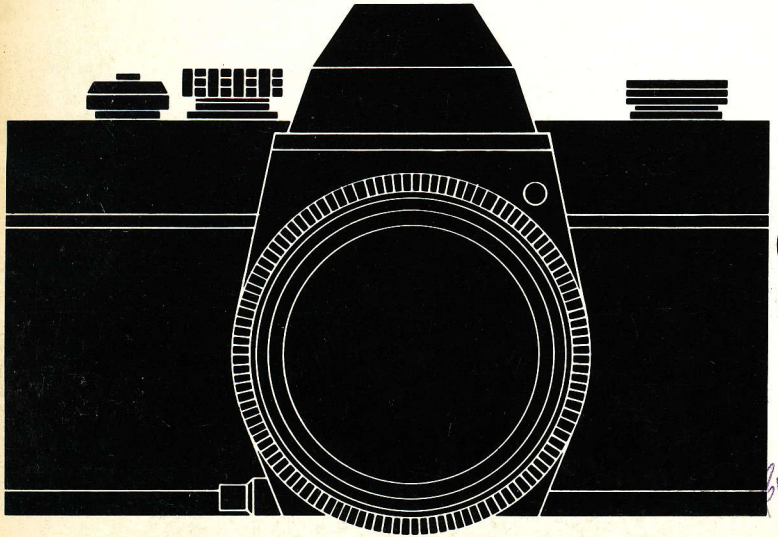
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MINOLTA SR-T MC



OWNER'S MANUAL

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E

Since the inception of through-the-lens exposure measuring for single-lens-reflex cameras, several systems have been developed. Some "spot" read only a very small part of the total area. Other systems provide an "average" reading composed of independent measurements taken by two cells, which is not accurate in high-contrast situations.

The Minolta SR-T MC has an exclusive type of circuit (CLC) to provide optimum reading of the entire picture area regardless of degree of contrast.

In addition to its more accurate exposure meter system, your Minolta SR-T MC is designed to handle more easily, with greater speed, than other "through-the-lens metering" cameras.

The ability to compose, focus, and set exposure without looking away from the finder makes the Minolta SR-T MC particularly suitable for professional photography, when operating speed is often of vital importance.

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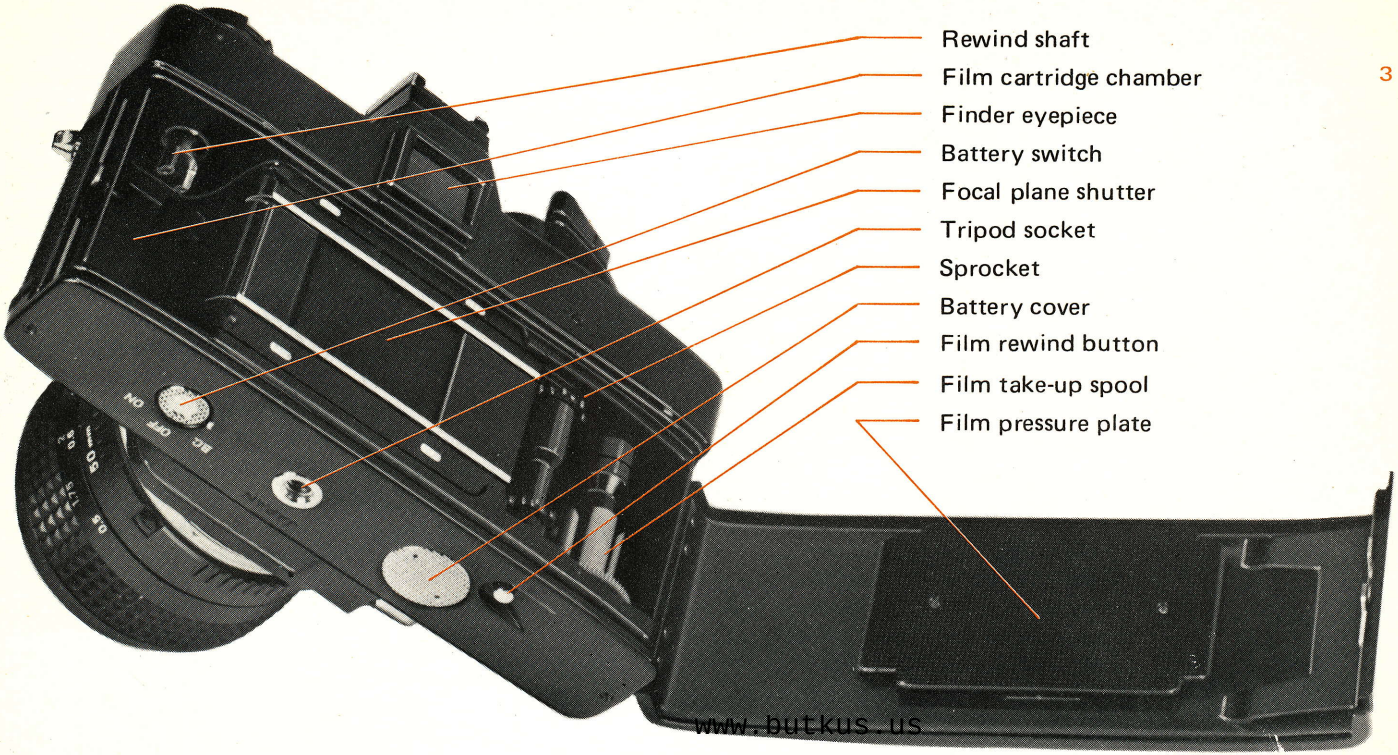
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Shutter and ASA speed dial
Film advance lever
Shutter release button
Frame counter
Lens release button
Meter coupler
Depth-of-field scale
Diaphragm ring
Distance scale
Focusing ring
Rokkor-X Lens
Diaphragm stop-down button
minolta
CLC
SR-T MC
3700103
MINOLTA
f=50mm
1:1.4
MC ROKKOR-X
LENS MADE IN JAPAN

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MAJOR FEATURES OF MINOLTA SR-T MC

1. Rapid-Reading Through-the-Lens Exposure System

a) Exposure readings are taken with lens at full aperture for rapid composing and focusing regardless of subject brightness.

b) "Follower-type" needles in viewfinder show correct exposure at a glance, with any combination of aperture and shutter speed.

c) Only the light that strikes the film is measured, thus eliminating the need to compensate for changes in lens focal length or compute exposure factors for filters, bellows or other lens attachments.

2. Combines the Advantages of "Spot" and "Averaging" Exposure Reading Systems

a) Exclusive "CLC" Metering System (Contrast Light Compensator) maintains extreme accuracy regardless of lighting situation, even with high-contrast subjects.

b) Automatically corrects for changes in light intensity from one section of the picture area to another, thus providing an optimum overall reading.

c) Oversize, instant return mirror prevents image cutoff and incorrect exposure reading no matter how long the focal length of lens.

d) Unique positioning of CdS cells prevents incorrect readings due to light entering viewfinder.

3. Direct-Contact "Hot Shoe"

This accepts either cordless units or conventional ones with cords.

