# **Ricoh Singlex TLS**

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(this has the thread mount lens - there seems to be models with Nikon bayonet mounts available)

Illustrated guide to the Ricoh Singlex TLS

## FEATURES YOU'LL LIKE...

\* Through-the-lens viewing ends accidental subject cropping...you see your exact picture in brilliant viewfinder before you take it.

\* Through the-lens focusing: Micro-prism image range finder plus to cueing screen make extra sharp pictures easier to take.

\* Through-the-lens system CdS exposure meter measures light with high degree of accuracy.

\* Single-stroke film-advance lever also winds the shutter, counts exposures and prevents double exposures.

\* Instant-return mirror: automatically returns to viewing position the instant exposure is made - no viewfinder "blackout" to delay picture taking.

\* High Speed AUTO RIKENON Lens lets you shoot in lighting situations where slower lenses would fail; produces slides and prints of superior sharpness and color fidelity.

\* Automatic diaphragm you focus and compose with lens at its widest opening - prevents viewfinder dimming when smaller lens openings are selected.

\* All metal focal plane shutter: Full range of speeds from 1 second to 1/1000 second plus bulb let you "freeze" swift action as well as take photos of excellent quality in even dim light conditions.



KNOW YOUR CAMERA...

A) Film Speed Selector		
B) Neck Strap Eyelet	J) Focusing Ring	
C) Self-timer	K) Film wind Lever	
D) Rewind Knob and Camera Back Lock Release	L) Previewer Switch	
E) Film Reference Dial	M) Exposure Counter	
F) F Stop Ring	N) Exposure Button and Cable Release Socket	
G) Distance Scale	P) Shutter Speed Dial	
H) Depth of Field Scale		



R) Viewfinder Eyepiece		
s) Rewind Shaft	X) Film Chamber	
T) Rewind Button	Y) Flash Socket (2)	
U) Tripod Socket	Z) Exposure Meter Switch	
V) Sprocket Teeth (2)	AA) Mercury Battery Compartment Cover	
W) Take-up Spool		

## FILM LOADING

Always load camera in shade, never in bright or direct sunlight. Else good quality standard 35mm 20 or 36 exposures film, color or black and white.

Press Exposure Button (N). .. Pull Rewind Knob (D) until camera back clicks open. Swing open camera back, place film cartridge into Film Chamber (X) and push Rewind Knob back to its original position . .. i be certain Rewind Shaft (S) engages film cartridge.



Pull tapered end of film across back of camera and insert into and through the left side of slit of Take-up Spool (W).

Rotate Take-up Spool in direction of arrow to take up film slack . . . check to see that sprocket holes in film have engaged both sets of Sprocket Teeth (V). (Fig. 1), and that the gear tooth on the take-up spool has entered a sprocket hole on the film.

Close the camera back and snap it shut. Advance Film-wind Lever (K) twice, depressing Exposure Button (N) each time. Advance Film-wind Lever once more and Exposure Counter (M) will be automatically set to "1", ready for your first picture.

Set the camera for the film which you are using by rotating Film Speed Selector cAn while pulling it out, until the ASA number of your film is opposite the green indicator line. (Fig. 2). Also turn Film Reference Dial (E) and set the corresponding type of your film to the black indicator line. This will help to remind you of the type of the film you are using. Check the instruction sheet packaged with your film for the correct ASA speed for that film. If you are using German film, please refer to Fig. 3 for the relation between ASA and DIN.

# **CORRECT EXPOSURE**

Correct exposure is achieved by setting the lens (f stop) and shutter in correct combination for the film, subject and lighting condition. As your SINGLEX TLS camera has a built-in through-the-lens system CdS I exposure meter, you can adjust exposure with high degree of accuracy in the following way.



1. Unscrew Mercury Battery Compartment Cover (AA) with a coin and place a battery with plus (+) end up. (Fig. 4) The battery will last for a year or so. For replacement use Eveready EPX625, Mallory RM625R or equivalent.

(Web master: see my main site for <u>replacement non mercury batteries</u>, mercury batteries are not being made anymore, there are safe exact voltage replacements available.)

2. Check that the correct ASA number is set on the Film Speed Selector (A).

3. Turn "ON" the Exposure Meter Switch (Z) pushing it upward. (Fig. 5).

4. Set either the shutter speed or, lens opening according to your photographic need (Read "Setting the lens" and "Setting the shutter" carefully).

