure Compensation Dial
4. Film Speed Lock Button
5. Flash Ready Signal Contact
6. Hot Shoe/Flash Contact
7. Shutter Speed Index Line
8. Shutter Speed Dial
9. Automatic Exposure Lock Button
10. Cable Release Socket

11. Shutter Release Button

12. Shutter "ON-OFF" Index Mark

13. Film Advance Lever

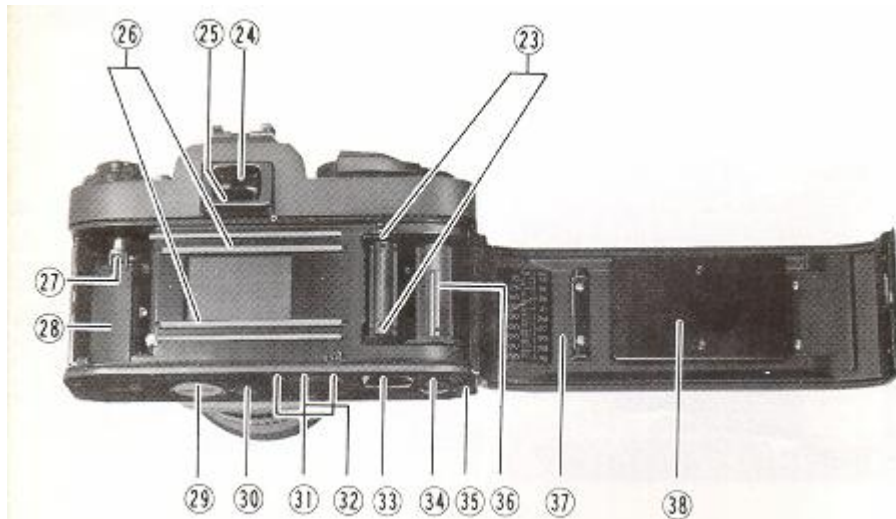
14. Exposure Counter

15. Neck Strap Eyelet

16. Self-timer Lever

17. Lens Release Lever

18. Lens Locator Node



19. Focusing Ring

20. Distance Scale

21. Depth of Field Scale

22. F-Stop Ring

23. Sprocket Teeth

24. Viewfinder Eyepiece

25. Flash LED

26. Film Rail

27. Film Rewind Shaft

28. Film Chamber

29. Battery Compartment Cover

30. Tripod Socket

31. Winder Contacts

32. Shutter Release Connection

33. Film Rewind Release Button

34. Winder Coupler

35. Positioning Hole

36. Film Take-up spool

37. Back Cover

38. Film Pressure Plate

39. Microprism-image Band

40. Split-image Spot

41. Exposure Meter Needle

42. Shutter Speed Indicator

43. Viewfinder Eyepiece

We are most gratified that you have selected the KR-10 which we are sure will give you many delightful! years of picture-taking pleasure. The KR-10 is a 35 mm fully automatic electronically controlled exposure system (aperture-priority) SLR camera which assures you of superb optics and outstanding mechanical performance and reliability and which will justify your choice for years to come.

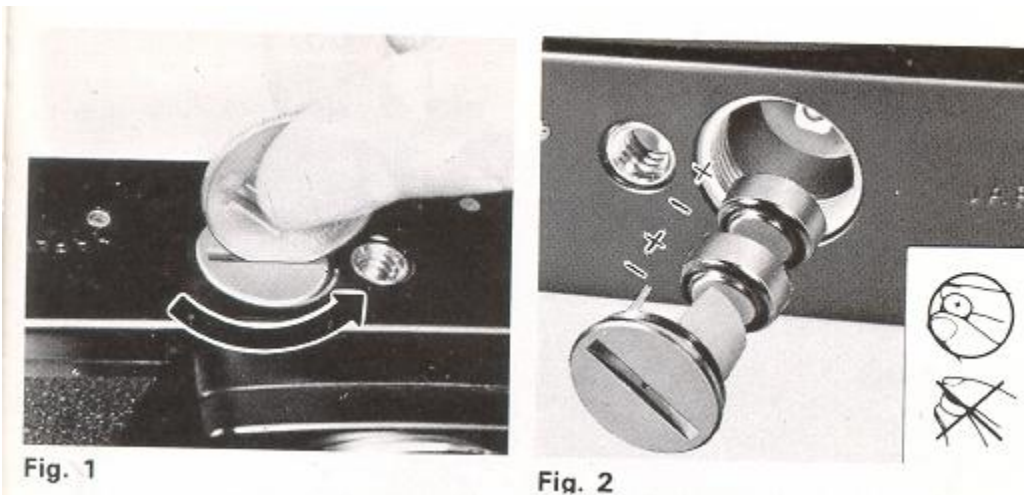
Before Using Your KR-10

Please read this instruction booklet carefully and familiarize yourself with the equipment and its features thoroughly Your pleasure in using your KR-10 will be greater if you know your camera properly.

BATTERY LOADING

The built-in through-the-lens CdS exposure metering system of your KR-10 operates on power activated by two 1.5V LR-44 alkaline batteries. which are supplied together with your camera.

1. Remove Battery Compartment Cover (29) by unscrewing it counterclockwise with a coin (Fig. 1).



2. Place the two batteries into the compartment with the plus 03 side down, as illustrated in the battery holder of Battery Compartment Cover (29) (Fig. 2) Make sure that the batteries are correctly placed. If incorrectly placed. Exposure Meter Needle (41) in the viewfinder will not move at all.

3. Replace Battery Compartment Cover (29) by screwing it clockwise until it stops but do not force.

Tips for Better Results

* If the shutter release button is pressed when there are no batteries or they are worn out, the mirror will stay up and the shutter cannot be released. To put the mirror back to its proper position, turn the shutter speed dial to "X" or "B", and be sure to insert new batteries immediately. If you wish to take pictures without using batteries, use "X" (1/90 sec.) or "B".

* Before loading, wipe off the surfaces of the batteries with a clean and dry cloth to ensure they are free of fingerprints or stains * When your camera is not used for a long period. remove the batteries and keep them in a cool. dry place

* The batteries will last for about half a year in normal use.

* The batteries may explode if disposed of in fire

FILM LOADING

Your KR- 10 is designed to accept any standard 35 mm color or black and white film roll in cartridge. (12, 20, 24 or 36 exposures).