4. World-Renowned Minolta Lenses

a) The wide range of Rokkor-X Lenses offer top quality with exclusive Achromatic coating.

b) Compact, newly computer-designed Celtic lenses are your thrifty choice.

These and other MC lenses permit full-aperture TTL operation, while any other interchangeable Minolta SLR lens ever made can be used with the stop-down method.

5. Complete System Accessories

A full line of quality Minolta accessories makes for maximum versatility with SR-T MC.

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SPECIFICATIONS OF THE MINOLTA SR-T MC

— 35mm single-lens-reflex camera with through-the-lens exposure metering —

Standard lens MC Rokkor-X 50mm F1.4 (or F2) equipped with meter coupler

Composition:	7 elements in 5 groups (6 elements in 5 groups)
Coating:	Achromatic coating
Angle of view:	47°
Diaphragm:	Fully automatic
Diaphragm scale:	1.4, 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16 with full and half click-stops
Filter/shade mount:	ϕ55mm screw-in
Lens mount:	Minolta bayonet mount

Shutter Focal plane type

Speeds:	B, 1, 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/15, 1/30, 1/60, 1/125, 1/250, 1/500 and 1/1000 sec.
Selector dial:	Single, non-spinning, equal-space, click stop dial
Sync. contact:	FP (all speeds) and X (up to 1/60 sec.)

Film advance Lever type, quick advance winding with shutter cocking and double exposure prevention

Winding method:	Single-or multiple-stroke, with 20° free clearance
Winding angle:	150°
Frame counter:	Automatic resetting counter showing number of exposed frames
Film rewinding:	Rapid rewinding with crank
Frame size:	36 x 24mm
Film:	Standard 35mm film, 12, 20, or 36 exposures

Viewfinder Real-image type through fixed, eye-level pentaprism; exposure control needles (follower system) and battery check mark, visible in finder

Focusing screen:	Central microprism with the fine ground glass collar and field lens

Exposure meter Through-the-lens metering system

Exposure meter:	Contrast light compensator (CLC) with CdS meter, two cells on the pentaprism
Measurement:	Measuring at full aperture coupled to shutter speed, aperture, and film speed setting
Control:	Follower-needle system viewed in the finder
Working range:	EV 3 to EV 17 at ASA 100 or EV 5 to EV 19 at ASA 25 with F1.4 lens
Diaphragm button:	Depth-of-field preview button for MC (Meter-Coupled) Lenses; measuring (stop-down) button for other than MC lenses
Film speed range:	ASA 6 to 6400, DIN 9 to 39
ASA setting:	On shutter speed dial, built-in ASA/DIN conversion scale on camera back
Battery:	1.35v mercury battery, Mallory PX-625 or equivalent
Switch:	ON, OFF, and battery check switch on base of camera

Focusing Bright-screen with microprism and fine ground glass

Focusing distance:	1.75 ft. (50cm) to infinity
Focusing method:	Direct helicoid focusing with infrared index

Mirror Oversize quick-return mirror

Others Built-in accessory hot shoe

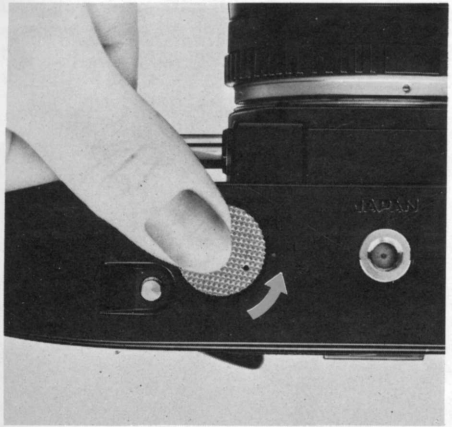
Size and weight Body only
Width 5-3/4 in.; Depth 1-7/8 in.; Height 3-3/4 in., 1 lb. 8-5/16 oz.

(All the illustrations in this manual are with the F1.4 standard lens. There is, however, no fundamental difference in use between this and the other interchangeable Rokkor-X, or Celtic Lenses.)

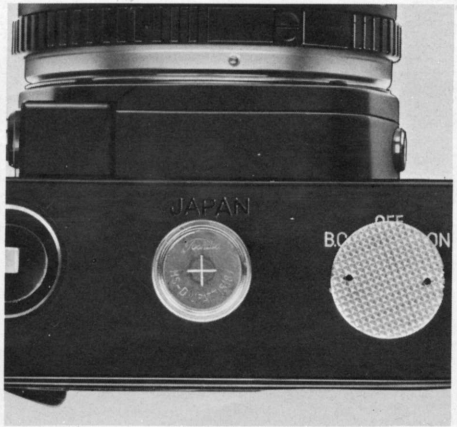
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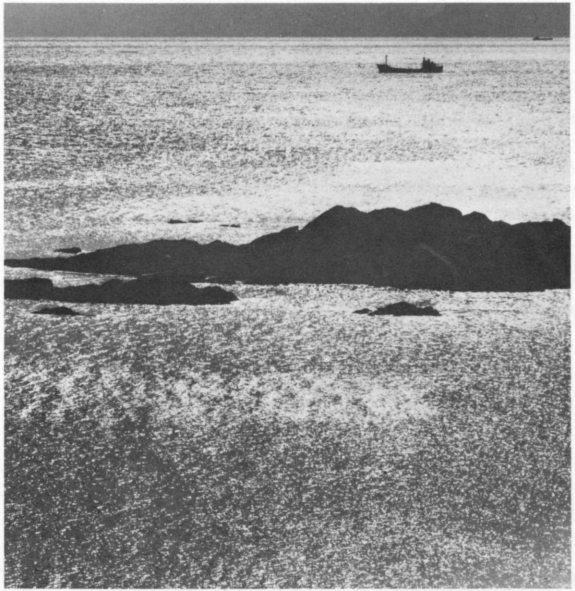
Inserting the mercury battery

1. The Minolta SR-T MC uses a 1.35v, button-shape mercury battery for photographic applications (Mallory PX-625, PX-13, Eveready EPX-13 or equivalent).



2. To install, remove the battery chamber cover with your thumb by turning it counterclockwise. Place the battery in the chamber with its plus side out and replace the cover.





CAUTION:

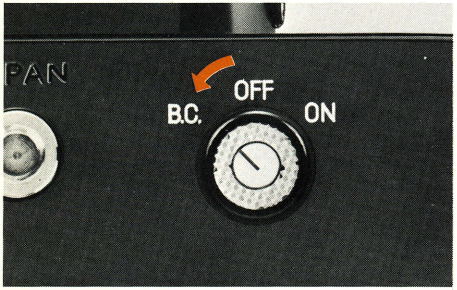
- Do not touch the battery terminals with moist or dirty hands, as this can cause them to deteriorate and make the battery inoperative.
- Do not discard a mercury battery in a fire or break it up.
- When the camera is not being used, it is advisable to turn the battery switch on the base of the camera to the "OFF" position.
- If the camera is not to be used for over a month, remove the battery and store it in a dry, cool place.
- Before putting the battery back in the camera, clean both sides of the battery and the contact lead of the battery chamber with dry cloth.

