

Ricoh XR-7 35mm on-line manual

This is suppose to be a clone of the Sigma SA-1 and KS-2

It also is suppose to be similar to the Ricoh XR-2000

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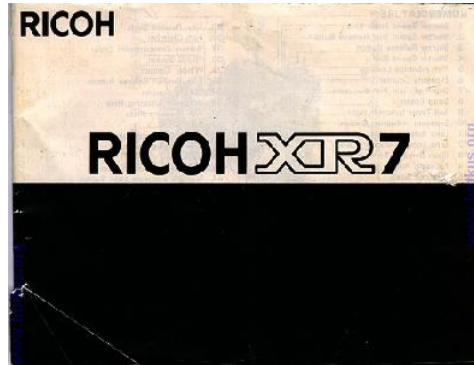
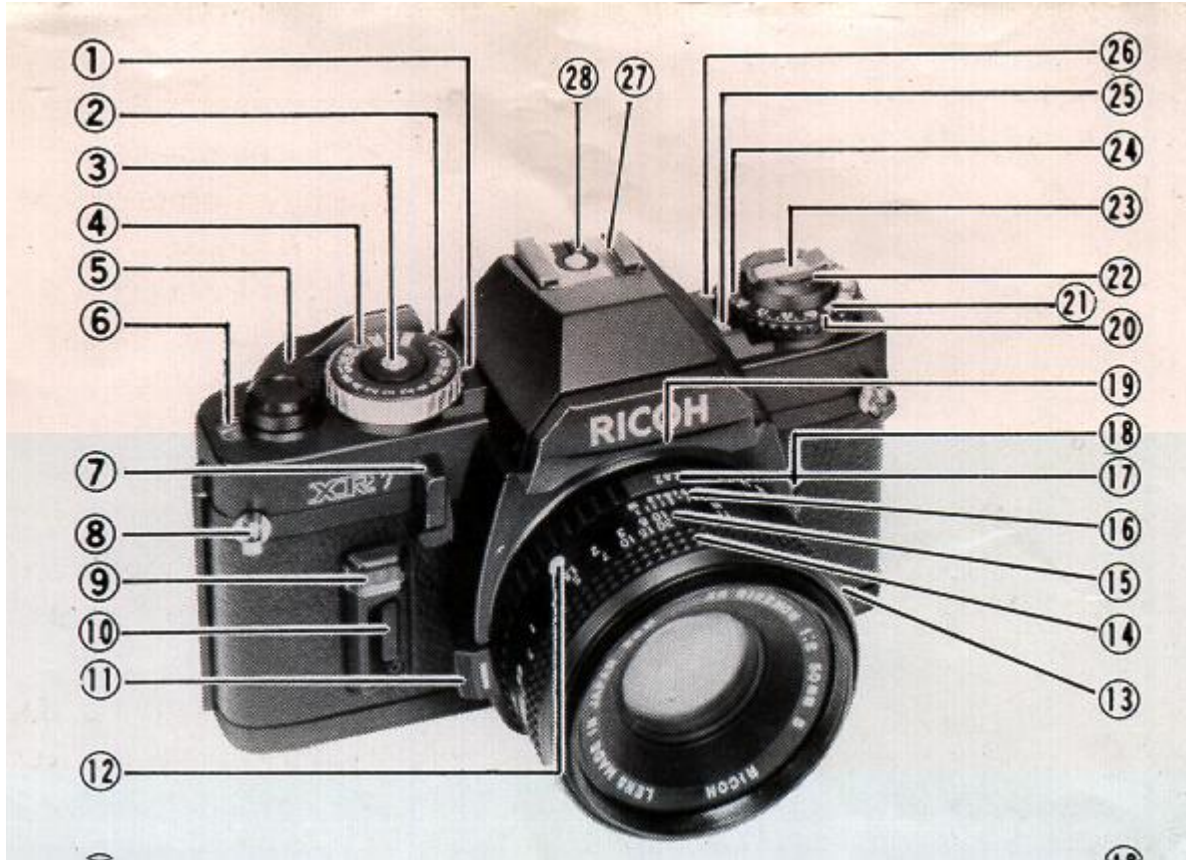