1. First of all, press Shutter Release Button (11) to see that the shutter has been released.
(Refer to "METER/SHUTTER ON OFF CONTROL").
2. Pull up Film Rewind Knob (1) until Back Cover (37) snaps open (Fig. 3). Then, pull it out all the way to allow for insertion of the film cartridge.

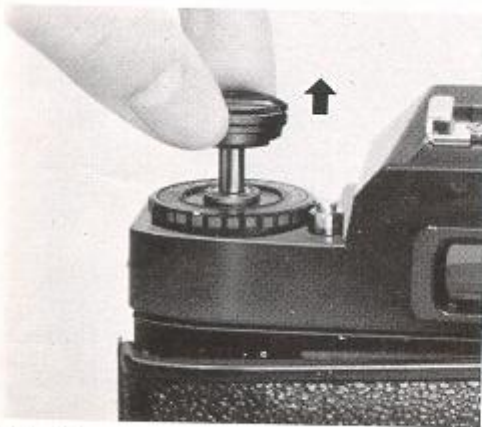


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

3. Swing open Back Cover (37) and place a film cartridge into Film Chamber (28) (Fig. 4).
4. Push down Film Rewind Knob (1) to its original position by turning Film Rewind Crank (2) clockwise or counterclockwise so that Film Rewind Shaft (27) engages the film cartridge and that the film cartridge is seated in place (Fig. 5).

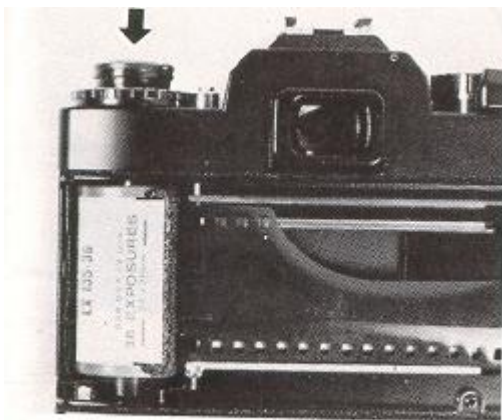


Fig. 5

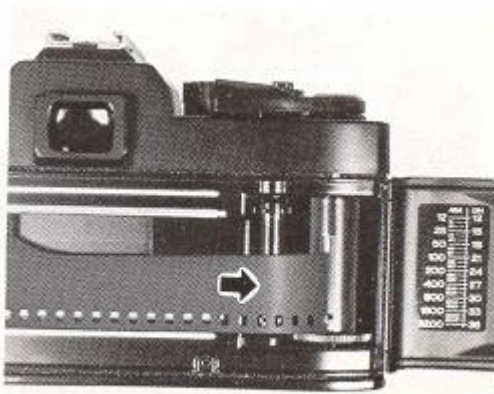


Fig. 6

5. Draw the film leader across the camera back and insert it into one of the slits of Film Take-up Spool (36) (Fig. 6). To bring the slit into a convenient position, rotate Film Take-up Spool (36) in the direction of arrow with your finger.

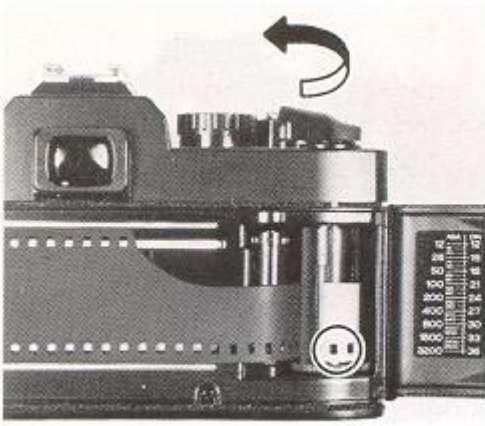


Fig. 7

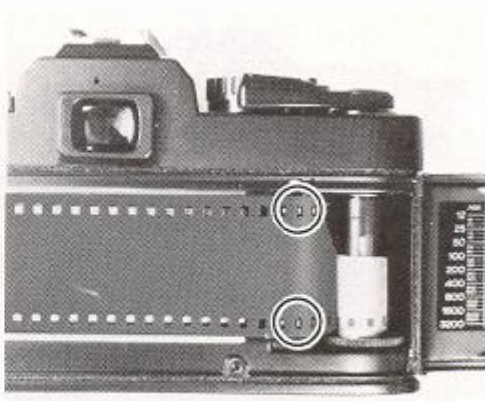


Fig. 8

6. Rotate Film Take-up Spool (36) by advancing Film Advance Lever (13) to take up any slack in the film and check to see that the film tip is firmly hooked onto Film Take-up Spool (36) (Fig. 7) and that sprocket holes on the film are fully engaged on Sprocket Teeth (23) (Fig. 8).

7. Close and press Back Cover (37) firmly until it snaps shut.

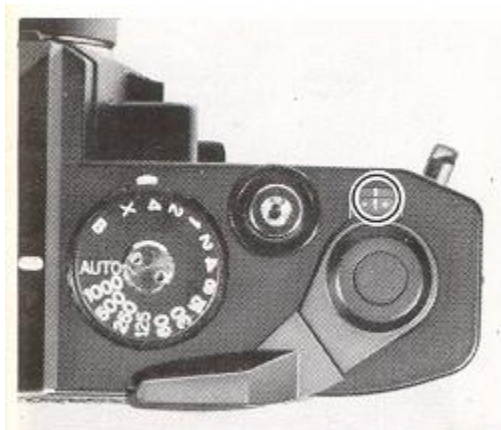


Fig. 9

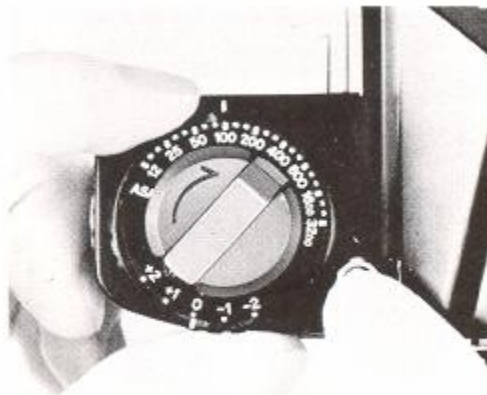


Fig. 10

8. Advance Film Advance Lever (13) two or three times, after depressing Shutter Release Button (11) each time, until the number "1" is opposite the index line in Exposure Counter (14) (Fig. 9), because the first portions of the film can not be used for picture taking as they have already been exposed to light and two or three blank exposures should be made before taking your first picture. Now it is ready for your first picture.