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Checking the battery power

The battery checker is designed to check the output of the mercury battery. By taking a few seconds to check battery output before starting each new roll of film, and particularly when using the camera after it has been stored for an extended period of time or a new battery has been inserted, you can avoid poor exposure due to insufficient electric power.

1. Turn the battery switch on the base of the camera to the "B.C." position.



2. If the indicator needle points to the battery check mark as shown in the picture, the battery can be regarded as functioning properly.

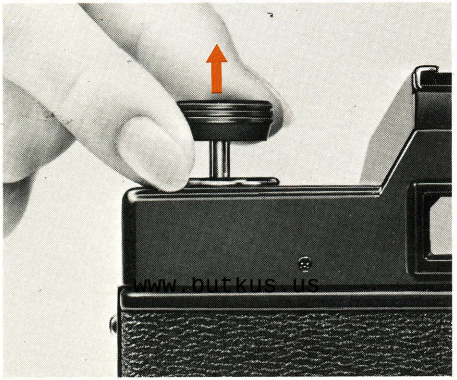
CAUTION:

- Do not leave switch setting at battery check position as the continuous high battery drain will cause the battery to go "dead" in a few hours.

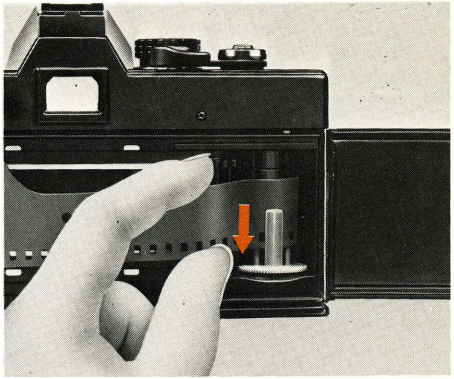


Loading film

1. Raise the back cover release knob (which also incorporates the film rewind knob) until some resistance is felt. With a slight additional pull, the back cover will automatically "pop" open.



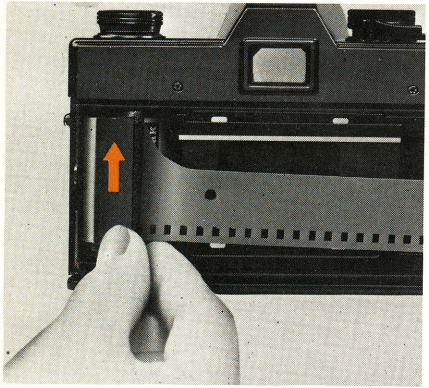
2. Insert the film leader into a slot in the film take-up spool as shown.



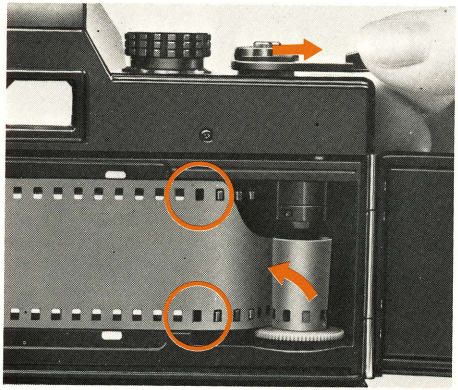
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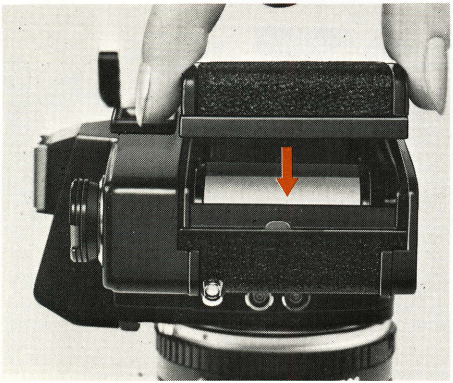
3. Place the film cartridge into the film cartridge chamber and push the back cover release knob all the way down. (When inserting the film cartridge, its projecting center drum must be placed in a downward position.)



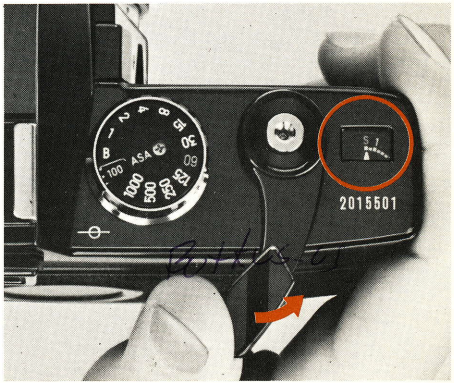
4. Operate the film advance lever in several short strokes until the film has begun to wind firmly around the take-up drum and both sides of the film perforations are securely engaged with the teeth of the sprocket gear. If the film advance lever locks during this procedure, press the shutter release button and then continue.



5. Close the camera back once you are certain that the film is winding securely on the take-up spool and engaged with on both sprockets. Rotate the film rewind crank gently in the direction of the arrow to make sure that the film is flat against the pressure plate.



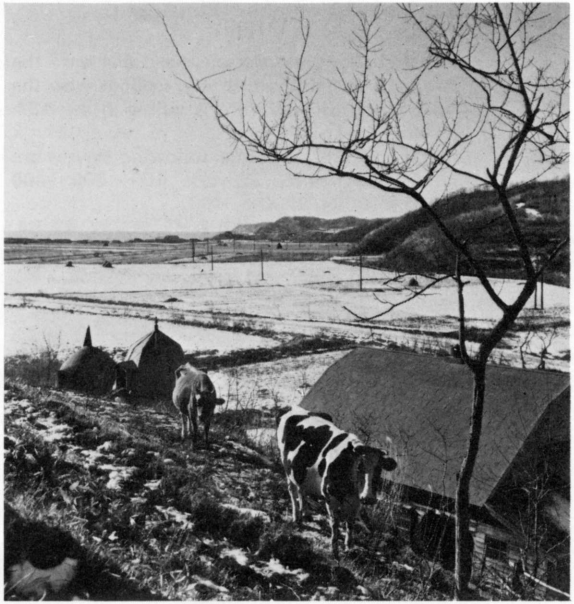
6. Advance the film and press the shutter release button. Repeat this action until the number "1" appears at the arrow mark in the frame counter window.



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NOTE:

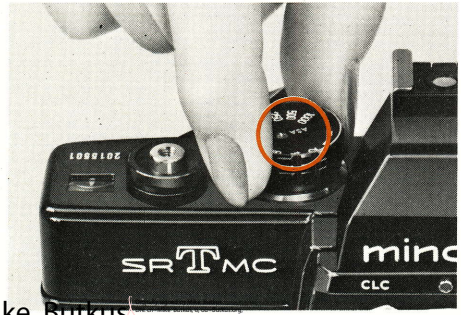
- The frame counter indicates the number of pictures taken from 1 to 36.
- The film advance lever has a total "throw" of 170°; of this distance, the first 20° have no effect on the film but are intended to provide a "free play" range through which the lever may be "offset" from the body for rapid shooting.
- When the camera back is opened, the counter automatically resets itself to the start (S) position.



Setting ASA number (film speed)

Lift and rotate the shutter speed dial until the figure (6 to 6400) which corresponds with the ASA rating of your film is visible in the ASA window.