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PROPER CARE OF YOUR CAMERA
SPECIFICATIONS

NOMENCLATURE



1. Shutter Speed Index Line
2. Shutter Speed Dial Release Button
3. Shutter Release Button

16. Depth of Field Scale
17. F-Stop Ring
18. AE Lock Button

4. Shutter Speed Dial

5. Film Advance Lever

6. Exposure Counter

7. Depth of Field Preview Lever

8. Strap Eyelet

9. Self-Timer Indicator Light

10. Exposure Indication Switch

11. Lens Release Lever

12. Lens Locator Mounting Node

13. Flash Synchro Terminal

14. Focusing Ring

15. Distance Scale

19. Aperture Relay Port

20. Film Speed Index Line

21. Film Speed Dial

22. Film Rewind Knob (Back Cover Lock Release Knob)

23. Film Rewind Crank

24. Exposure Compensation Dial

25. Self-Timer Switch

26. Exposure compensation Index Line

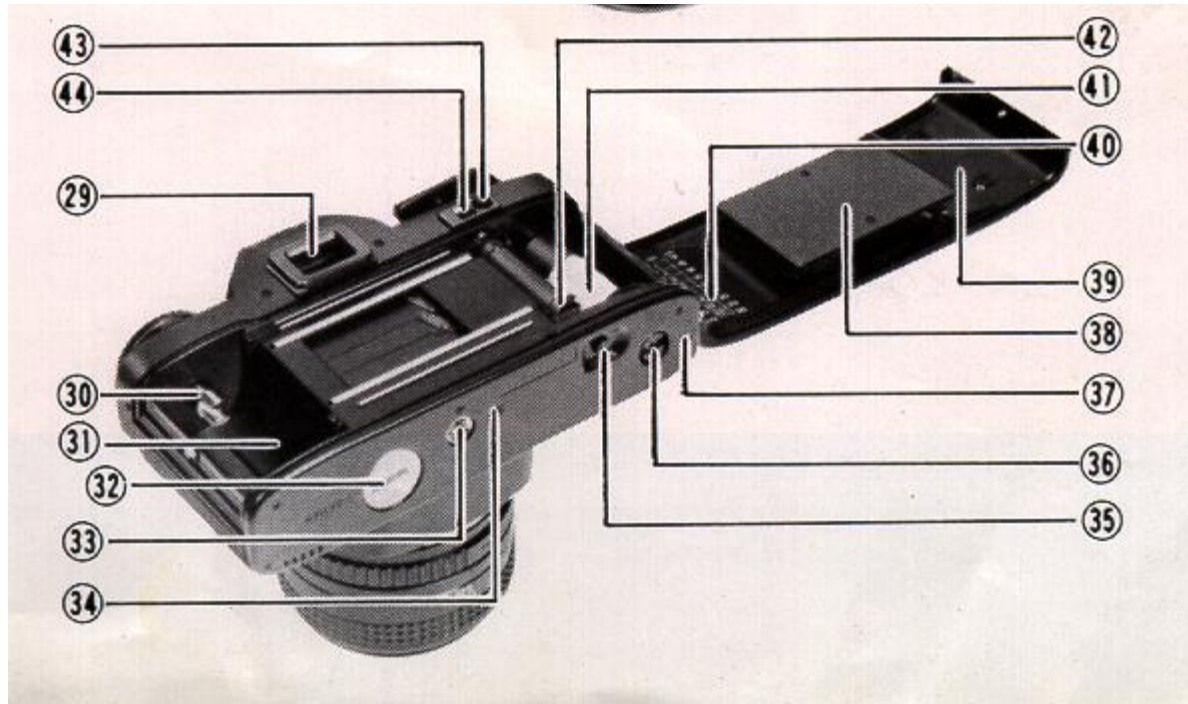
27. Hot Shoe

28. Flash Ready Signal Contact

29. Viewfinder Eyepiece <<< update - I have been told a Olympus or Pentax eyecups and other accessories will work on XR cameras >>>

30. Film Rewind Shaft

31. Film Chamber



32. Battery Compartment Cover

33. Tripod Socket

34. Winder Contact

35. Film Rewind Release Button

36. Winder Coupler

37. Winder Positioning Hole

38. Film Pressure Plate

39. Back Cover

40. ASA/DIN Conversion Table

41. Film Take-up Spool

42. Sprocket

43. Multiple Exposure Button

44. Multiple Exposure Lock Switch

ATTACHING THE VIEWFINDER CAP AND STRAP

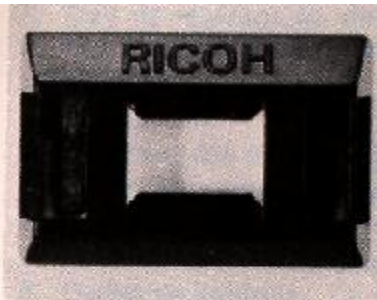


Fig. 1

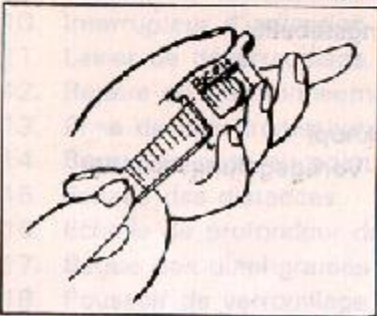


Fig. 2

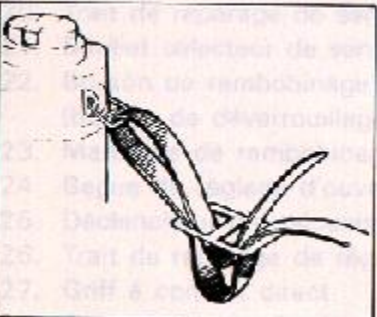


Fig. 3

Viewfinder Cap

For instructions on how to use the Viewfinder Cap, read the section on Self-Timer Photography and Usage of the Viewfinder Cap. (Fig. 1)

1. Slip the Viewfinder Cap on to the strap (Fig. 2)
2. Put the strap Eyelet and adjust it to the correct length. (Fig. 3)

CHANGING LENSES

To remove the lens from the camera

1. Keep the Lens Release Lever pressed in. and turn the lens in the direction of the arrow. (counter clockwise) (Fig. 4)

To mount the lens on the camera

1. Line up the red dot on the lens mount with the matching red dot on the camera body, or alternatively, match the red (!) mark on the Depth of Field Scale to the red dot on the camera body. (Fig. 5)

2. When the lens has engaged, turn it in the direction of the arrow until it clicks into place. (clockwise) (Fig. 6)

* For convenience when mounting the lens in the dark, you can line up the Lens Locator Node with the Lens Release Lever.