Tips for Better Results

* Always load your camera in the shade or in a poorly lit place, never in direct sunlight or other bright light.

* As you advance the Film Advance Lever (13), the Film Rewind Knob (1) will simultaneously rotate counterclockwise indicating that the film is advancing properly.

* When making blank exposures with Shutter Speed Dial (8) set at "AUTO", set F-Stop Ring (22) to the smallest f-stop (the largest lens opening) so that you can make next blank exposure quickly, otherwise a slower shutter speed will be result which could be an annoyance.

SETTING FILM SPEED

Each type of film, color or black and white, has its own sensitivity to light. This sensitivity is assigned by a numerical value described as an ASA rating (U.S.A. Standard) or a DIN rating (Europe and most other countries). In most cases, both ASA and DIN ratings are imprinted on the film package, as well as the data sheet packed with the film and the film cartridge itself. The higher the film speed rating, the more sensitive the film is to light: that is, less light is required for a proper exposure. The film speed, therefore, is an important element in insuring that the through-the-lens metering system of your camera determines the correct shutter speed and f-stop combinations for a given lighting situation.

1. Depress Film Speed Lock Button (4) (Fig. 10) and rotate Film Speed Dial (3) until the ASA number of your film is exactly opposite the index line and click stops. For example, if the film is ASA 100, make the correct setting at "100" (Fig. 11).

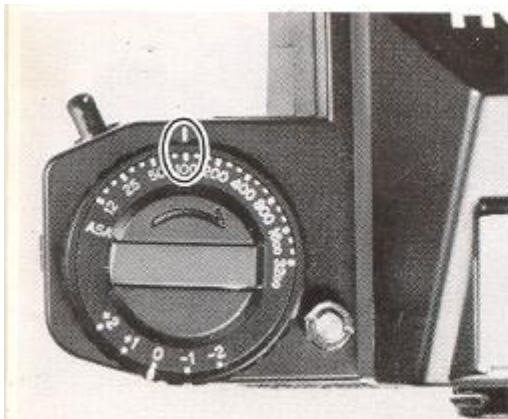


Fig. 11

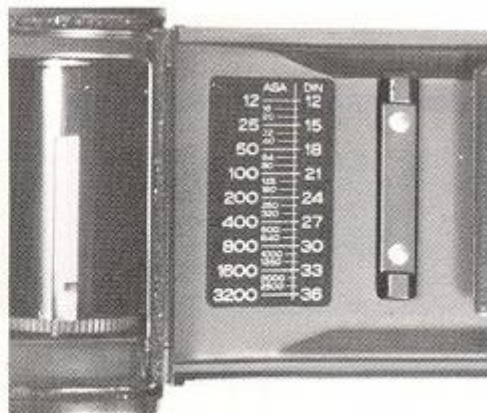


Fig. 12

2. Take your finger off Film Speed Lock Button (4) to lock the film speed setting in the camera.

Tips for Better Results

* Each time a film with a new film speed rating is loaded in your camera, the film speed must be set to assure accurately exposed photographs

* The scale represents the relation between ASA and DIN numbers is illustrated on the inside of Back Cover (37) (Fig. 12).

METER/SHUTTER "ON-OFF" CONTROL

Film Advance Lever (13) controls shutter release "LOCK-UNLOCK" to protect your camera from accidental shutter release when not taking pictures and Shutter Release Button (11) controls exposure meter "ON-OFF" to avoid unnecessary depletion of the batteries.

1. When Film Advance Lever (13) is moved to "ON" position (Fig. 13), Shutter Release Button (11) is unlocked.

2. When Shutter Release Button (11) is pressed half way down, the electric circuit is switched on and Exposure Meter Needle (41) in the viewfinder starts to move.

Tips for Better Results



Fig. 13

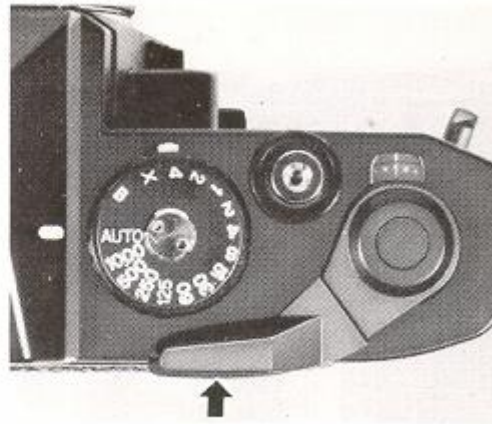
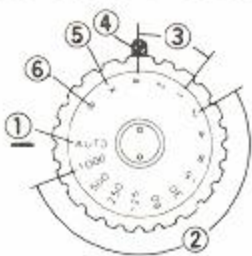


Fig. 14

- * Whenever picture-taking is completed, be sure to move Film Advance Lever (13) to "OFF" position (Fig. 14).
- * To prevent unnecessary consumption of the batteries, do not press Shutter Release Button (11) often.
- * The Film Advance Lever can be set at two angles in click stage positions. Choose the one suitable for your own shooting style.

SETTING SHUTTER SPEED DIAL

The shutter controls the length of time the light is allowed to strike the film. The speed at which the shutter opens and closes is measured by the numbers on Shutter Speed Dial (8). In automatic exposure operation, correct shutter speed is set automatically.



- * Simply turn Shutter Speed Dial (8) until the desired shutter speed is set opposite Shutter Speed Index Line (7).

- (1) "AUTO" stands for AUTOMATIC Setting the dial at "AUTO" makes the camera ready for automatic exposure control.
- (2) The numbers 1000, 500 etc. to 2 stand for 1/1000 sec. 1/500 sec., etc. to 1/2 sec.
- (3) The numbers 1, 2, 4. stand for 1 sec 2 sec., and 4 sec.
- (4) This button locks the dial at "AUTO" setting When you move the dial off " AUTO". press the button and rotate the dial.
- (5) "X" stands for mechanical shutter for the speed of 1/90 sec. This setting is used when the batteries have not sufficient power or taking picture without batteries. Flash photography is also possible at this setting.
- (6) "B" stands for Bulb. The "B" setting is used for long night exposure using street lights or electric signs as a light source. or under poor lighting conditions when flash can not be used. When set at "B", the shutter will remain open as long as Shutter Release Button (11) is depressed (preferably by a cable release)

Tips for Better Results

- * Do not set Shutter Speed Dial (8) between marked speeds, but at a click stop in accordance with indicated speeds only.
- * Shutter Speed Dial (8) does not revolve between "AUTO" and "B".
- * When Shutter Speed Dial (8) is set at "B" or "X", set the desired f-stop and expose manually because metering with the built-in exposure meter is not possible.
- * When making extremely long time exposure at "B" setting, remove the batteries to avoid unnecessary consumption of the batteries.

