Minolta SR T 101

OWNER'S MANUAL

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 percent of the total area. Other systems provide an "average" reading comprised of independent measurements taken by two cells which are not accurate in high-contrast situations.

Only the Minolta SR-T 101 has an exclusive new type of circuit (CLC) to provide an optimum reading of the entire picture area regardless of degree of contrast.

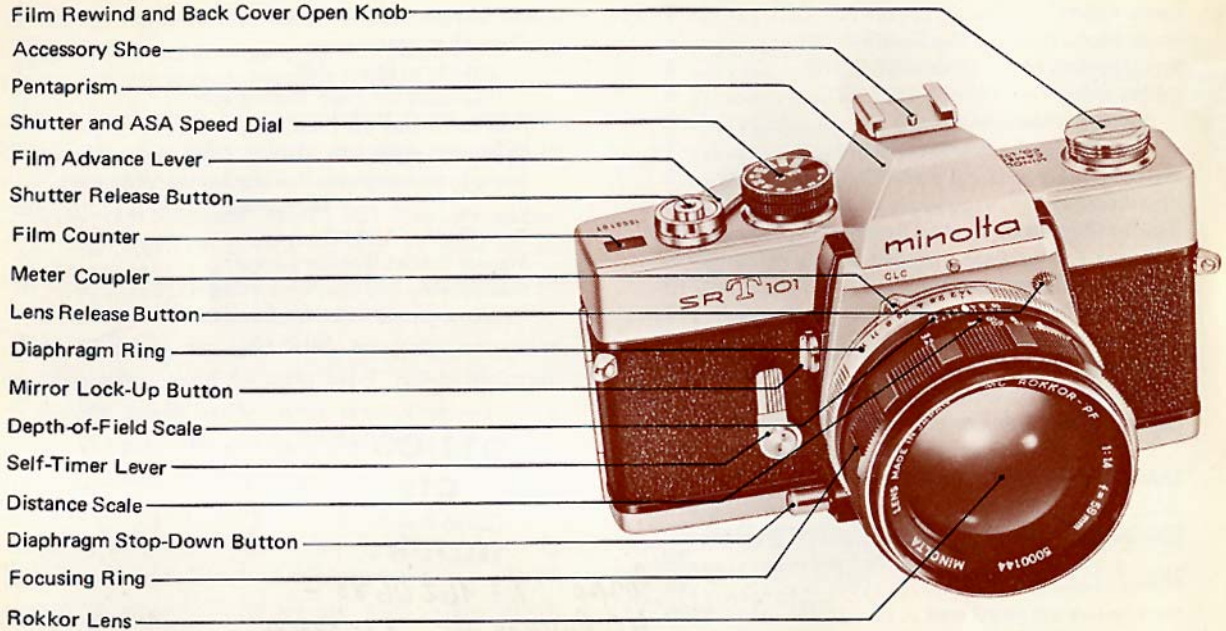
In addition to its more accurate exposure meter system, your Minolta SR-T 101 is designed to handle more easily, with greater speed, than other "through-the-lens metering" cameras.

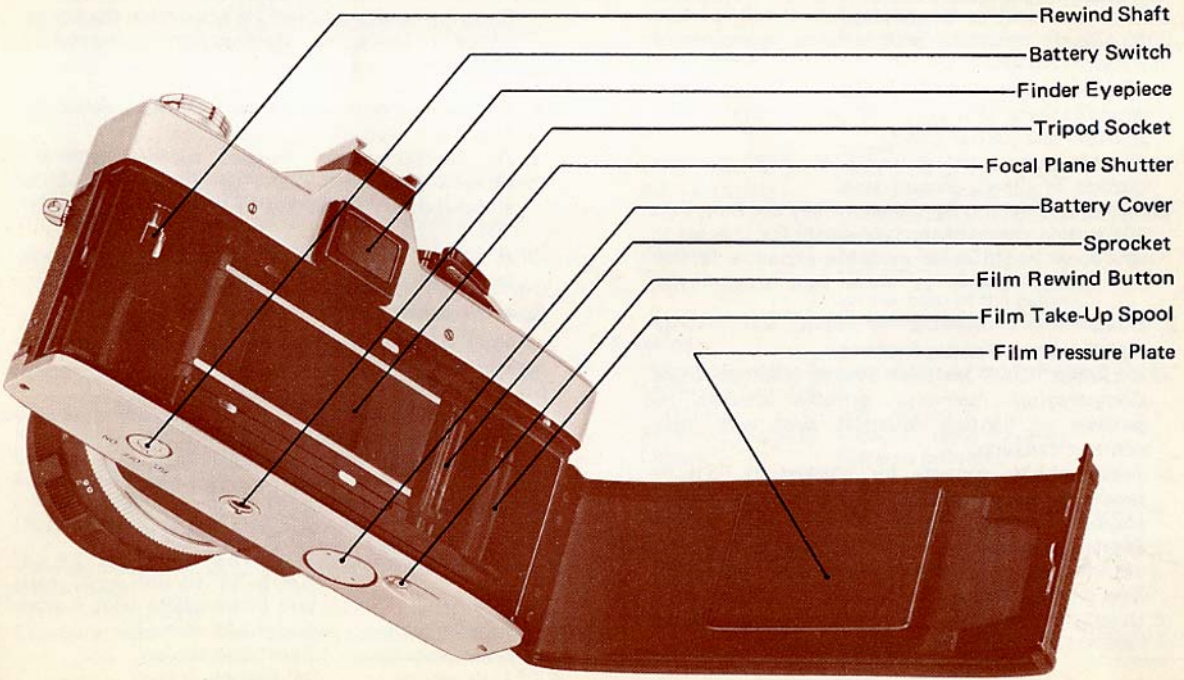
The ability to compose, focus, set exposure and shutter speed without looking away from the finder makes the Minolta SR-T 101 particularly suitable for professional photography . . . when operating speed is often of vital importance.