INSERTING THE BATTERIES

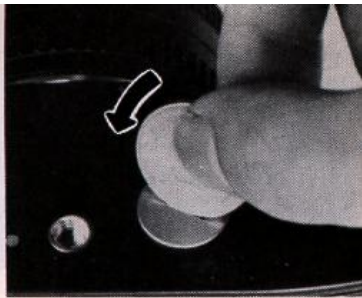


Fig. 7

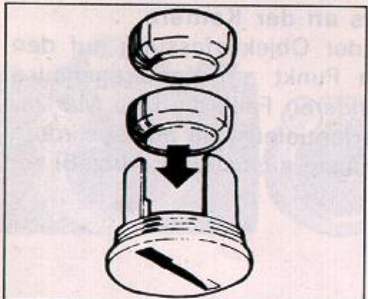


Fig. 8

The exposure meter and shutter of this camera are powered by batteries. so it is important to insert the batteries correctly for correct operation.

1. Remove the Battery Compartment Cover by turning it counterclockwise with a coin. (Fig. 7)

2. Place the two batteries on top of each other as shown in the illustration in the battery holder of the Battery Compartment Cover. (Fig. 8) Batteries for use, Two LR-44 Alkaline batteries; life-span about 6 months under normal use. Two SR-44 Silver Oxide batteries: life-span about 12 months under normal use. (Mallory MS76. Eveready S76 or equivalent)

* Since dirt or skin oils on the batteries may cause a bad contact, wipe the batteries clean with a dry cloth before inserting them.

* When your camera is not used for a long period of time. remove the batteries.

* Generally. in cold conditions. the voltage of the batteries decreases and this will impair the functioning of the shutter and exposure meter. In these cases, either warm up the batteries or keep a spare set of batteries warm in your pocket ready to insert just before shooting.

* If no batteries are inserted. if they are incorrectly inserted, or if they are worn out. the camera will not operate. If the camera will not operate check that the batteries are installed correctly. If they are the batteries are probably dead. Replace them with new batteries.

*** When the voltage of the batteries is getting low, the BAT (Battery Low Warning Signal) in the Viewfinder will blink on and off. Please change the batteries without delay.**

INSERTING THE FILM



Fig. 9

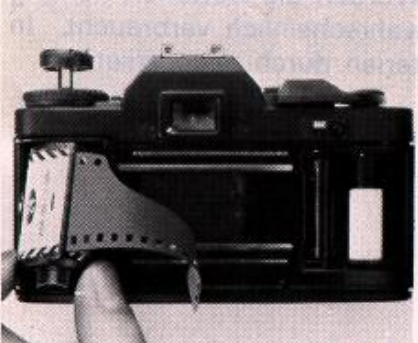


Fig. 10



Fig. 11

(Always avoid direct sunlight when inserting the film.)

- 1 Pull up the Film Rewind Knob until the Back Cover snaps open. (Fig. 9)
2. Insert the film in the Film Chamber and push the Film Rewind Knob down to its former position. (Fig. 10)
3. Insert the film leader into the slit on the Film Take-up Spool. (Fig. 11)
4. Advance the film, making sure that the sprocket holes on the film are fully engaged on the Sprocket Teeth. (Fig. 12)

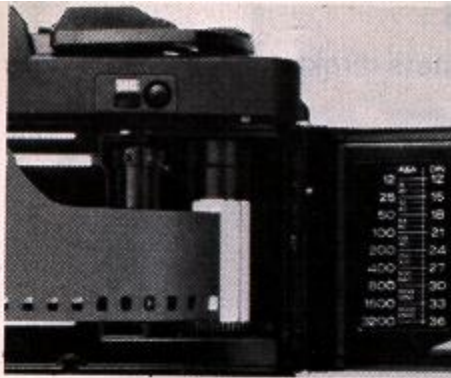


Fig. 12

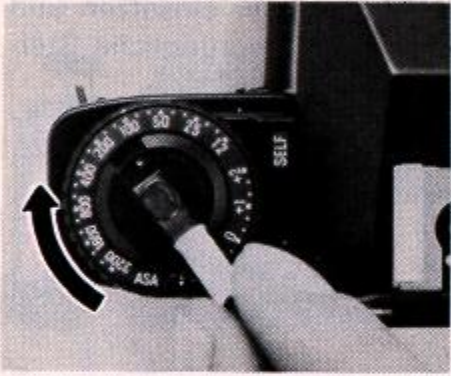


Fig. 13



Fig. 14

5. Close and press the Back Cover firmly to lock it. Unfold the Film Rewind Crank and turn it gently in the direction of the arrow until the slack in the film has been taken up (Fig. 13)

6. Advance the film and press the Shutter Release Button a few times until the number "1" appears in the Exposure Counter. As you advance the Film Advance Lever, the Film Rewind Knob rotates indicating that the film is properly advancing. (Fig. 14)

* When inserting the film, it is more convenient to set the Shutter Speed Dial to a high speed rather than A (Auto) while advancing the film to the number 1 position, to avoid a slow shutter speed (the slowest is 16 seconds). When you are ready for shooting, be sure to set the Shutter Speed Dial back to A (Auto).