SETTING APERTURE

The lens opening determines the amount of light entering the lens and exposing the film. The smaller the f-stop ($f/2.0$, $f/2.8$ etc.), the wider the lens opening and the greater the amount of light entering the lens. The larger the f-stop ($f/16$, $f/11$ etc.). the smaller the lens opening and the smaller the amount of light entering the lens. As the lens opening is moved from $f/16$ to $f/1$, the amount of light entering the lens is doubled. As the lens opening is moved from $f/2.0$ to $f/2.8$, the amount of entering light is cut in half (Fig. 15).

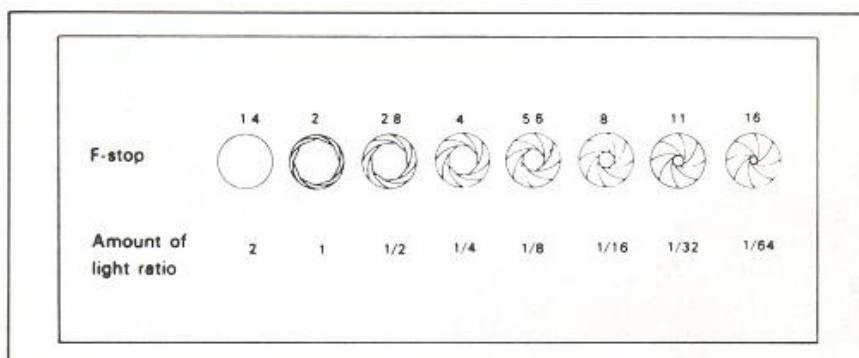


Fig. 15

* Rotate F-Stop Ring (22) until the desired f-stop is opposite the aperture index line (Fig. 16). Click stops are provided to prevent accidental movement from the setting made.

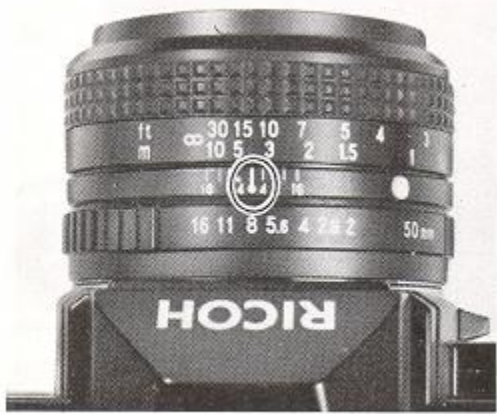


Fig. 16



Fig. 17

Tips for Better Results

* If necessary, you may set F-Stop Ring (22) between two f-stops.

CORRECT EXPOSURE - Automatic Exposure

Your KR-10 has a built-in through-the-lens full aperture CdS exposure meter coupled to aperture-priority automatic exposure control system which selects and sets correct shutter speed automatically for correct exposure.

Set the camera to "AUTO"

1. Turn Shutter Speed Dial (8) until the "AUTO" is set opposite

Shutter Speed Index Line (7) (Fig. 17). Shutter Speed Indicator (42) in the viewfinder indicates "A", showing that the camera is set for automatic exposure control (Fig. 18).

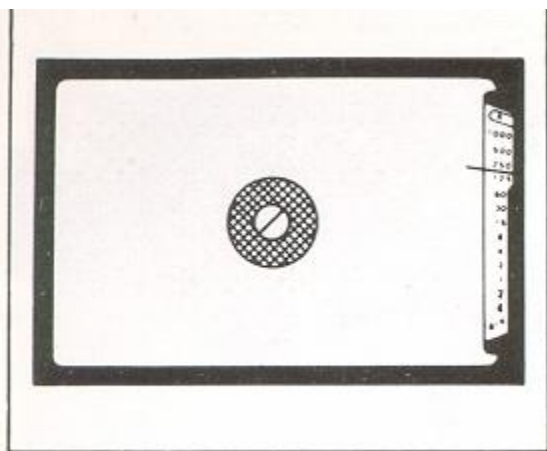


Fig. 18

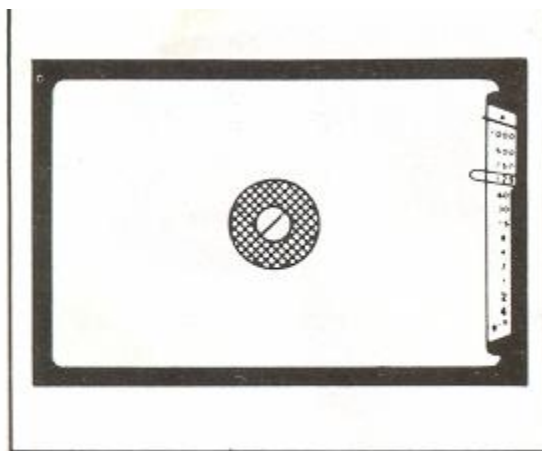


Fig. 19

Preselect the aperture

2. Preselect the desired aperture by rotating F-Stop Ring (22). For preselecting the aperture, refer to the following rough guide when using ASA 100 film.

Outdoors in bright sunlight f/8.0 - f/16

Cloudy weather or in shade f/2.8 - f/5.6

Indoors f/1.4 - f/4.0

Exposure checking

3. After moving Film Advance Lever (13) to "ON" position. press Shutter Release Button (11) lightly half way down until the Exposure Meter Needle (41) begins to move.

The Exposure Meter Needle (41) in the viewfinder indicates the shutter speed you will be shooting at: ["1000" is 1/1000 sec., "125" is 1/125 sec., "4" is 1/4 sec., "1 " is one full second and " a' " is 2 seconds]

If the needle goes above "1000" (Fig. 19), close down the aperture until the needle moves below "1000". If the needle goes below "B. X." (Fig. 20), open up the aperture until the needle moves above "B. X.".