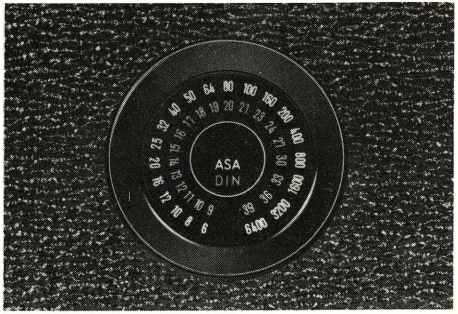
On the ASA dial the following figures are printed: 6 · 10 · 16 · 25 ·· 50 ·· 100 ·· 200 ·· 400 ·· 800 ·· 1600 ·· 3200 ·· 6400.
The dots (•) denote ASA 8, 12, 20, 32, 40, 64, 80, 125, 160, 250, 320, 500, 640, 1000, 1300, 2000, 2600, 4000, and 5200, respectively.



Mike Butkus
email=mike@butkus.org, c=US
Date: 2025.01.19 17:23:12 -05'00'

ASA/DIN Conversion scale

To convert a DIN film speed to the corresponding ASA value, use the conversion scale located on the back cover of the camera.
(The inner numbers are DIN.)



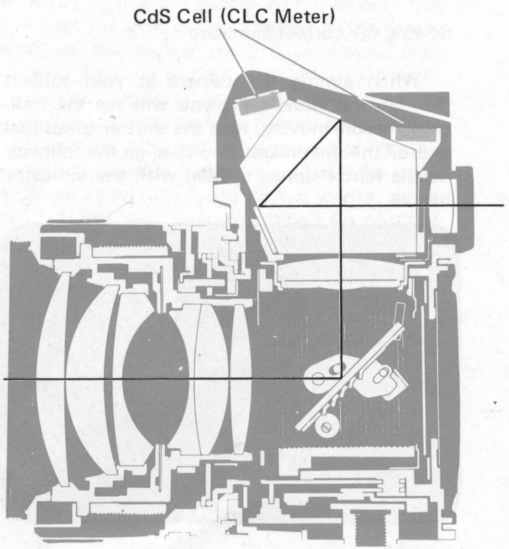
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TTL with CLC: An unique exposure measuring system

The Minolta SR-T MC camera has a through-the-lens measuring system with CLC meter.

Minolta's exclusive, revolutionary CLC (Contrast Light Compensator) promises better photographic results with multiple split exposure measuring system.

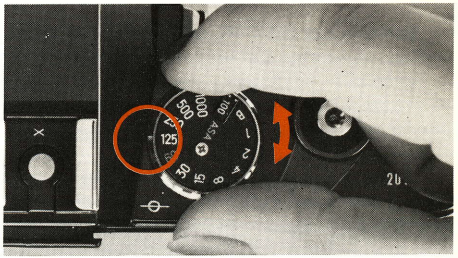
Under normal photo-taking conditions this new system gives excellent results; under other conditions, such as in high-contrast scenes, the CLC feature prevents possible photo failures.

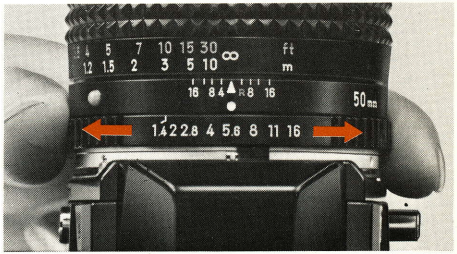


Setting the correct exposure

When aiming the camera at your subject through the viewfinder, you will see the indicator needle moving, turn the shutter speed dial and/or the diaphragm ring to align the follower needle (circle-tipped needle) with the indicator needle.


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When the proper combination of aperture and shutter speed setting is made for correct exposure, the follower needle (which is coupled to the aperture, shutter speed and ASA speed settings) will align with the indicator needle over a range of EV 5 through EV 19 at ASA 25. The EV range will vary with film speed.

It is a recommended procedure to set the shutter speed first (depending on the motion or lack of motion of your subject or the overall lighting) and to then adjust the aperture.

If the needle fails to move when the diaphragm ring is rotated, this signals a need to adjust your shutter speed setting.

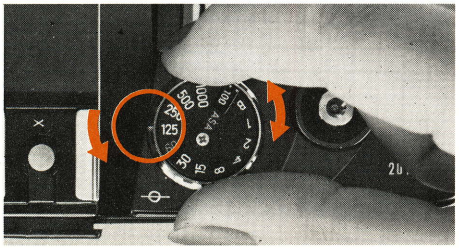
CAUTION:

- When setting the aperture first, be sure not to set the shutter speed between click stops.
- When the shutter speed is set slower than 1/30 sec., be extremely careful of camera motion while releasing the shutter. It is recommended that a tripod be used at speeds of 1/30 sec. or slower. For "Bulb" setting, a cable release should also be used.
- When using high-speed film, a shutter speed of 1/250 sec. is recommended for outdoor photography, and 1/30 sec. for indoor use.
- When photographing a group of people or a building requiring great depth of field, close down the diaphragm as much as possible. See the "depth of field" on page 25 for details.
- All metering should be done in horizontal position.

Shutter speed and aperture settings

The shutter speed (actually the period of time during which the shutter remains open) works in conjunction with the lens opening (aperture) to determine the amount of light striking the film. The higher the shutter speed, the more effectively it will momentarily "stop" the action of your subject.

To set shutter speed, simply rotate the shutter speed dial until the desired speed is aligned with the indicator on the camera body.



The figures of B and 1 through 1000 on the shutter speed dial indicate bulb action and shutter speeds from 1 to 1/1000 second. (At "B" the shutter will remain open indefinitely until pressure is removed from the release button.)

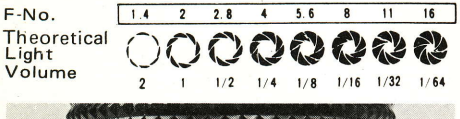
The aperture setting controls the light volume reaching the film in terms of area. In addition it determines the "depth of field."
(See page 25.)

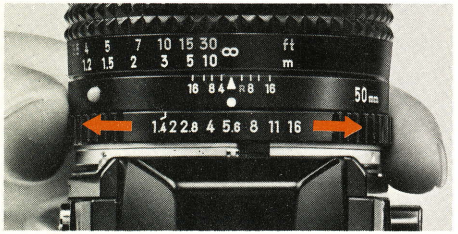


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The index for the aperture setting (● or ♦) is in front of the diaphragm ring. The ring is engraved with figures from 1.4 through 16.

When the shutter speed remains constant, the light passing through the lens decreases 50% for every increase in the aperture F-number. (Example: When the diaphragm ring is turned from 2.8 to 4 the light volume decreases 50%.)





As the aperture figure decreases, the light passing through the lens increases. The relation between aperture (F-number) and light volume is shown in the diagram.

NOTE:

- "Click" stops are provided for intermediate aperture settings between any two full F-stops. Intermediate shutter speeds cannot be set.
- The figure "B" on the shutter speed dial is used when an exposure duration of over 1 second is required. The shutter will remain open while the shutter release is depressed.
- The red figure of "60" on the shutter speed dial is to be used in conjunction with an electronic flash unit.
- Since light striking the film is affected by a combination of aperture and shutter speed, exposure can be adjusted by changing either or both of these settings.