* When inserting the film in cold conditions, the Film Leader may become hard and brittle. Keep the leader warm in your hand before insertion.

SETTING THE FILM SPEED



Fig. 15

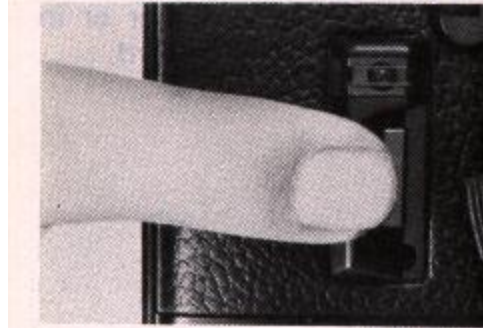


Fig. 16

The film speed is the basic element for determining the exposure, so please be sure to set the film speed correctly. The film speed or ASA/D!N is listed on the film box.

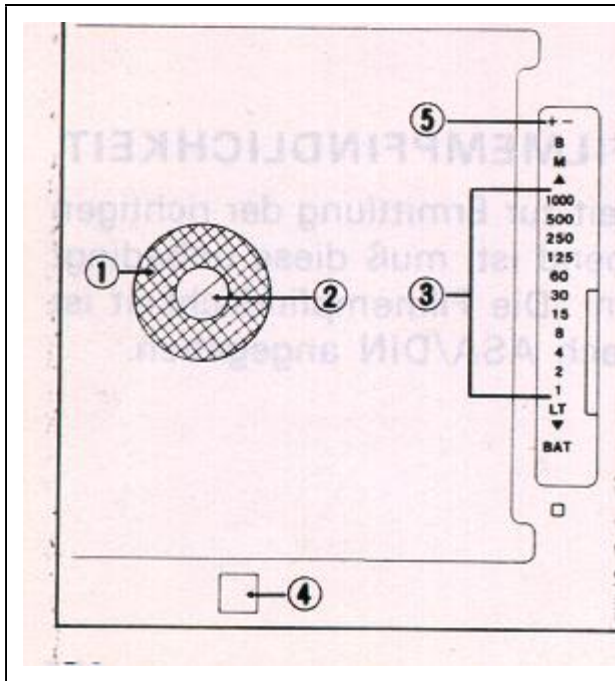
Pull the Film Speed Indicator outer ring up, and set it against the film speed number you are using. (Fig. 15)

For example, if the film speed is ASA 100, set the indicator on the Film Speed Dial to 100.

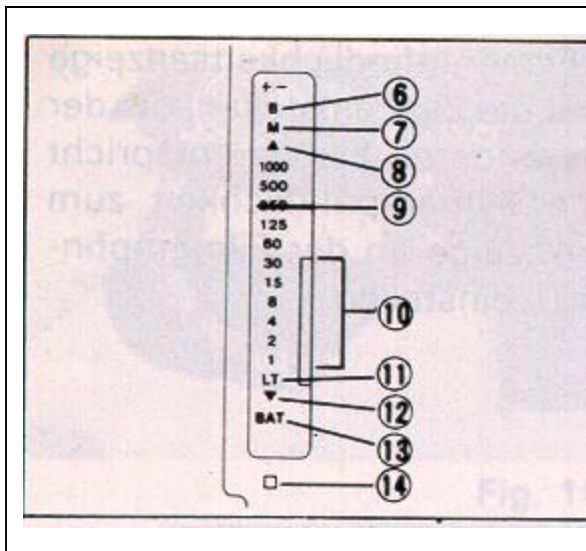
EXPOSURE INDICATION SWITCH

When you press the Exposure Indication Switch, the liquid crystal indication such as shutter speed, will appear in the viewfinder. After shooting, the power source will cut off automatically after 8 minutes in order to preserve the life of the batteries. (Fig. 16)

VIEWFINDER INFORMATION



1. Microprism Band
2. Split-image Spot
3. Shutter Speeds
4. F-Stop Number
5. Exposure Adjustment
6. Bulb
7. Manual



8. Overexposure
9. Shutter Speed Indicator (pulsates when on AE lock)
10. Slow Shutter
11. Long Time Exposure
12. Underexposure
13. Battery Low Warning Signal
14. Flash Ready LED Light

The Shutter Speed. Slow Shutter and Long Time Exposure indications are always present in the viewfinder. The information shown by the activated (Meter-ON) liquid crystal relates to exposure data for the existing lighting conditions.

- * In cold conditions the response speed of the liquid crystal may get slower. This is due to the nature of the liquid crystal. and not to any camera malfunction.
- * When using a polarizing filter, depending on the angle of rotation, there may be cases in which you cannot see the liquid crystal indicators.

