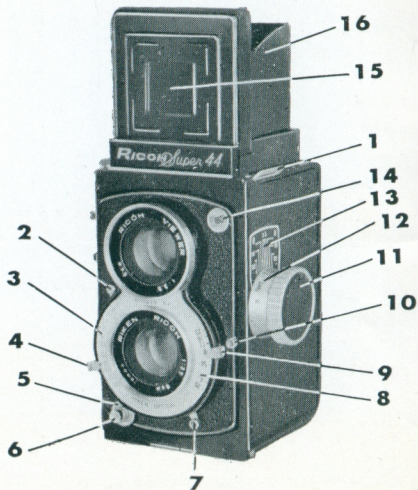


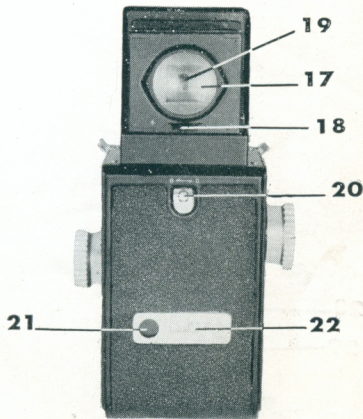
***RICOH* SUPER 44**



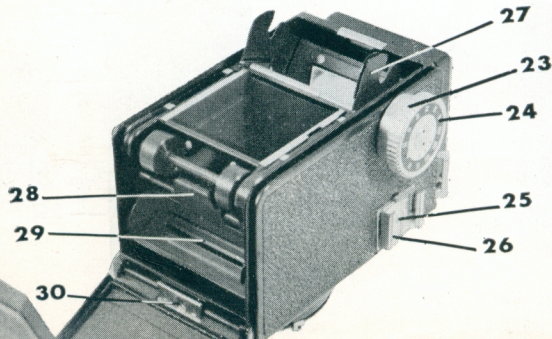
PRINCIPAL PARTS



- 1 Carrying strap connection
- 2 Shutter cocking lever
- 3 Shutter speed dial
- 4 Shutter speed selector lever
- 5 Shutter button protector ring
- 6 Shutter release button
- 7 MX synchronization lever
- 8 F stop dial
- 9 F stop selector lever
- 10 Self-timer lever
- 11 Focusing knob
- 12 Distance dial
- 13 Depth-of-field dial
- 14 Synchro terminal
- 15 Eyellevel finder front plate
- 16 Focusing hood
- 17 Magnifier for critical focusing
- 18 Magnifier release catch
- 19 Viewing aperture for eyellevel finder
- 20 Back cover locking tab
- 21 Exposure number window
- 22 Button for opening exposure number window



- 23 Film winding knob
- 24 Film exposure index dial
- 25 CORDLESS flash contact
- 26 Accessory shoe
- 27 Take-up spool holder
- 28 Tongue for bringing out film roll holder
- 29 Film roll holder
- 30 Tripod bushing



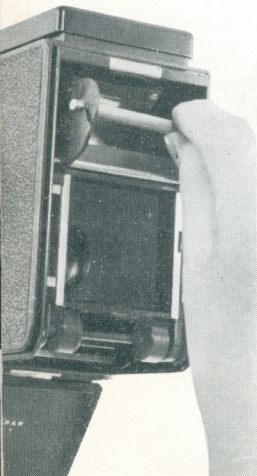
- 1 Raise the back cover locking tab and turn it counter-clockwise to open the back cover.

FILM LOADING

ALWAYS AVOID DIRECT SUNLIGHT

Please use
127 roll film.