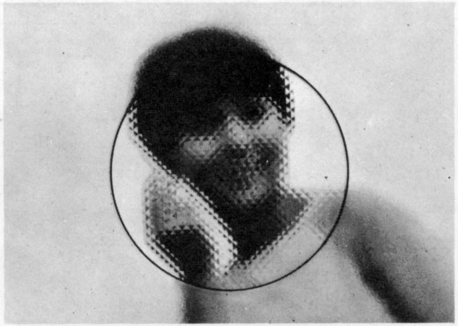
Focusing the camera

To focus, hold the camera to your eye and turn the lens-focusing ring clockwise or counterclockwise until a sharp image appears in the center spot of the viewfinder. This center spot, the microprism, consists of many diagonal lines which will aid in ultra-sharp and rapid focusing.

In focus



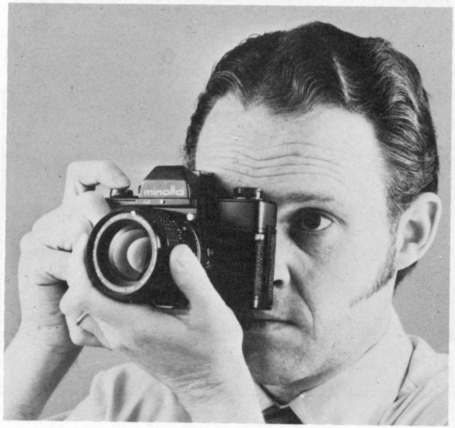
Out of focus



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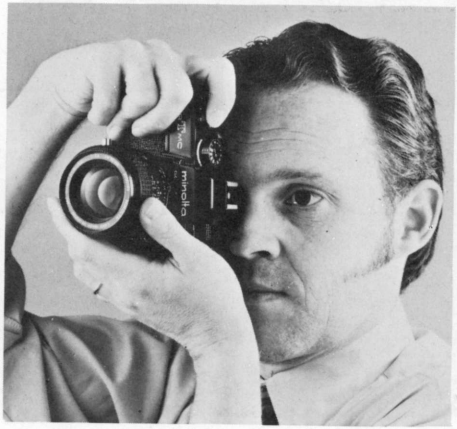
Holding the camera

The camera may be held horizontally or vertically. In either case, be sure to hold the camera in a comfortable position. This will help to prevent movement of the camera during exposure and avoid blurred pictures.



NOTE:

- Pressing the camera gently against your face or supporting the elbow of the hand holding the camera against your body, will aid in steady holding.
- The camera will tend to move more when used in the vertical position.



TAKING FLASH PICTURES

Flashbulb and electronic flash units are recommended for indoor and night photography and for shooting in shaded areas.

There are two sync. terminals on the Minolta SR-T MC: one is designated "FP", the other "X".

When using an electronic flash unit, set the shutter speed at 1/60 sec. (red figure on dial), and use the "X" terminal.

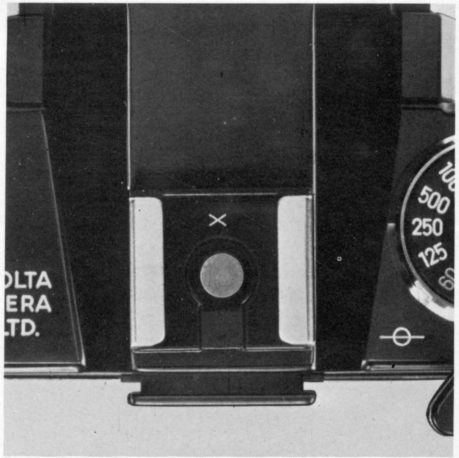
When using "FP" class bulbs, you can use any shutter speed from 1 to 1/1000 sec., as the flashbulbs synchronize with the release of the shutter. A shutter speed above 1/60 sec. should be used in photographing a moving subject with comparatively bright surrounding light.

Terminal \ Shutter Speed (Seconds)	Flashbulb	B	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60 (X)	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000
FP Terminal	FP Bulb	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
X Terminal	F Bulb	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
	M and MF Bulbs	■	■	■	■	■	■						
	Electronic Flash	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■				

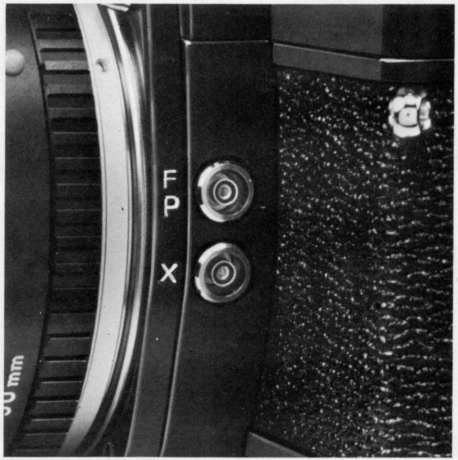
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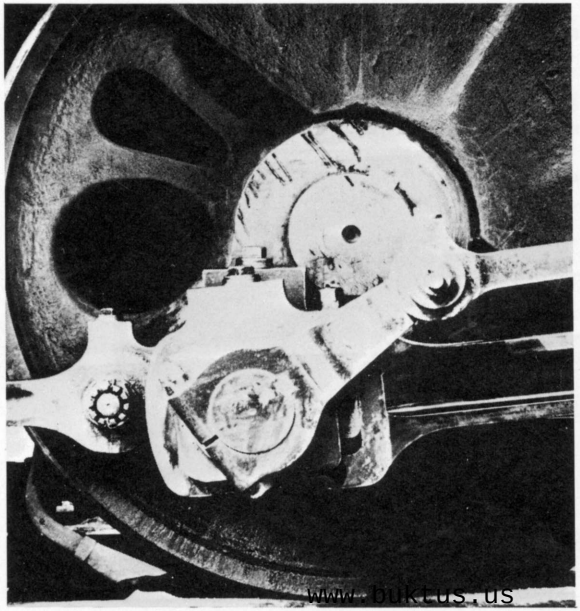
Attaching flash units

Cordless clip-on flash units are connected *for X sync. only* by simply sliding them into the direct-contact "hot shoe" located on top of the pentaprism housing.



Sync. cords of either clip-on or bracket-type conventional units that have them must be plugged into the appropriate camera sync. terminal for operation. FP sync. can be obtained only in this way.





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Setting correct exposure

To determine the correct aperture for flash photography, get the "guide number" of the flashbulb you are using. Then make this simple computation.

$$\frac{\text{Guide Number}}{\text{Distance to Subject}} = \text{Aperture Setting (F-stop)}$$

For example, when flashbulb guide number is 80 (in feet) and the distace to the subject is 10 feet (with ASA 100 film, using shutter speed or 1/60 sec.).

the F-stop is: $\frac{80}{10} = 8$

NOTE:

- When using M-class flashbulbs, a shutter speed of 1/15 sec. or slower is recommended.
- Use "blue" flashbulbs for daylight-type color film.