AE (AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE) PHOTOGRAPHY



Fig. 17



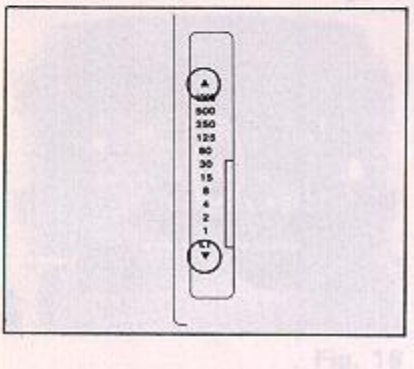
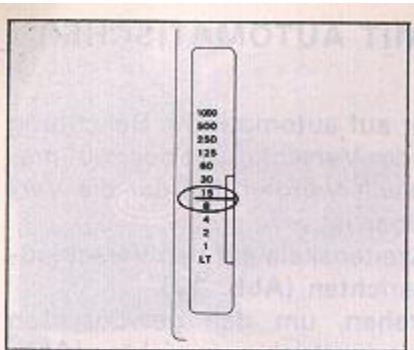
Fig. 18



Fig. 19

Your XR-7 enables you to use automatic exposure where the shutter speed is automatically selected, or manual exposure where you may select the shutter speed yourself.

1. Set the "A" on the Shutter Speed Dial against the Shutter Speed Index Line. (Fig. 17)
2. Use the F-Stop Ring to set the desired f-stop number against the Index Line. (Fig. 18)
3. When you press the Exposure Indication Switch. the correct shutter speed for automatic exposure, will be shown by the Shutter Speed Indicator in the Viewfinder. (Fig. 19)
4. When the Shutter Speed Indicator is within the orange band. this means a slow shutter speed. You should either select a different f-stop setting. or pay particular attention to camera shake.



5. When the (arrow up) "overexposure mark" or the (down arrow) "Underexposure mark" appears, you should select another f-stop number, as the exposure is incorrect.

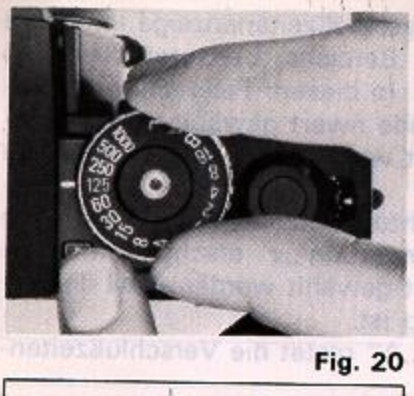
* When set to A . the Shutter Speed Dial is locked into position.

F-STOP REFERENCE TABLE

Lighting Conditions	F-Stop Number
Indoors	F/2 - 2.8
Outdoors, cloudy	F/4 - 5.6
Outdoors, sunny	F/8 - 11
Beach in mid-summer and snow scenes	F/11 - 18

* With film speed ASA 100

MANUAL PHOTOGRAPHY



1. Press the Shutter Speed Dial Release Button, and set the Shutter Speed Dial to the desired shutter speed. (Fig. 20)
2. The letter "M" in the Viewfinder will pulsate to indicate Manual mode. (Fig. 21)
3. If the (Up arrow) "Overexposure mark" or the (down arrow) "Underexposure mark" pulsates, you should select another f-stop number as the exposure is incorrect. If the Up or the down marks do not disappear, even after selecting a different f-stop number, you should select a different shutter speed. (Fig. 22)

SHUTTER SPEED REFERENCE TABLE

Lighting Conditions	Shutter Speed
Indoors	1/30, 1/80
Outdoors, cloudy	1/60, 1/125
Outdoors. sunshine	1/125, 1/250
Beach in mid-summer, snow scenes	1/250, 1/1000

HOLDING THE CAMERA



Fig. 23

Holding the camera correctly when shooting is very important. (Fig. 23)

1. The camera should be positioned on the palm of your left hand so that you can use your fingers to turn the Focusing Ring of the lens easily.
2. The index finger of your right hand should rest lightly on the Shutter Release Button, while your right hand holds the camera body lightly.
3. Your right arm should be in a comfortable position.
4. Keep your left arm resting lightly against your body, and the camera should just touch your forehead when you look through the viewfinder.

* It is important to shoot with the correct body posture, to avoid blurred or tilted shots.

FOCUSING



Fig. 24

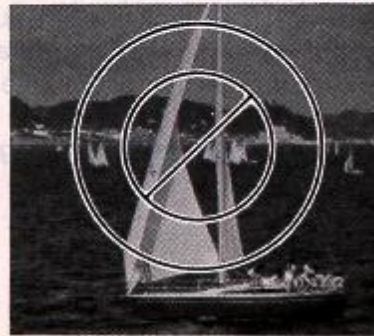


Fig. 25

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Look through the viewfinder to compose your picture and focus by turning the Focusing Ring.

You can focus either by using the center Split-image Spot or the Microprism Image Band that surrounds the center circle. (Fig. 24. 25) Split-image Focusing

When the split image in the Split-image Spot forms a single image, the subject is in focus.

Microprism Focusing

When the subject loses its "shimmering" effect and becomes very sharp, the subject is in focus.

REWINDING THE FILM



Fig. 26



Fig. 27



Fig. 28

* (Always avoid direct sunlight when unloading the film).

* After the last picture on the roll of film has been taken, rewind the film.