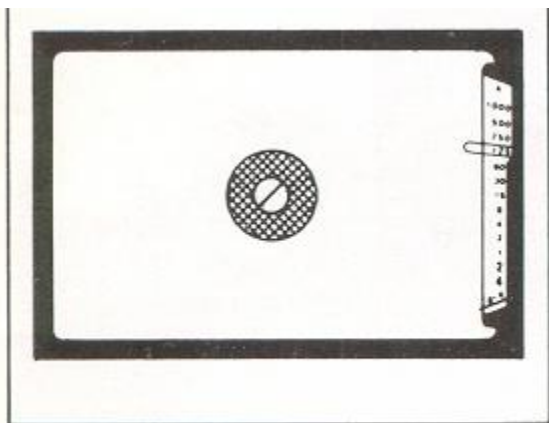


Fig. 20

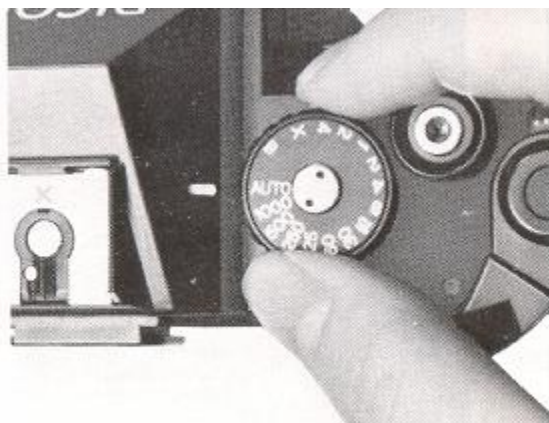


Fig. 21

Tips for Better Results

* At slow speeds (below 1/30 sec.) use a tripod or other firm support to prevent camera movement and blurred pictures. In shooting with a telephoto lens, be careful to minimize the camera shake especially. When using telephoto lenses, a good rule of thumb is "use a shutter speed faster than 1/focal length of the lens".

For example, with a 135 mm lens, use a shutter speed faster than 1/125 sec. Otherwise, a tripod is suggested.

* Coupling range of the exposure control for ASA 100 film is from 1/2 sec. at f/2 to 1/1000 sec. at f/11 (EV3 - 17).

* The shutter speed is automatically determined at any speed within the range of approx. 8 sec. to 1/1000 sec.. according to the lighting conditions of your subject.

Manual Exposure

Manual exposure setting is used when taking flash photography or when you wish to preselect the shutter speed.

1. Press Automatic Exposure Lock Button (9) and move Shutter Speed Dial (8) off "AUTO" (Fig. 21). Then, set the desired shutter speed opposite Shutter Speed Index Line (7) by rotating Shutter Speed Dial (8). Shutter Speed Indicator (42) in the viewfinder indicates the shutter speed you just set.
2. Move Film Advance Lever (13) to "ON" position.
3. Hold your camera, look at your subject through the Viewfinder Eyepiece (24) and press Shutter Release Button (11) lightly half way down.

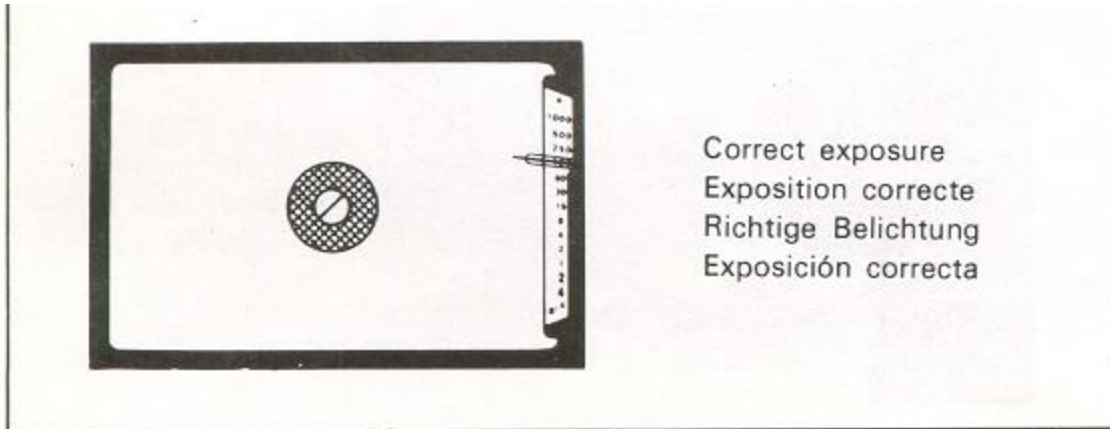


Fig. 22

4. While keep pressing Shutter Release Button (11) half way down, rotate F-Stop Ring (22) and align Exposure Meter Needle (41) with Shutter Speed Indicator (42) (Fig. 22).

If Exposure Meter Needle (41) goes above Shutter Speed Indicator (42), this means "overexposure": select a faster shutter speed or a smaller lens opening.

On the contrary, if the needle goes below Shutter Speed Indicator (42), this means "underexposure": choose a slower shutter speed or a larger lens opening. (Web Master: Using the above instructions, you can then change the shutter speed for any special effects and then the F-stop to make a correct exposure. You can also choose an F-stop [for a special effect] and then use the meter to make a correct exposure.)

EXPOSURE COMPENSATION DIAL

The dial is used when exposure compensation (intentional over- or under-exposure) is necessary in AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE operation. In unusual lighting conditions, the desired effect or the correct exposure will not be obtained in the final picture and exposure compensation is necessary.



Fig. 23

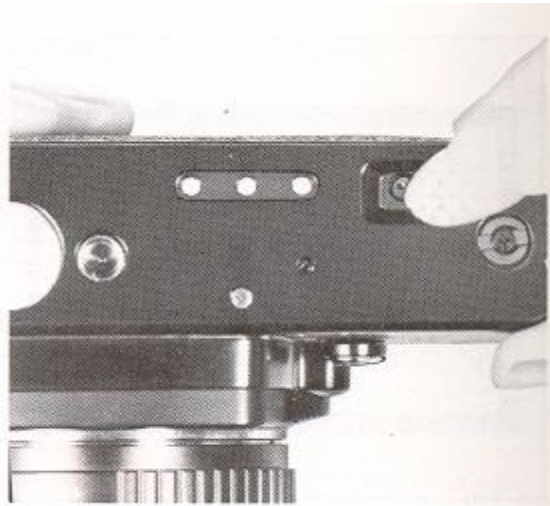


Fig. 25

* Lift up the outer ring of Exposure Compensation Dial (3) and rotate it until the index line on the ring is opposite the corresponding number (+2, + 1, - 1, - 2) and click stops (Fig. 23).