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Depth of field

Lens aperture controls depth of field

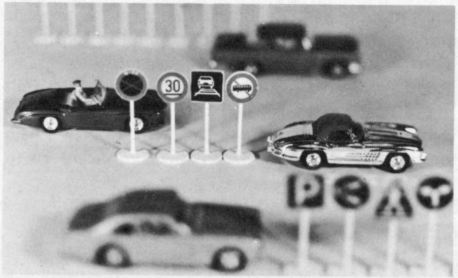
When the lens is accurately focused on a subject, there is a certain depth both in the foreground and the background, which is also considered to be in focus. This area is known as the "depth of field."

The sharp focus area in the foreground is usually shallower than the sharp focus area in the background.

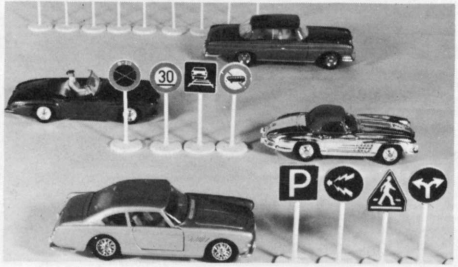
Depth of field has the following characteristics which should be considered when pictures are composed:

1. As the lens aperture decreases, the area of sharp focus increases. As lens aperture increases, the area of sharp focus decreases.
2. As the distance from camera to subject is increased, so is the area of sharp focus.
3. A telephoto lens has a shallower depth of field than a wideangle lens.

Full aperture opening

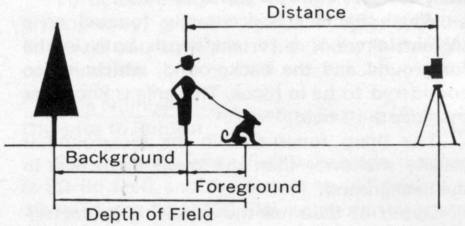


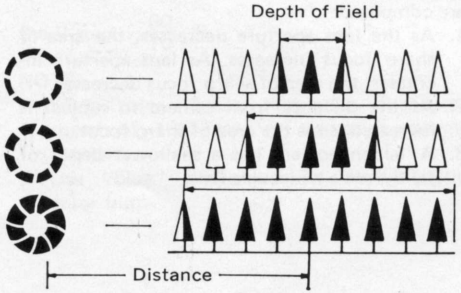
Small aperture opening



The depth-of-field scale engraved on lens barrel enables you to determine the depth of field in which focus will be acceptably sharp. For example if you focus on a subject 15 feet away and use an F8 aperture, read the distance opposite the two figures 8. In this case the picture will be sharp from approximately 10 to 27 feet. (See next page.)







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Depth-of-field table of MC Rokkor 50mm F1.4 Lens (in feet)

F No. / Dist.(ft.)	1.4	1.7	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
∞	∞ 189′10″	∞ 155′ 3″	∞ 95′	∞ 66′ 6″	∞ 47′ 7″	∞ 33′ 4″	∞ 24′ 3″	∞ 16′ 9″
30	35′ 7″ 25′11″	37′ 1″ 25′ 2″	43 ′7″ 22′10″	54′ 2″ 20′ 9″	80′ 1″ 18′ 6″	83′11″ 15′11″	∞ 13′ 6″	∞ 10′10″
15	16′ 3″ 13′11″	16′ 7″ 13′ 9″	17′ 9″ 13′	19′ 3″ 12′ 4″	21′ 8″ 11′ 6″	26′10″ 10′ 5″	38′ 2″ 9′ 4″	130′ 6″ 8′
10	10′ 6 3/8″ 9′ 6 3/16″	10′ 7 13/16″ 9′ 5″	11′ 1 1/2″ 9′ 15/16″	11′ 8 1/4″ 8′ 8 7/8″	12′ 6 7/16″ 8′ 3 13/16″	14′ 15/16″ 7′ 9 3/16″	16′ 7 5/8″ 7′ 2″	23′10 13/16″ 6′ 4 1/4″
7	7′ 3″ 6′ 9 1/8″	7′ 3 11/16″ 6′ 8 9/16″	7′ 6 1/4″ 6′ 6 1/2″	7′ 9 1/4″ 6′ 4 3/8″	8′ 1 9/16″ 6′ 1 3/4″	8′ 8 13/16″ 5′10 1/8″	9′ 7 11/16″ 5′ 6 1/16″	11′ 7 7/8″ 5′ 1/4″
5	5′ 1 7/16″ 4′10 9/16″	5′ 1 3/4″ 4′10 1/4″	5′ 3″ 4′ 9 13/16″	5′ 4 7/16″ 4′ 8 1/8″	5′ 6 3/8″ 4′ 6 11/16″	5′ 9 5/8″ 4′ 4 11/16″	6′ 2 1/8″ 4′ 2 7/16″	6′11 1/16″ 3′11 1/16″
4	4′ 7/8″ 3′11 1/16″	4′ 1 1/16″ 3′10 7/8″	4′ 1 7/8″ 3′10 1/4″	4′ 2 11/16″ 3′ 9 1/2″	4′ 3 7/8″ 3′ 8 5/8″	4′ 5 13/16″ 3′ 7 7/16″	4′ 8 3/8″ 3′ 5 13/16″	5′11 5/16″ 3′ 3 1/2″
3.5	3′ 6 11/16″ 3′ 5 5/16″	3′ 6 13/16″ 3′ 5 3/16″	3′ 7 3/8″ 3′ 4 5/8″	3′ 8″ 3′ 4 1/8″	3′ 8 7/8″ 3′ 3 7/16″	3′10 5/16″ 3′ 2 7/16″	4′ 1/8″ 3′ 1 1/4″	4′ 3 5/8″ 2′11 7/16″
3	3′ 7/16″ 2′11 1/2″	3′ 9/16″ 2′11 3/8″	3′ 1″ 2′11″	3′ 1 7/16″ 2′10 5/8″	3′ 2 1/16″ 2′10 1/8″	3′ 3″ 2′ 9 3/8″	3′ 4 5/16″ 2′ 8 1/2″	3′ 6 5/8″ 2′ 7 1/8″
2.5	2′ 6 5/16″ 2′ 5 5/8″	2′ 6 3/8″ 2′ 5 9/16″	2′ 6 5/8″ 2′ 5 5/16″	2′ 6 15/16″ 2′ 5 1/16″	2′ 7 3/8″ 2′ 4 11/16″	2′ 8″ 2′ 4 3/16″	2′ 8 13/16″ 2′ 3 5/8″	2′10 5/16″ 2′ 2 5/8″
2	2′ 3/16″ 1′11 3/4″	2′ 3/16″ 1′11 3/4″	2′ 3 3/8″ 1′11 9/16″	2′ 9/16″ 1′11 7/16″	2′ 13/16″ 1′11 3/16″	2′ 1 3/16″ 1′10 7/8″	2′ 1 5/8″ 1′10 1/2″	2′ 2 1/2″ 1′ 9 7/8″
1.75	1′ 9 1/8″ 1′ 8 13/16″	1′ 9 1/8″ 1′ 8 13/16″	1′ 9 1/4″ 1′ 8 11/16″	1′ 9 3/8″ 1′ 8 9/16″	1′ 9 9/16″ 1′ 8 3/8″	1′ 9 13/16″ 1′ 8 1/8″	1′10 3/16″ 1′ 7 7/8″	1′10 15/16″ 1′ 7 7/16″