5. While looking at your subject through the Viewfinder Eyepiece (R), rotate either Shutter Speed Dial (P) or F Stop Ring (F) until the exposure meter needle at the right side of the Viewfinder comes to a horizontal position. (Fig. 6). You have now adjusted the camera for a correctly exposed picture. When the needle is above the horizontal position you will be overexposing and when the needle is pointed down you will underexpose the picture. (Overexposure results from too much light reaching the film underexposure from too little).



The exposure meter needle can be brought to the horizontal position by adjusting either the shutter speed dial or the F stop ring or both. To correct overexposure use a faster shutter speed (higher number) and/or a smaller f stop (higher number). To correct underexposure use a slower shutter speed and/or a larger f stop opening (smaller number). Change the shutter speed or the lens opening so that the correct exposure combination is made. (Fig. 6).

6. When the correct exposure settings have been made end the image in the viewfinder is too dim for comfortable focusing move the Exposure Meter Switch (Z) to the "OFF" position. This will fully open the lens for maximum brightness provided the previewer switch (L) is set on "A".

# SETTING THE LENS

Rotate F-Stop Ring (F) until the f stop number you want is opposite the red mark. Click stops are provided to prevent accidental movement from the setting made.

The lens opening Unstop) the amount of light entering the lens and striking the film. The smaller the f-stop number the wider is the lens opening, and the greater is the amount of light entering the lens. (Fig. 7).



The higher the f stop number (f/11 vs. f/8), the less the amount of light entering the lens. As the lens opening is moved, for example, f/11 to f/8, a smaller number, the amount of light entering the lens is doubled.

These instructions are the same regardless of which Ricoh lens is used, except the f/2.8, 55 mm lens.

The f/2.8 55mm lens with the Singlex TLS camera requires special setting.

You will find f stop numbers on the F-Stop Ring (F) on two sides, "AUTO" and " MANUAL ".

The "AUTO" is for automatic diaphragm control, while the "MANUAL" is for pre setting diaphragm control. The latter device is necessary when you take special effect photograph using a Bellow scope or an Extension Ring, where automatic diaphragm control is not available.

Three f-stop numbers are substituted by dots, which are (those under. lined) 2.8 - 4.0 - 5.6 - 8.0 - 11 - 16 - 22

## SETTING THE SHUTTER

Turn the Shutter Speed Dial (P) until the desired shutter speed number is set opposite the black indicator line. Be certain the Dial is set at a click stop. (Fig. 8).

The shutter speed setting governs the amount of time the film is exposed to light. "60" (1/60 second) is recommended for subjects not in motion. Where motion exists, shutter speeds ranging from 1/125 to 1/1000 should be used... 1/1000 second speed will "freeze" extremely fast action.

To get maximum "depth of field " (area of sharp focus in front of and behind subject) or when shooting in poorly lit areas, speeds ranging from 1/30 to 1 second and ``B" (bulb) are available. When using these slower speeds, use a tripod or other firm support to prevent movement of camera and blurred pictures. When set at `.B" the shutter will remain open as long as the Shutter Release Button (N) is depressed (preferably by a cable release accessory). The ``B" setting is used for long exposures for example when using street lights or electric signs as a light source, or under poor light conditions when flash is not being used.

## VIEWING AND FOCUSING

Look into Viewfinder Eyepiece (R) to compose your picture and focus the lens. Rotate Focusing Ring (J) until subject becomes clear in the micro-prism image, the center circle area (Fig. 9). When your subject appears sharp in the microprism image, your picture has been focused.



To take the picture hold the camera as steady as you can and press Exposure Button (N) slowly and smoothly. (Fig. 10). Since you are viewing through the lens there is no parallax problem . . . what you are viewing in the viewfinder will appear in your picture. Even when you shoot close-ups there is no danger of accidental cropping as may occur when the viewfinder is above or to one side of the lens.



## **DEPTH OF FIELD**

An area in front of, and behind your subject will also be in sharp focus. How much of an area will be sharp in your final picture can be deter. mined in two ways:

## **Depth of Field Previewer**

Setting the Preview Switch (L) at "M" (Manual) will set the lens at the opening you have set on the F-Stop Ring. (Fig. 11). This will enable you to preview the area of sharpness in the picture before you take it. The Preview Switch (L) may be moved back to "A" (Automatic) position **before you** press Shutter Release Button (N). The lens will reopen and remain open until you take your picture, closing only during the actual exposure.