When the light is behind the subjects: Set the dial at + 1 or +2.

Spot-lighted subjects and dark backgrounds: Set the dial at -1 or -2.

Tips for Better Results * When exposure compensation is unnecessary, be sure to set Exposure Compensation Dial (3) at "0"

* Do not set Exposure Compensation Dial (3) between marked numbers, but at a click stop in accordance with indicated numbers only.

VIEWING AND FOCUSING

Since you are viewing through the lens, there is no parallax problem.....

What you are viewing in the viewfinder will exactly appear in your picture. This enables you to determine the exact composition of your subject before pressing Shutter Release Button (11). Even when you shoot close-ups, there is no danger of accidentally cutting off a portion of your subject. To assure the sharpest possible pictures, your KR-10 has a three way focusing screen with diagonal Split-image Spot (40), Microprism-image Band (39) and Fresnel field, and you can select three way focusing according to your subject. **1.** Look into Viewfinder Eyepiece (24) to compose your picture.



Infocus
Image precise
Richtig
Enfocado



Out of focus
Image brouillée
Falsch
Fuera de foco

Fig. 24

2. Split-image Focusing is helpful for the subject with either vertical or horizontal lines.

Rotate Focusing Ring (19) until the split image in Split-image Spot (40) forms a single image. When it is out of focus, your I subject is split into two parts (Fig. 24).

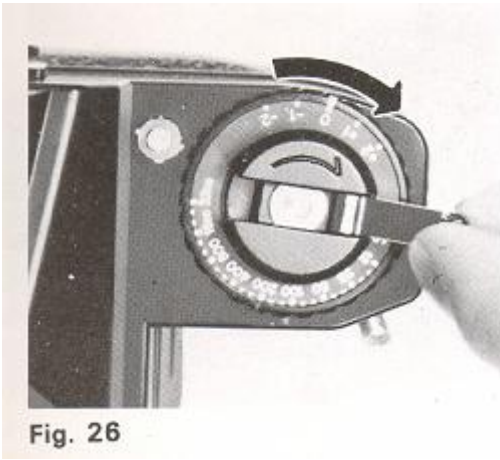
3. Microprism Focusing is good for the subject which lacks clear vertical or horizontal lines. Rotate Focusing Ring (19) until the image in Microprism-image Band (39) appears sharp (Fig. 24).

4. You can also focus with any part of the area surrounding Microprism-image Band (39). This is most useful when taking pictures with ultra telephoto lenses or in close-up photography with bellows unit, macro lenses or extension rings because the other focusing aids may darken appreciably.

UNLOADING FILM

After the last picture on the roll of film has been taken. rewind the film and unload your camera.

1. Press Film Rewind Release Button (33) (Fig. 25).



2. Lift up Film Rewind Crank (2) and turn it clockwise until Film Rewind Release Button (33) stops revolving and you feel the film tension released (Fig. 26) This indicates that the film has been completely rewound into the cartridge.
3. Open Back Cover (37) by pulling up Film Rewind Knob (1).
4. Remove the film cartridge and have the film processed as soon as possible.

Tips for Better Results

- * Always unload your camera in the shade or in a poorly lit place, never in direct sunlight or other bright light.
- * When you reach the end of the roll film. Film Advance Lever (13) will tighten and refuse to advance. If this happens, do not advance Film Advance Lever (13) by force for "just one more shot", otherwise the film will be torn out of the cartridge.
- * Film Rewind Release Button (33) will remain in place once it is pressed, and return automatically to its original position when Film Advance Lever (13) is advanced.

TAKING FLASH PICTURES

You can use a flash at night or in a dimly lit room as well as for supplementary lighting in outdoor photography. The camera and electronic flash will be fully synchronized with the shutter speed at "B", "X" and 4 sec. to 1/125 sec. Since proper flash exposure may not be obtained by automatic exposure setting, always override Shutter Speed Dial (8) from "AUTO" setting.

The RICOH XR Speedlite 240 is available exclusively for use with the RICOH KR- 10.

How to Use the RICOH XR Speedlite 240

1. Attach XR Speedlite 240 to the KR-10.
2. Turn on the power source switch on the flash unit.
3. When the flash unit is fully charged, the FLASH LED (25) on the frame of the view-finder eye-piece will turn red indicating it is ready for use.
4. When the shutter speed on the camera is set to "AUTO", it is automatically synchronized at 1/90 sec. This avoids the trouble of having to set the correct speed yourself.
5. With ASA 100 film, the F-stop should be set at 5.6, and the flash unit will automatically control the amount of light to give the correct exposure.

Tips For Better Results

- * Do not use other makes of flash units that have a special signal pin exclusively for their cameras, as this will result in incorrect exposure or may even damage the circuitry
- * The XR Speedlite 240 has a range of synchronization of "AUTO", "B", "X", and from 4 sec. to 1/125 sec.

In Cases where You Do not Use the XR Speedlite 248

Use a flash unit with a built-in hot shoe contact only because the camera is not equipped with flash terminal for a flash unit with connecting cord

Exposure for Flash Photography

The exposure is determined by the guide number of the electronic flash unit. The guide number represents a relationship between the light output of the flash and the speed of the film. Guide numbers for electronic flash units are found in the technical specifications. Using the guide number, you can determine the correct f-stop for a given flash situation using the following formula:

F-stop = Guide number - divided by - Flash-to-subject distance

For example: If your flash unit has a guide number of 16 (m) or 52.8 (h) for the type of film you are using, and your subject is 2 meters (6.6 h.) from the flash unit as indicated on Distance Scale (20) after focusing, divide 16 (52.8) by 2 (6.6). The answer is 8; set F-Stop Ring (22) to 8 (f/8).

Tips for Better Results

- * If you are using an auto electronic flash unit with power ratio control, follow the instruction sheets packed with the flash unit.
- * Most electronic flash units have a built-in dial or exposure table which enables you to quickly compute f-stops based on flash-to subject distances.