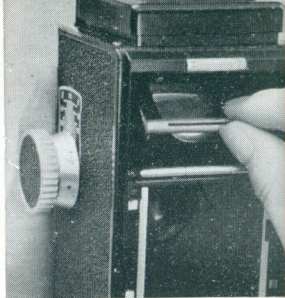


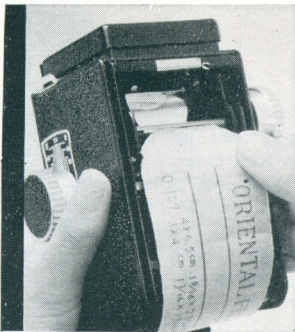
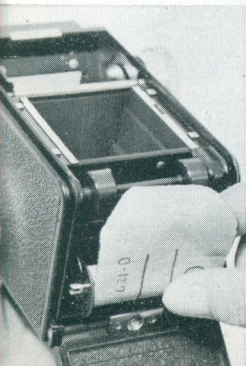


2 Insert empty spool into take-up spool holder which has sprung outward for easy insertion.

3 Push the empty spool axle in a downward left movement and make doubly sure the spool is properly engaged. Give the knob a few turns to confirm whether the spool and the knob move together.

4 Push the tongue of the film roll holder and the film roll holder will spring outward.





5

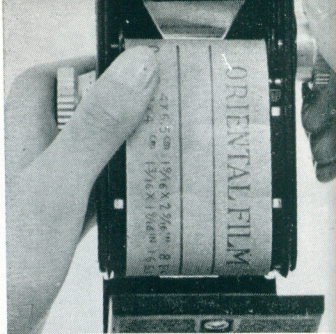
Taking care that the film roll does not unroll, break the film roll seal and insert the roll (with the black side facing downward) into the film roll holder. Push the film roll inward and the film roll holder will return to its former position.

6

Carefully pull out the tapered end of the film and insert it in the longer slot of the empty take-up spool.

7 As you slowly turn the knob make sure the film is being taken up smoothly. Then close the back cover. The reverse order of opening it is now used to close it.

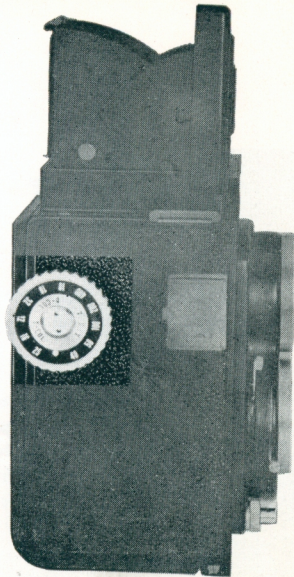
8 Push the exposure number window button to the right and a red window (exposure number window) will appear. Turn the take-up knob until the number 1 appears in the red window. After the number 1 is centered in the window push the exposure number window button to the left to close it.



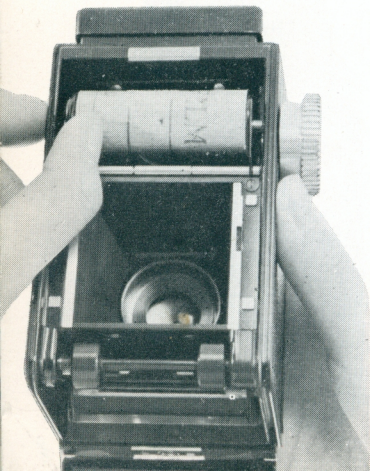
9 It is convenient if you match the film ASA number with the black dot on the side of the take-up knob by pushing the stem with the fingernail.

The D-COL numbers indicate daylight color film and the T-COL numbers indicate tungsten color film ASA numbers, respectively.

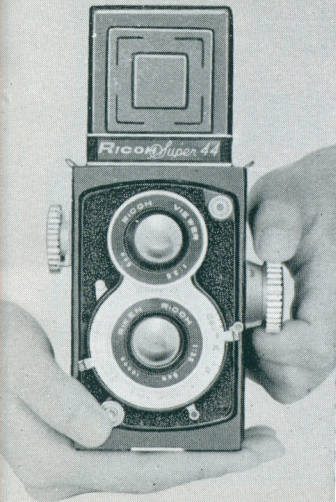
Now the camera is ready for photography. After film number 1 is exposed turn the take-up knob until the film number 2 appears and then close the red window. This procedure is repeated until the last film number 12 has been exposed.