Depth-of-field table of MC Rokkor-X 50mm F2 Lens (in feet)

F No. / Dist.(ft.)	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
∞	∞ 129′	∞ 93′	∞ 66′	∞ 47′	∞ 33′	∞ 23′	∞ 17′
30	39′ 24′ 5″	44′ 22′ 9″	54′ 20′ 9″	82′ 18′ 5″	301′ 15′10″	∞ 13′ 3″	∞ 10′10″
15	16′11″ 13′ 6″	17′ 9″ 13′	19′ 3″ 12′ 4″	21′10″ 11′ 5″	26′11″ 10′ 5″	40′ 4″ 9′ 3″	136′ 9″ 8′
10	10′10″ 9′ 3 11/16″	11′ 2″ 9′ 13/16″	11′ 8″ 8′ 8 13/16″	12′ 7″ 8′ 3 5/8″	14′ 1″ 7′ 9 1/8″	17′ 7′ 1 1/4″	24′ 6′ 4 3/16″
7	7′ 4 1/2″ 6′ 7 7/8″	7′ 6 5/16″ 6′ 6 7/16″	7′ 9 1/4″ 6′ 4 3/8″	8′ 1 3/4″ 6′ 1 5/8″	8′ 8 7/8″ 5′10 1/8″	9′ 9 1/16″ 5′ 5 5/8″	11′ 8 1/8″ 5′ 1/4″
5	5′ 2 3/16″ 4′ 9 15/16″	5′ 3 1/16″ 4′ 9 3/16″	5′ 4 7/16″ 4′ 8 1/8″	5′ 6 1/2″ 4′ 6 5/8″	5′ 9 5/8″ 4′ 4 3/4″	6′ 2 5/8″ 4′ 2 1/4″	6′11 1/16″ 3′11 1/16″
4	4′ 1 5/16″ 3′10 11/16″	4′ 1 7/8″ 3′10 3/16″	4′ 2 11/16″ 3′ 9 1/2″	4′ 3 15/16″ 3′ 8 9/16″	4′ 5 3/4″ 3′ 7 5/16″	4′ 8 5/8″ 3′ 5 11/16″	5′ 1 1/4″ 3′ 3 1/2″
3.5	3′ 7″ 3′ 5″	3′ 7 3/8″ 3′ 4 5/8″	3′ 8″ 3′ 4 1/8″	3′ 8 15/16″ 3′ 3 3/8″	3′10 1/4″ 3′ 2 7/16″	4′ 5/16″ 3′ 1 1/8″	4′ 3 9/16″ 2′11 7/16″
3	3′ 11/16″ 2′11 1/4″	3′ 1″ 2′11″	3′ 1 7/16″ 2′10 5/8″	3′ 2 1/16″ 2′10 1/8″	3′ 3″ 2′ 9 3/8″	3′ 4 7/16″ 2′ 8 7/16″	3′ 6 5/8″ 2′ 7 3/16″
2.5	2′ 6 7/16″ 2′ 5 1/2″	2′ 6 5/8″ 2′ 5 15/16″	2′ 6 15/16″ 2′ 5 1/16″	2′ 7 3/8″ 2′ 4 11/16″	2′ 7 15/16″ 2′ 4 1/4″	2′ 8 7/8″ 2′ 3 9/16″	2′10 1/4″ 2′ 2 11/16″
2.25	2′ 3 3/8″ 3′ 2 5/8″	2′ 3 1/2″ 2′ 2 7/16″	2′ 3 3/4″ 2′ 2 1/4″	2′ 4 1/16″ 2′ 2″	2′ 4 1/2″ 2′ 1 9/16″	2′ 5 1/4″ 2′ 1 1/16″	2′ 6 5/16″ 2′ 5/16″
2	2′ 1/4″ 1′11 1/16″	2′ 3/8″ 1′11 9/16″	2′ 9/16″ 1′11 7/16″	2′ 3/16″ 1′11 3/16″	2′ 1 1/8″ 1′10 7/8″	2′ 1 11/16″ 1′10 1/2″	2′ 2 7/16″ 1′ 9 15/16″
1.75	1′ 9 3/16″ 1′ 8 3/4″	1′ 9 1/4″ 1′ 8 11/16″	1′ 9 3/8″ 1′ 8 9/16″	1′ 9 9/16″ 1′ 8 3/8″	1′ 9 13/16″ 1′ 8 3/16″	1′10 3/16″ 1′ 7 7/8″	1′10 3/4″ 1′ 7 7/16″

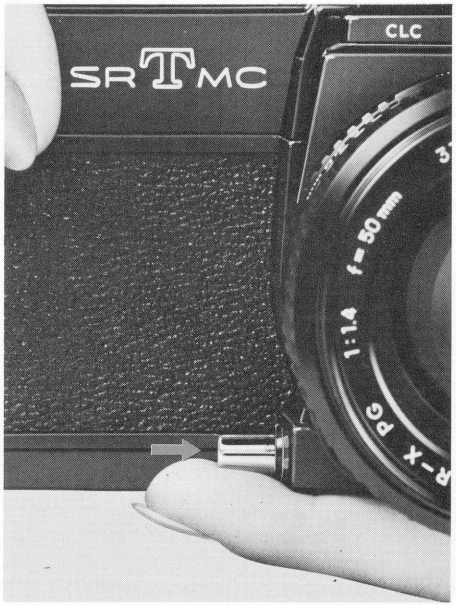
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Checking the effects of depth of field

MC Lenses are designed with a meter coupler which permits them to remain wide open during viewing, focusing, and exposure setting. In order to check your depth of field visually when using these lenses push the diaphragm stop-down button on the camera body after the aperture has been set.

When using other Lenses designed for the Minolta SR-1, SR-3 or SR-7, use the preview button on the lens barrel or the camera's diaphragm button.

- When the diaphragm stop-down button is pushed, after you advance the film, the diaphragm closes down to the preset aperture and locks. When the button is pressed again, the diaphragm reopens fully.



Infrared index

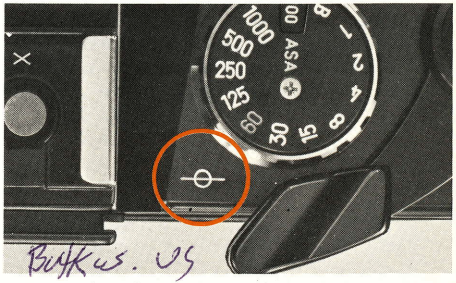
When using infrared film it is necessary to make an "infrared focus adjustment." After you have made your normal focusing adjustment, turn the focusing ring to the right to align the distance on the focusing scale with the red "R" mark on the depth-of-field scale. After this adjustment has been made you are ready to shoot.

- To determine correct exposure for infrared photography, consult the instruction which are enclosed in the film package.