VIEWFINDER EYEPiece CAP

When shooting with the self-timer or cable release where you will not be viewing through Viewfinder Eyepiece (24) at the time the exposure is made, viewfinder eyepiece cap should be used to prevent stray light from entering through the eyepiece and affecting the automatic exposure system. (Fig 27).

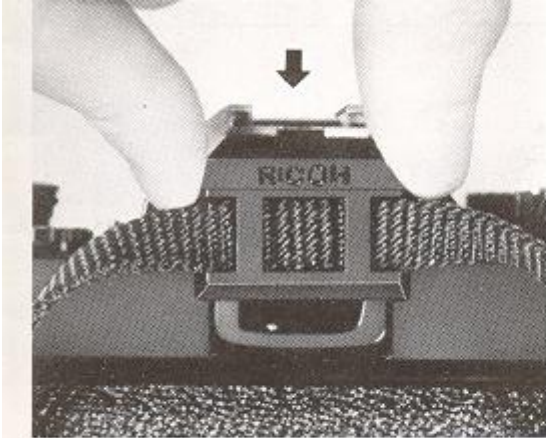


Fig. 27



Fig. 28

USING SELF-TIMER

Your KR-10 has a built-in self-timer which delays the shutter release about maximum of 10 seconds. This enables you to include yourself in your own picture and is also of benefit in taking close-ups or photomicrographs where camera movement must be avoided.

1. First, advance Film Advance Lever (13)
2. Merely move Self-timer Lever (16) counterclockwise (Fig 28)

According to the degree you have moved it down, you can adjust the operating time. For the maximum delay, move it until it stops.

3. Press Shutter Release Button (11) to start the self-timer moving.

Tips for Better Results

* To clear the self-timer setting, turn the lever back to its former position with your finger. (Fig 29)



Fig. 29

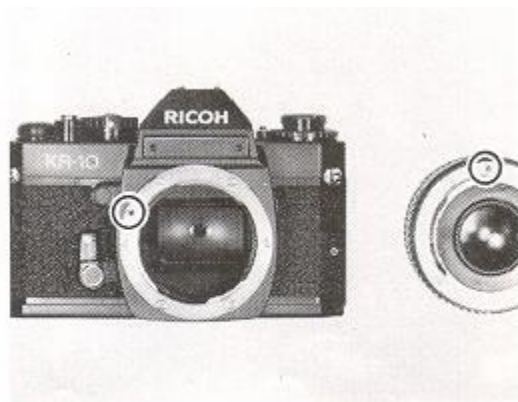


Fig. 30

- * You can set Self-timer Lever (16) firstly and then advance Film Advance Lever (13)
- * The camera should be placed on a tripod or other firm support when using self-timer.
- * When using a tripod with a long thread length (more than 5.7 mm), be careful not to forcibly screw in the thread further than the depth of the socket.
- * Shield the Viewfinder Eyepiece (24) by viewfinder eyepiece cap when using self-timer.

CHANGING LENSES

To mount the lens on the camera

1. Mount the lens by lining up the red dot on the lens mount with the matching dot on the camera mount (Fig 30)
2. Grasp the lens firmly around the lens barrel and turn it clockwise until it clicks into place (Fig. 31)



Fig. 31



Fig. 32

To remove the lens from the camera

1. Grasp the lens firmly around the lens barrel in one hand.

2. With the other hand, hold camera body and press Lens Release Lever (17) and turn the lens counterclockwise until it stops (Fig. 32). The lens now can be removed.

You can also change lenses without looking even in the dark by means of Lens Locator Node (18). Line up Lens Locator Node (18) with Lens Release Lever (17) and turn the lens clockwise for mounting the lens. For removing the lens, press Lens Release Lever (17) and turn the lens counterclockwise until Lens Locator Node (18) and Lens Release Lever (17) line up.

Tips for Better Results

- * Whenever a lens is mounted on the camera, make sure that the lens is perfectly mounted, and clicks into position.
- * Do not touch any of the internal parts or permit dust or dirt to enter the camera body when removing or attaching lenses.
- * Protect the inside of the camera by putting on the body cap whenever the camera is carried or kept with the lens removed.

DEPTH OF FIELD

When you focus on a specific subject, an area in front of and behind the subject will appear acceptably sharp in your picture. This area of acceptable sharpness is called "Depth of Field". The depth of field is determined by the f-stop you select and the distance from the in focus subject to the film plane. As you get closer to your subject, or as you open your lens (for example, from f/16 to f/2.8), the depth of field becomes shallower. By stopping the lens down (for example, from f/2.8 to f/16), the depth of field becomes deeper. The depth of field can be pre-determined in the following ways:

Depth of Field Scale

After you have set the lens opening and have focused the camera, the area of acceptable sharpness in front of and behind your subject can be also determined on Depth of Field Scale (21).

Locate on Depth of Field Scale (21) the two numbers corresponding to the f-stop you have set on F-Stop Ring (22). The distance between these two F-stops on Distance Scale (20) will be an area of acceptable sharpness in your picture. For example, if your lens is focused at 2 meters (6.7 ft.) and you shoot at 16 (f/16), the area of acceptable sharpness will be from 1.5 m (5 ft.) to 3.2 m (10.7 ft.), by reading Distance Scale (20) opposite the both sides of the "16" numbers on Depth of Field Scale (21) (Fig. 33).

INFRARED PHOTOGRAPHY

(Web Master: These instructions are for Black and White Infrared film only. If you want, there are many IR digital cameras)

For infrared photography using infrared films, a correction of Distance Scale (20) is necessary because "infrared light rays" focus on a film plane slightly behind that of "visible light rays".



Fig. 33

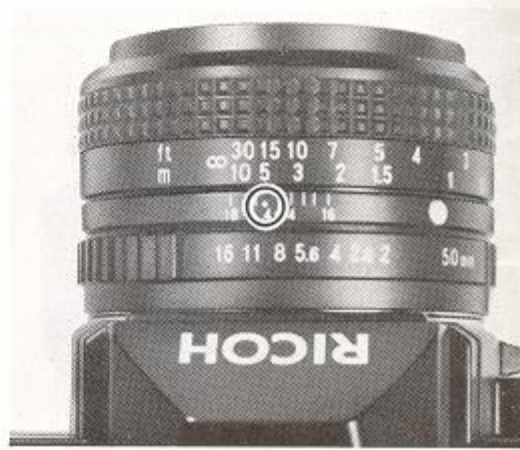


Fig. 34

1. Normally focus on your subject and note the camera-to-subject distance. Opposite the distance index line on Distance Scale (20)
2. Turn Focusing Ring (19) until this camera-to-subject distance setting is opposite the infrared index line. For example, if Distance Scale (20) reads 5 m (16.5 ft.) after focusing, merely shift the "5" scale to the "a" (red) position (Fig 34)

Tips for Better Results

- * Infrared radiation varies with the degree of infrared light rays in the atmosphere
- * For exposure. follow the instruction sheets which are packed with the film. and expose manually because metering with the built-in exposure meter is not possible.