UNLOADING THE FILM

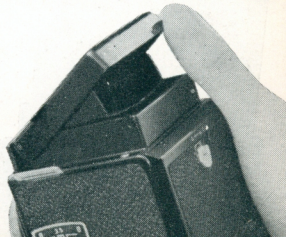


After film number 12 has been exposed take-up the remainder of the film. Under subdued light open the back cover. Push the spool holder to the left and lift out. Take out the exposed film roll and carefully seal the tapered end. Now take out the empty spool in the film roll holder and insert it in the take-up spool holder in the same manner prescribed in numbers (2) and (3).



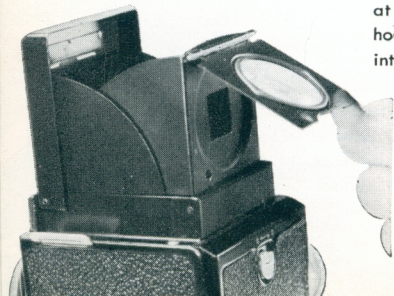
HOW TO FOCUS

- 1 Lift up the back end of your focusing hood.
- 2 Hold the camera in your right hand and put the thumb on the shutter release button.
- 3 While looking into the focusing hood, turn the focusing knob slowly. When the image appears the clearest the subject is in focus.

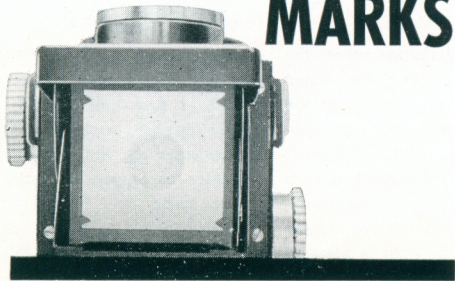


4

For critical focusing use the magnifier. Lift up on the tab at the bottom of the focusing hood and bring the magnifier into proper position.



PARALLAX CORRECTION MARKS



When taking a picture in which its center is a vital question, please note the PARALLAX CORRECTION MARKS.

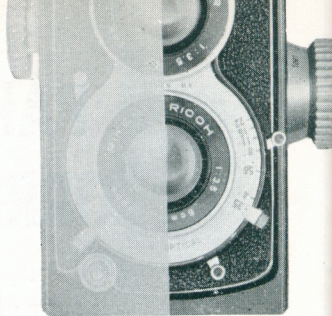
The red and yellow triangle marks at the top and bottom of the focusing glass are parallax correction marks. In close-up photography the center measured from the red marks to the very bottom indicates the center of your picture. Conversely, for infinite distance, the center measured from the yellow marks to the very top indicates the center of your picture.

EXPOSURE

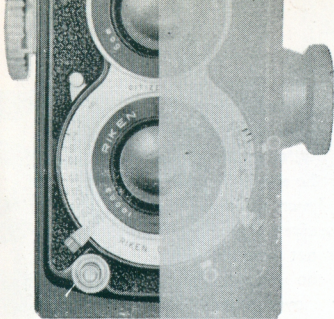
F STOP AND SHUTTER

In order to take a photograph, it is necessary for a certain amount of light to pass through the lens and reach the film. This is termed exposure.

The F stop and shutter serve the purpose of controlling the amount of light. The F stop serves as the entrance for the light and the shutter its door. If the entrance is enlarged a larger amount of light enters and vice versa. And again, the longer the door is opened the larger amount of light is allowed to enter and vice versa.



Please look at the F stop dial. You will see the numbers 22, 16, 11, 8, 5.6, 4 and 3.5. When the number used is 22 the light entrance is the smallest, 16 twice as large, 11 again twice as large as 16 and so on. However, 4 and 3.5 are an exception because in this case it is 1.5 times and not two times.



Next, looking at the shutter dial, the numbers B, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 200 and 400 can be seen. 1 means one second, 2...1/2 second, 400... 1/400 of a second.

In other words these figures indicate the time that the door is open. B is open as long as the shutter release button is depressed. It is used when a time of two seconds or over is desired.