## **Depth of Field Scale**

After you have set the lens opening and have focused the camera, the area of sharpness in front of and behind your subject can be determined on the Depth of Field Scale (HI. Locate, on the Depth of Field Scale, the two f numbers corresponding to the f-stop you have set on F-Stop Ring (F). The distance shown on the Distance Scale (G) between these two. f stop numbers will be the area of sharpness in your picture. (Fig. 12).



## THE SELF-TIMER

By using the Self-timer, you can also get into the picture. Merely move the Self-Timer Lever (C) away from the lens (Fig. 13) and press the Exposure Button. There will be an 8-second delay before the Selftimer will automatically release the shutter and make the exposure for you. Camera should be placed on a tripod or other sturdy support.

# CHANGING THE LENS

Your camera is equipped with a 50mm or 55mm lens, either of which is the proper focal length for generalpurpose picture taking. You may select additional lenses from the wide range of Rikenon lenses which include extremely wide angle lenses through long focal length telephoto including telephoto zoom lenses. To remove the lens, continuously turn the lens in a counterclockwise direction until it can be removed, (Fig. 14).



To insert another lens, turn lens in a clockwise direction until lens is secured in position. (Fig. 14).

# **FLASH PICTURES**

Your camera has synchronization designed to permit flash pictures with most types of flash bulbs and also electronic flash. The flash connecting cord from your flash gun or electronic flash is connected to one of the Flash Sockets (Y).

**Connect flash cord to Flash Socket M''** . . . when using Flash Bulb Nos.: 5, 5B, 25, 25B, M5, M5B, M2, M2B. M3, M3B, AG1, AG1B. 6, 6B, flash cubes.

**Connect flash cord to Flash Socket** "X" . . . when using an electronic flash or No. SM flash bulbs. Shutter speeds from 1 30 to 1~125 may be used.

Shutter Speeds from 1/30 to 1/125 sec. may be used with Nos. 5, 5B, M5, M5B, 6, 6B flash bulbs.

Shutter speeds from 1/30 to 1/60 sec. may be used with Nos. M2, M2B, M3, M3B, AG1, AG1B SM flash bulbs, and flash cubes.

## **UNLOADING FILM**

#### Always unload your camera in the shade, never in bright light.

After the last picture on the roll has been taken, press Rewind Button (T). Lift up crank on Rewind Knob (D). Turn crank in a clockwise direction until the entire roll has been rewound tension on the crank will decrease noticeably. (Fig. 15).



Open the camera back by pulling up the Rewind Knob and remove the film cartridge.

Have film processed as soon as possible.

## **TIPS FOR BETTER PICTURES**

Read the instruction booklet carefully.

Before you go on a trip or photograph a special event. shoot a practice roll of film.

Keep fingers and neck strap clear of the camera lens.

When you reach the end of the roll of film (check Exposure Counter), the Film Wind Lever becomes harder to advance . . . don't try for "just one more shot"; it s time to rewind.

Protect your camera from dust, dirt and rough handling do not expose camera or film to excessively high temperatures.

# ACCESSORY RIKENON LENSES FOR YOUR RICOH SINGLEX TLS CAMERA

	125mm f2 8 outomotic
	155mm 1 2.8 automatic
	200mm f 3.5 automatic
	300mm f 5.5 automatic
	400mm f 6.3 automatic
	500m m f 8.0
	600mm f 8.0 preset
	800mm f 8.0 preset
	90-190mm Zoom f 5.8
21mm f 3.8 automatic	automatic
24mm f 2.8 automatic	70-230mm Zoom f 4.5 automatic
28mm f 2.8 automatic	60mm macro lens f 2 8 preset
35mm f 2.8 automatic	Fisheve
55mm f 1.4 automatic	1 15110 ye
50mm f 1.7 automatic	
55mm f 2.8 automatic	

#### **Bellows Attachment**

Has focusing knob for maximum sharpness at extremely close distances. . . shoot many objects actual size and even larger, excellent for copying of photographs.

#### **Extension Ring Set**

This is used to photograph objects at extremely close distances. Rings can be used separately or in combination depending upon distance from object you desire to photograph.

#### **Microscope Attachment**

Allows camera to be attached to microscope for photographing objects utilizing microscope magnification.

Plus a broad line of other photographic accessories.