INTERCHANGEABLE LENSES AND ACCESSORIES

A wide range of XR RIKENON interchangeable lenses including extremely wide angle lenses, telephoto lenses, zoom lenses and various accessories are available to enable you to expand the pleasure of your picture-taking. XR RIKENON interchangeable lenses and accessories are made of selected high quality materials under strict quality control to assure you of high performance and full satisfaction. Select XR RIKENON interchangeable lenses and accessories that will meet your needs.

Since the camera is designed to accept any lens with the "K" type bayonet mount, your KR-10 affords you the opportunity to select any interchangeable lens or accessory of the "K" type bayonet mount available on the market.

RICOH XR WINDER-1:

The RICOH XR WINDER-1 can be used with the KR-10. By operating the shutter release button on the winder, it can be used for rapid sequence photography at approximate 2 frames per second (at shutter speed of 1/125 sec.) By just setting the selection switch you may choose frame-by-frame shots or rapid sequence shots according to your needs. You can for instance capture the rapid movement in sports, or the fleeting facial expressions that make your picture-taking a more enjoyable experience.

PROPER CARE OF YOUR CAMERA

- * Always carry your camera with its carrying case and neck strap.
- * Use the lens cap to protect the lens when not taking pictures.
- * Protect your camera from dust, dirt, water, rain, dampness, salt air and rough handling.
- * Never expose your camera to excessively high or low temperatures for an extended period of time. In extremely hot climates, do not leave your camera inside closed automobiles during the daytime or in direct sunlight. In extremely cold climates expose your camera to the outer air only when in use. When using expose your camera gradually to the outer air to prevent the lens from clouding. If exposed to an extremely cold climate, the exposure meter batteries may fail to operate properly. Keep your camera inside your clothing until taking a picture.
- * Never touch the surfaces of the lens, metal focal plane shutter curtain, reflex mirror, etc. with your fingers.
- * To clean the lens, gently wipe it in a circular motion with a lens cleaning paper or a soft, clean and lintless cloth. (Web Master: do not use eyeglass wipes, they can scratch according to the experts)
- * Do not wipe the camera body with chemicals, such as benzine, thinner, etc.. use only soft cloth or cotton swab sprinkled LIGHTLY with alcohol on the camera body. Do not use them on the lens because it can affect coating.
- * When your camera is not in use for an extended period of time, put on the lens cap, remove the batteries, place your camera in its carrying case together with silica gel or other desiccant and store it in a dry and cool place.
- * Never store your camera in places where the temperatures are excessively high or low.
- * Do not attempt to disassemble or repair your camera yourself. If service is necessary, get in touch with your dealer or authorized Ricoh service station.
- * Do not leave your camera near the magnetic objects like radio, television set etc.

MAJOR SPECIFICATIONS OF KR-10

Camera Type: 35 mm aperture-priority AE (automatic exposure) SLR with electronic metal focal plane shutter

Film Size and Capacity: 35 mm perforated film in 12, 20, 24 or 36 exposures

Film Format: 24 x 36 mm

**Standard Lens: 50 mm XR Rikenon f/1.4 (multi-coated), 6 groups 7 elements
50 mm XR Rikenon f/1.7 (multi-coated), 5 groups 6 elements
50 mm XR Rikenon f/2.0, 5 groups 6 elements**

Filter size: 52 mm screw-in type

Lens Mount: "K" type bayonet with 65° rotating angle

Shutter: Vertically moving Copal CCS-E electronically controlled metal focal plane shutter Automatic electronic shutter: continuously variable speeds from LT (approx. 8 sec.) to 1/1000 sec.
Manual electronic shutter: stepped speed from 4 to 1/1000 sec.
Manual mechanical shutter without batteries: "B" and "X" (1/90 sec.) **Viewfinder:** Fixed eye-level pentaprism

Shutter speeds: "A" (automatic). "B" (bulb). "X" (1/90 sec.). **Exposure meter needle, Shutter speed indicator**

Viewing magnification: 0.83X

Field of view: covers 93% of actual picture area

Flash ready lamp (LED)

Focusing: Diagonal split image spot in microprism band surrounded by Fresnel field

Exposure Meter: Three CdS photocells TTL full open metering for center-weighted average light reading coupled to aperture-priority automatic exposure system

Exposure Coupling Range: EV3 - 17 (ASA 100 film with 50 mm f/1.4 lens)

Film Speed Range: ASA 12 ~ 3200 (DIN 12 ~ 36)

Exposure Meter Power Supply: Alkaline Battery (LR-44) duration about half a year

Silver-Oxide Battery (G13. MS76, S76) duration about a year

Mercury Battery (H-C. EPX675. PX675) duration about half a year

Flash Synchronization: X synchronization for electronic flash unit at "B", "X" (1/90 sec.) and 4 sec. to 1/125 sec.

Automatic Flash Control: With Ricoh XR Speedlite 240, set shutter speed dial at Auto and it will set shutter speed 1/90 sec automatically.

Manually set the aperture ring to the same aperture set on flash.

Film Loading: Multi-slit easy loading

Film Wind: Single stroke film advance lever with 135° winding angle (40° play)

Automatic winding possible by mounting Ricoh XR Winder-1.

Film Rewind: Film rewind crank by pressing film rewind button on base of camera

Exposure Counter: Additive, automatic resetting

Other Features: Plus/minus 2 - stop exposure compensation dial (+ 2, + 1 - 1 - 2)

ASA/DIN conversion label (on back of back cover)

Automatic exposure lock button, Self-timer, Hot shoe, Shutter release lock With film advance lever)

Meter on/off switch (with shutter release button), ASA dial lock, Cable release socket

Tripod socket

Dimensions: 140 (width) x 91 (height) x 50 (depth) mm (body only) **Weight:** 545 g (body only)

Specifications are subject to change without notice.