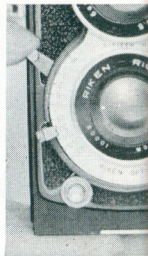
Film is exposed by the numerous combinations of the F stop and shutter.

To make proper exposures, refer to an exposure table, an exposure meter or ask an experienced photographer.

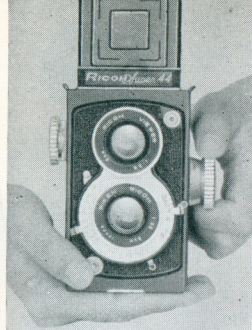
TAKING

THE PHOTOGRAPH

A Measure the proper exposure. Move the F stop and shutter speed selector levers and push down the shutter cocking lever until it stops. After the shutter is cocked the shutter cocking lever returns to its former position. Therefore, whether the shutter is cocked or not can be determined by moving the shutter cocking lever. If the lever moves lightly then the shutter is cocked.

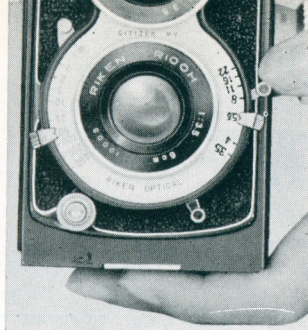


To prevent failure in an emergency, establish a standard procedure of taking photographs and take no chances in losing a good shot.



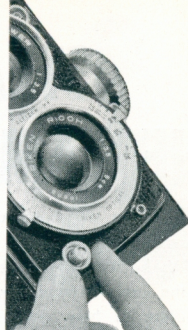
Focus the subject to be photographed and gently release the shutter button.

B



When using the self-timer, first cock the shutter, push down the self-timer lever and release the shutter button. From the time the self-timer starts till the shutter is released takes about 10 seconds. It is perfectly all right to cock the shutter after the self-timer has been pushed down.

C



When you use the accessory release, remove the shutter button protector ring and attach the release.

D

STEADY THE CAMERA

Before taking a photograph, steady the camera and release the shutter GENTLY because it is important to keep the camera from moving.

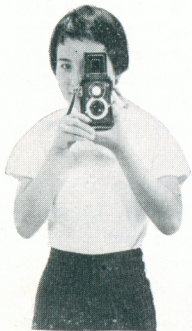
Regardless of how good the lens or exposure, moving the camera will certainly spell trouble.

A

This is the CHEST-LEVEL position. To prevent any movement of the camera, keep the carrying straps taut.



VARIOUS CAMERA POSITIONS



B This is the EYE-LEVEL position. Press one end of the camera firmly against the face to steady it.



C This is the ABOVE EYE-LEVEL position. Here also note how the carrying straps are used to full advantage in keeping the camera steady.

D

This is the GROUND-LEVEL position. Use the lens cap or a matchbox under the camera to steady it.



● When taking eye-level photography, keep both eyes on the subject. While looking through the magnifier (without raising the magnifier) with one eye, view the subject to be photographed DIRECTLY with the other eye. The white outlined frame will appear to be floating in mid-air. The area seen within the white outlined frame is what you photograph.

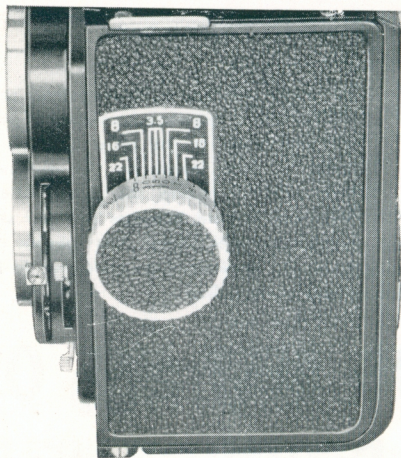
● This finder, the CONTOUR TYPE FINDER, is a new and exclusive feature of this RICOH camera. Compared with other types of finders, this finder is much easier to use and there is no danger of mistake in sighting the field of vision.