1. Push-in the Film Rewind Release Button on the bottom of the camera, and it will remain locked into position. (Fig. 26)

2. Unfold the Film Rewind Crank and turn it in the direction of the arrow. When the film has been completely rewound, the tension of the Film Rewind Crank is released and it will revolve freely. (Fig. 27)

3. Pull up the film rewind Knob to its fullest extent and the Back Cover will open. (Fig. 28) Remove the film, push the Film Rewind Knob back into position and close the Back Cover.

* Never open the Back Cover during rewinding, as light will get in and ruin your film.

* If you wind the film beyond the set number of frames the Film Wind Lever sometimes gets stuck midway and the Film Rewind Release Button cannot be locked in the down position. If this should happen, rewind the film by keeping the Film Rewind Release Button pressed down with your finger.

AE LOCK SYSTEM

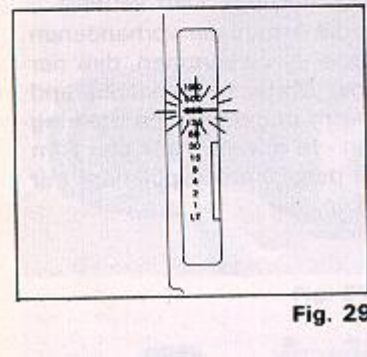
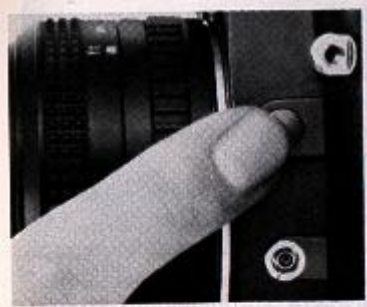


Fig. 29

This camera has an AE Lock system. When shooting against the light on automatic exposure, the difference in the brightness of the background and the subject means that you cannot obtain a correct exposure of the subject. In this case, you should use the AE Lock which retains the exposure of the subject regardless of the changes in the background lighting conditions. The exposure will not change until you cancel the AE Lock.

1. Move up close to the subject to measure the exposure, and press the AE Lock. The Shutter Speed Indicator in the viewfinder will pulsate to indicate that the exposure is locked onto the object. (Fig. 29)
2. Compose the picture and shoot.

The AE Lock is then automatically cancelled after that picture.

3. If you wish to cancel the AE Lock before pressing the Shutter Release Button, press the AE Lock Button again.

EXPOSURE ADJUSTMENT SYSTEM



Fig. 30



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According to shooting conditions, the camera may be affected more by the background light than the light of the subject itself. This will result in under (or over) exposed pictures.

In these cases, you should use the Exposure Adjustment system.

You can also use the system when you wish to create a deliberate effect of over (or under) exposure.

1. Turn the Film Exposure Compensation Dial to set the required number against the Exposure Compensation Index Line. (Fig. 30)

Subject	Exposure Adjustment
Scenery with a lot of sky Figure against the light	+1~+2
Figure with a snowscape or seascape background	+1
Spot-lighted figure	-1~ -2

* The Exposure Compensation Dial can be set to click stop positions (1/3 steps) between the numbers in indicated

* Be sure to set it back to the "O" position after use

B (BULB) SETTING



Fig. 31

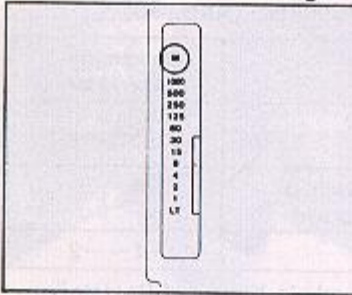


Fig. 32

The B setting is used for shooting night scenes or long time exposures.

1. Keep the Shutter Speed Dial Lock Release Button Pressed down and set the "B" against the Shutter Speed Index Line. The "B" mark in the Viewfinder will pulsate to indicate that the shutter speed is set to B (bulb). (Figs. 31 & 32)

2. When you press the Shutter Release Button, the shutter will remain open as long as the button is pressed.

* For long time exposures, use a tripod and cable release to prevent camera shake.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY (1)



Fig. 33



Fig. 34

The RICOH SPEEDLITE 180 and 240 are available exclusively for use with this camera.

With these flash units, you can leave the shutter speed set on "A". Also the Flash Ready red LED light conveniently lights up in the Viewfinder, so that you don't have to take your eye away from the Viewfinder to see that the flash has recycled.

<With the Special 180 and 240 Flash Units>

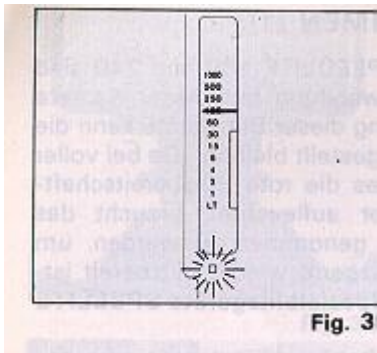


Fig. 3

1. Attach the flash unit to the camera Hot Shoe. (Fig. 33)
2. Set the "A" on the Shutter Speed Dial against the Shutter Speed Index Line. (Fig. 34)
3. Set the f-stop number to the designated exposure for automatic shooting. The flash unit will automatically control the amount of light for subjects within the distance range for automatic flash photography.

4. Press the Exposure Indication Switch.

5. Turn the flash unit's power source switch on, and when the flash is fully charged. the Flash Ready (red LED) Light will light up, and the Shutter Speed Indicator will show 1/125 sec. (The correct flash sync. speed) (Fig. 35)

6. Press the Shutter Release Button to shoot.

* For further details. please refer to the instructions with the flash unit.