Film plane index

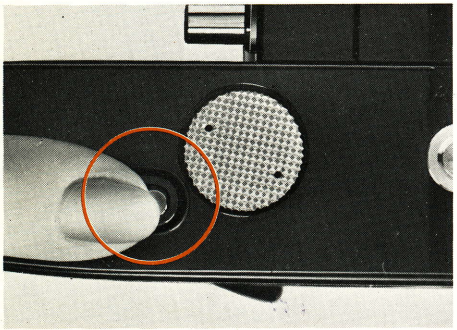
The ⊖ symbol engraved to the left of the film advance lever shows the exact position of the film in the camera. It is used to precisely measure the distance from subject to film for close-up photography and photomacrography.



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UNLOADING EXPOSED FILM

1. To rewind the film, depress the rewind button on the base of the camera. The button should remain depressed when you remove your finger. (If, however, it returns to its locked position, rewind the film for approximately 2 revolutions while depressing the button. Then actuate the film advance lever one full stroke without depressing the button and depress it again. This should lock button in the depressed position.)



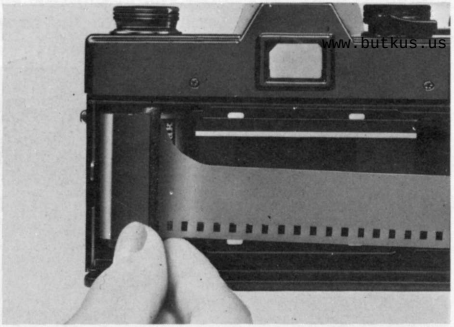
2. Lift the rewind crank and turn it clockwise. This will rewind the film into the cartridge. When you feel a slight resistance, you have rewound nearly all the film and it has disengaged from the take-up spool. After one or two more turns you can assume all the film has been rewound into the cartridge.



3. Now, pull the back cover release knob out to open the camera back and remove the film cartridge.

NOTE:

- The film rewind release button will automatically return to its original position as the film advance lever is activated.



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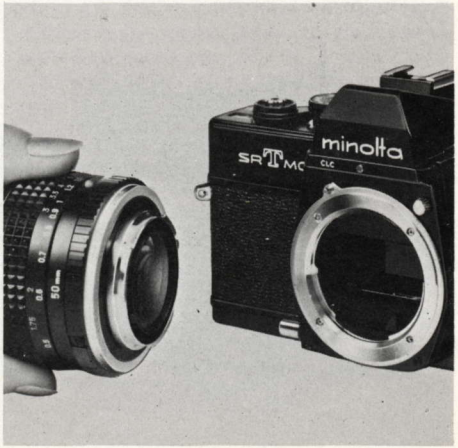
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CHANGING LENSES

Lenses can be changed even when the film has been advanced and the shutter cocked. To remove the mounted lens, push the lens release button down and rotate the lens counterclockwise until it stops. It can now be lifted out.

To mount a lens, insert it into the bayonet socket by lining up the red dot on the lens barrel with the red dot on the camera body. Now, turn the lens clockwise until it stops with a "click."





CAUTION:

- Touch nothing inside the bayonet mount while lens is removed.
- If the lens is left removed, replace it with a body cap to prevent dust from collecting on the mirror and shutter mechanisms.





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USING INTERCHANGEABLE ROKKOR LENSES OTHER THAN MC LENSES

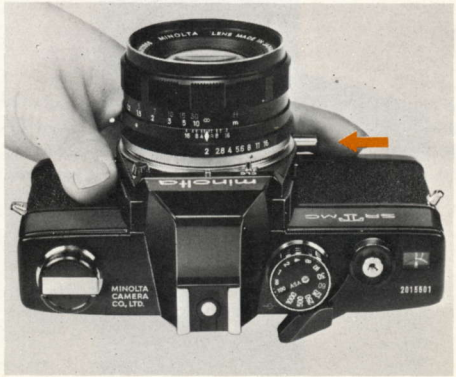
When using Rokkor Lenses designed for the Minolta SR-1, SR-3 or SR-7, which do not have a meter coupling pin, you must use the "stop-down measurement system" to set exposure.

With this system the indicator needle moves when the lens diaphragm is opened or closed and the follower (circle-tipped) needle is activated by the shutter-speed dial.

Auto Rokkor Lenses

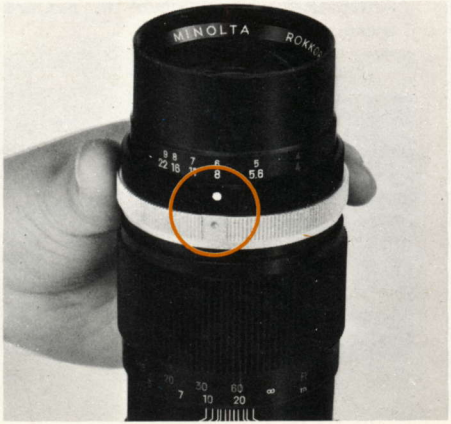
1) Advance the film.
2) Press the diaphragm stop-down button (it will remain depressed).
3) Set the shutter speed.
4) Turn the diaphragm ring until the two needles are aligned. (The diaphragm can be set first.)
5) Press the diaphragm stop-down button again.
6) Focus and shoot.

- The diaphragm stop-down button will not operate if the film advance lever has not been advanced completely.
- When the diaphragm stop-down button is pressed the second time, the diaphragm reopens to maximum aperture.
- When the shutter is released, the diaphragm automatically closes down to the preset aperture and reopens.



Manual preset Rokkor Lenses

1) Set the shutter speed.
2) Set the maximum aperture of the lens, then close down until the two needles are aligned.
3) Release the shutter.



- It is not necessary to use the diaphragm stop-down button, with manual preset lenses.
- Compose and focus your picture before making your exposure setting.
- If you focus or compose your picture after making your exposure setting, and you do this by opening the lens to maximum aperture, be sure to close it down again to the proper point before you shoot.

NOTE:

- The indicator needle moves when the aperture is adjusted.
- The follower needle moves when the shutter speed is adjusted.

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CARE AND STORAGE OF YOUR MINOLTA SR-T MC

Do not touch the lens surface. If it becomes dirty, use a rubber ball blower to bolw dust off its surface, then gently wipe its surface from the center outward with a lens cleaning cloth or tissue.

- Try to keep the lens clean. Brush it with a soft brush from time to time.
- Do not touch the mirror, but dust it with a soft brush.
- External camera surfaces may be cleaned with a silicon cloth.
- When storing the camera, set the distance scale to ∞, release the shutter, and put the camera in its leather case.
- Do not drop or jar the camera.
- Camera should never be placed or left in glove compartment or other place in motor vehicles or elsewhere in which it may be subject to relatively high temperatures.
- When leaving the camera unused for a long time, remove the mercury battery from it.
- When storing the camera for a long period of time, put in original packaging with a small bag of drying agent, such as silica gel.

CAUTION:

- *Lens cleaning fluid should be used only when fingerprints or scum formation cannot be removed with lens tissue.*
  In this case, use one drop only of lens cleaner on lens cleaning paper or a soft cloth and wipe the lens gently from its center toward the edge. Be sure not to drop the fluid directly on the lens.

We hope that you'll enjoy your Minolta camera. If you have any questions, ask your Minolta dealer. He is knowledgeable in all aspects of photography, and he can help you with all of your photographic needs.

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