CONTOUR TYPE EYE-LEVEL FINDER

● Taking full advantage of this new and convenient finder, we hope you will enjoy taking many snapshots with your twin-lens reflex.

● When a subject is in sharp focus at a certain point, there is a considerable area on both sides of the point of focus in which a clear image can be obtained. This area is termed the depth-of-field. The depth-of-field increases as the F stop number becomes larger. This relation can be easily understood by referring to the depth-of-field dial.

MAKING BEST USE OF DEPTH-OF-FIELD



● As illustrated in photo, suppose a subject is in sharp focus at 15 feet. At F 8 any object between 10 feet and 30 feet and at F 22 between 6 feet and infinity will be in sharp focus. Therefore when you determine the F stop take the depth-of-field more into consideration. In taking portraits where you want to blur the background in order to bring out or emphasize the model, use a smaller F stop number. On the other hand, if you desire a clear photograph of a distant scenery, use a larger F stop number.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

MX Synchronizing

Regardless of how dark the place, flash photography will enable you to take photographs just as well as in the sun.

In flash photography there are F Class and M Class flashbulbs, electronic flash, etc. The SUPER 44 has a two stage X and M synchronizing shutter. By simply matching the type of flashbulb with M or X, all speeds from B, 1 second to 1/400th of a second are in exact synchronism. This synchronization is shown in the table.



X Synchronization

M Synchronization

F Class
flashbulbs

B, 1-1/50

Not advisable

M Class
flashbulbs

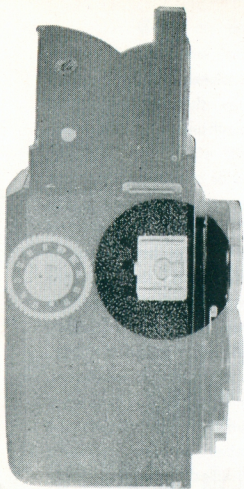
B, 1-1/25

all speeds

Electronic
flash

all speeds

will not
synchronize



There are many types of flash unit. On the RICOH SUPER 44, there is a flash contact in the center of the accessory shoe which makes a cord unnecessary, if Ricoh flash unit is used. For maximum results it is best to use an exclusive flash unit.

Ricoh flash unit has a built-in contact so that by merely engaging it in the accessory shoe, a cord becomes entirely unnecessary for flash photography. There is NO DANGLING CORD, NO BULB FAILURE DUE TO FAULTY CONNECTIONS. Of course, all conventional flash unit WITH CORDS can also be used.

EXPOSURE IN FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

● In actual use, good results cannot be obtained by merely matching up the flashbulb and synchro mechanism alone because it will either turn out underexposed or overexposed. Here again, the vital question is the exposure. The exposure is determined by the brightness of the flashbulb and the distance between the flashbulb and the subject. This relation is simply represented by a guide number. When you purchase flashbulbs, the guide number is always clearly given. If you divide the guide number by the distance from the subject, you will know the proper F stop. Conversely, if you divide the guide number by the F stop, you will obtain the distance.

● The camera is a precision-built instrument that requires the utmost care and attention.

THE CARE OF THE CAMERA

1. Take extreme care in cleaning the lens. Brush lightly with a lens brush and wipe fingerprint marks off with soft chamois, soft bleached cotton or gauze daubed with a little alcohol applied with a circular motion beginning at the center and working out.
2. When you have taken photographs at the seashore or in extremely damp weather, wipe your camera well with a dry, soft cloth.
3. Do not leave the camera with the shutter cocked over a long period because it may weaken the shutter spring.
4. Do not change the shutter speed after you have already cocked the shutter.
5. To preserve the life of the shutter, place the synchro setting at X.
6. When leaving the camera in the case, set the distance at infinity.
7. The white bag included with the camera is a drying agent, silica gel.
8. When you have not used your camera for a long period, it is good to take it out and release the shutter one or two times.



YOUR MARK OF QUALITY

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New York Office

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Printed in Japan

D092 Koyosha ②