* Do not use other makes of flash units that have special signal pins exclusively for their cameras, as this will result in incorrect exposure and may damage the circuitry of the camera.

* If the Shutter Release Button is pressed before the Flash Ready LED Light Lights up. the shutter speed will be the one indicated by the Shutter Speed Indicator.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY (2)

<With flash Units Other Than the SPEEDLITE 180 & 240>



1. Set the Shutter Speed Dial to the synchronizing speed of 1/125 sec. (Fig. 36)

* It is convenient to use the quick reference table on MANUAL flash units, which show the recommended f-stop numbers for specific distances.

* When using other flash units. please follow the instructions with that flash units.

MULTIPLE EXPOSURE PHOTOGRAPHY

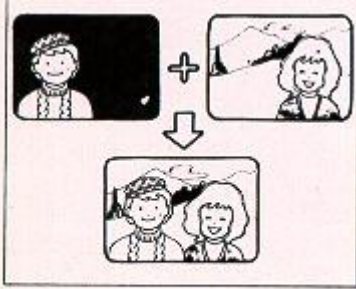


Fig. 37

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Multiple exposure is a device to put more than one exposure into the same frame. (Fig. 37)

1. Press the Shutter Release Button to obtain the first exposure.
2. Slide the ME Lock Lever to the left until the red dot appears. (Fig. 38)
3. Advance the Film Advance Lever while keeping the ME Button pressed down. (Fig. 39)



Fig. 38



Fig. 39

Take the second exposure.

Repeat actions 3. & 4. if you wish to continue adding exposures to the frame. At this time, the Exposure Counter will not advance.

* Better results can generally be obtained by taking subjects that include a large area of darker parts.

* When multi-exposure shots are not required, be sure to slide the ME Lock Lever back into normal position.

It is better to inform the camera shop that you have taken multiple exposures when you take your film for printing, as sometimes they do not print these pictures, mistaking them for accidental double exposures.

SELF-TIMER PHOTOGRAPHY AND USAGE OF THE VIEWFINDER CAP



Fig. 40



Fig. 41

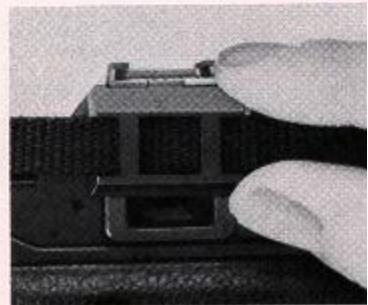


Fig. 42

50

The self-timer enables you to include yourself in your own photographs for commemorative occasions etc.

1. After advancing the film, press the Self-Timer Switch (Fig. 40).
2. The Self-Timer Indicator Light will pulsate with an electronic sound. and about 10 seconds later. the shutter will be released. (Fig. 41)
3. If you wish to cancel the self-timer once it has started operating. set the Shutter Speed Dial to L or B.

* If the film has not been advance. the self-timer will not operate.

Viewfinder Cap

When using the self-timer with the A (Auto) setting, to prevent light from entering the viewfinder eyepiece and causing incorrect exposure. Use the Viewfinder Cap attached to the strap to cover the viewfinder eyepiece. (Fig. 42)

DEPTH OF FIELD



Fig. 43

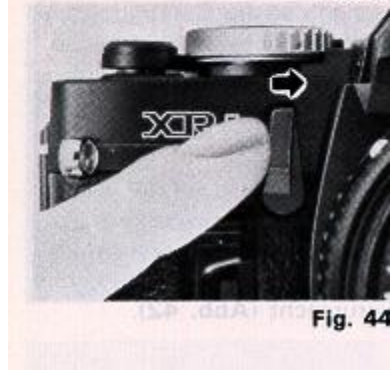


Fig. 44

When you focus on a specific subject, a distance in front of and behind the subject will appear acceptably sharp in your picture. This area is called the "DEPTH OF FIELD".

The depth of field can be determined in the following ways:

1. Each lens has a depth of field scale. For example with a distance of 3m/9.8 ft and using f/16, the area within the two f/16 marks on the scale (about 2m/6.6 ft ~ 8m/26.3 ft) will be in sharp focus. (Fig. 43)
2. When you press the Depth of Field Preview Lever, it will set the lens diaphragm to the opening previously set on the F-Stop ring. This enables you to preview visually the depth of field of the picture. (Fig. 44)

The viewfinder gets darker but the change in focus depth is still visible.

* Please do not press the Shutter Release Button while pressing the Depth of Field Preview Lever.

INFRARED PHOTOGRAPHY



Fig. 45

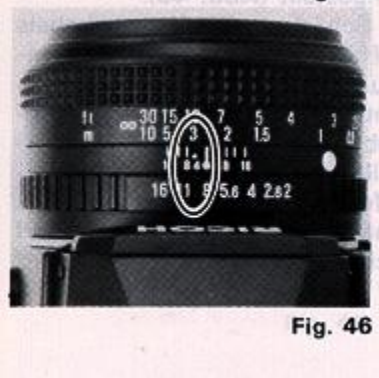


Fig. 46

The infrared index mark is an index to correct the focusing point when you use infrared film and red filters. (MIKE: This does not apply to the color IR film available, the use of color filters gives nice "false" colors.)

Since infrared light rays have a longer wave-length than visible light rays, after focusing normally on the subject. you have to adjust focus by setting that distance against the infrared index mark.

Taking Infrared Photographs

1. Attach the red filter, and focus on the subject.
2. Set that distance to the infrared index mark. According to the instructions enclosed with the film, set the f-stop and release the shutter. (Figs. 45 & 46)

* Infrared light rays are invisible to the eye and the light meter, so please refer to the instructions with the film for setting the f-stop numbers.

SPECIAL ACCESSORIES



Fig. 47

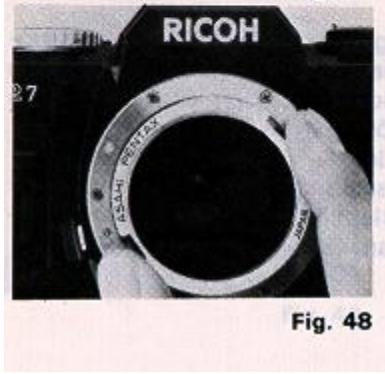


Fig. 48

If you attach the RICOH XR WINDER 2 to this camera, the film can be advanced automatically. You can also take continuous shots at up to 2 frames per second. (Fig. 47)

* Before attaching the winder, wipe the contact points on both the camera and the winder with a dry cloth.

USING A P-MOUNT ADAPTOR

If you wish to use P-mount type lenses (thread mount), use the optional P-Mount Adaptor to enable you to use many thread mount lenses. In this case, the exposure metering system will become a metering type. (Fig. 48)

PROPER CARE OF YOUR CAMERA

- * Never touch the surface of the lens with your fingers.
- * If the lens is dirty, either use a blower to blow the dust away or wipe it gently with a son cloth.
 - * Camera malfunction can be caused by shock, humidity, salt air etc.
- * After using the camera at the beach or in places that use chemicals, wipe it particularly carefully.
 - * Do not use chemically-treated dusters to clean the camera.

- * Take care not to expose your camera to sudden changes in temperature, as this may cause camera malfunction.

- * Do not expose your camera for a long period of time in extremely high temperatures, such as in the back of your car or on a beach, as this may cause camera malfunction.

- * When using a tripod. do not try to force a long screw into the socket. (The screw length should be less than 5.7 mm.).
- * Do not place the camera near equipment that has strong magnetism such as television or radio.
- * Remove the batteries before storing the camera. and keep it in a place free of dust and humidity.
- * Do not attempt to disassemble or repair your camera yourself. If service is necessary, bring it to your dealer or send it to the authorized Ricoh distributors.

SPECIFICATIONS

Type: 35 mm SLR with automatic electronic exposure control focal plane shutter.

Film Format and Frame Size: 35 mm film: 24 x 36 mm

Lens Mount: K mount

Standard Lenses: 50 mm XR RIKENON f/1.4 (Multi-coated) 50 mm XR RIKENON f/1.7 (Multi-coated) 50 mm XR RIKENON f/2.0

Shutter: Electronically controlled, vertically moving metal focal plane shutter. Automatic from 16 to 1/1000 sec. Manual from 16 to 1/1000 sec. plus B

Self-Timer: Operating delay about 10 seconds during operation the red LED light pulsates and an electronic sound is emitted.

Viewfinder: Field of view covers 93% horizontally and vertically Viewing Magnification 0.88X (with 50mm f/1.4 lens) Indicators in the viewfinder Exposure Adjustment, Bulb, Manual, Overexposure. Underexposure, Shutter Speeds, Slow Shutter, Long Time Exposure, Battery Low Warning. Flash Ready (LED) Light, F-Stop Number. AE Lock.

Focusing: Split-image spot in microprism band

Exposure Meter: TTL full open metering for center-weighted average light reading coupled automatically to f-stop.

Exposure Coupling Range: EV 0 ~ EV 18 (with ASA 100 film, 50 mm f/1.4 lens)

Film Speed Range: ASA 12 ~ 3200

Flash Terminal: X synchro contact

Accessory Shoe: Hot Shoe (with Flash Ready Signal Contact) Flash Synchro Terminal

Exposure Adjustment: Exposure adjustment system (+ 2 ~ - 2, in 1/3 steps)

AE Lock System (Memory)

Film Advance: Single stroke film advance lever with 135° winding angle and 35° stand-off. Automatic winding possible by mounting XR Winder-2

Exposure Counter: Additive. automatic resetting

Film Rewind: Film Rewind Crank system

Mirror: Quick return mirror

Back Cover: Hinged type. opened by pulling up Film Rewind Knob

Power Source: Two SR-44 1.55V Silver Oxide batteries Two LR-44 1.5V Alkaline batteries.

Dimensions: 136(W) x 86(H) x 51(D) mm (Body only) (5.4 x 3.4 x 2.0)

Weight: 470 g (body only) (16.6 oz)

Weight of Standard Lenses: 50 mm f/1.4 260 g (9.2oz), 50 mm f/1.7 210 g (7.4 oz),

50 mm f/2 140 g(4.9 oz)

Specifications are subject to change without notice.