(All illustration used in this booklet are with the F/1.4 lens. There is, however, no fundamental difference in usage between the F/1.4 and F/1.2 or F/1.7 lens.)

Contents

Camera Parts




Rewind Shaft
Battery Switch
Finder Eyepiece
Tripod Socket
Focal Plane Shutter
Battery Cover
Sprocket
Film Rewind Button
Film Take-Up Spool
Film Pressure Plate

Major Features of the Minolta SR-T 101

1. Rapid-Reading Through-the-Lens Exposure System
a) Exposure readings 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 . . . at any combination of aperture and shutter speed.
c) Shutter speed scale is visible in viewfinder but outside of "live" picture area.
d) Measures only the light that strikes the film, thus eliminating the need to compensate for changes in lens focal length or to 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) Oversized, instant return mirror prevents image cut-off and incorrect exposure readings no matter how long the focal length of lens.
d) Unique positioning of CdS cells prevents incorrect readings due to light entering viewfinder.

3. World Renowned Rokkor Lenses
Superior resolving power resulting from the combination of rare earths, patented Achromatic coating and computer design.

4. Complete System of Lenses and Accessories for Maximum Versatility.
a) All Rokkor lenses designed for use with the Minolta SR-1, SR-3 and SR-7 can be used as stopped-down measuring with the Minolta SR-T 101
b) A variety of accessories are available to handle nearly any photographic situation.

Specifications of the Minolta SR-T 101

—35mm single lens reflex camera with thru-the-lens exposure meter—

Standard lens

MC Rokkor 58mm F/1.4 (F1.2 or 55mm F/1.7) equipped with meter coupler.

Composition:	6 elements in 5 groups
Coating:	Achromatic coating
Angle of view:	41° (43°)
Diaphragm:	Fully automatic
Diaphragm scale:	(1.2), 1.4, (1.7), 2, 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16 with equal space and intermediate click F-stop.
Filter mount:	55φ(52φ), screw-in.
Shade mount:	57φ(54φ), slip-on.
Lens mount:	SR bayonet mount

Shutter

Focal plane shutter

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.
Dial:	Single, non-spinning, equal space, click stop dial.
Synchro contact:	FP (all speeds) and X (up to 1/60 sec.)
Self-timer:	Time adjustable, 10 sec. maximum delay.

Film advance

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

Winding method:	Single or several strokes with clearance to wind (20°).
Winding angle:	150°
Film counter:	Automatic resetting counter showing exposed frame number.
Film rewinding:	Rapid rewinding with crank.
Frame size:	36 x 24mm
Film:	Standard 35mm film, 20 or 36 exposures.

Viewfinder

Real image finder through the fixed, eye-level pentaprism. Exposure control needles (follower type) and shutter speed scale are visible in finder.

Focusing glass:	Fine microprism and Fresnel lens
Image magnification:	Life size image viewing with 58mm lens on infinity.
Viewing area:	33.7 x 22.4mm

Exposure meter

Thru-the-lens meter

Exposure meter:	Contrast light compensator(C.L.C.) CdS meter, two cells on the pentaprism.
Measurement:	Measuring at full-aperture opening coupled to shutter speed, aperture and film speed setting.
Controlling:	Follower needle system viewing in the finder.
Working range:	EV 3 to EV 17 on 100 ASA film.
Diaphragm button:	Depth-of-field preview button for MC (meter coupling) Rokkor lenses. Measuring (stopped-down) button for other automatic Rokkor lenses.
Film speed range:	ASA 6-6400, DIN 9-39.
ASA setting:	On shutter speed dial. Built in ASA-DIN converting scale on the camera back.
Battery:	Mallory RM-625R or its equivalent
Switch:	ON, OFF and battery check switch on the base of the camera. Battery check mark in the finder.

Focusing

Focusing with fine microprism and Fresnel lens.

Minimum focusing Distance:	2 ft. (60cm)
Focusing method:	Direct helicoid focusing
Others:	Infrared pointer

Mirror

Over-sized quick return mirror with lock-up device

Others

Built in accessory shoe.

Size and weight

(with F/1.4 lens)
(W)5-3/4" x (D)3-1/2" x (H)3-3/4"
145mm x 89mm x 94.5mm
35 oz. (990g)

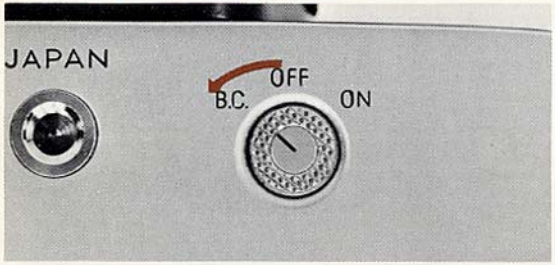
● Insert the Mercury Battery

1 Remove the battery chamber cover with your thumb by turning it counter-clockwise. When the cover is removed, place the battery in the chamber with its plus ⊕ side up.

2 The Minolta SR-T 101 uses a 1.35V, button-shape mercury battery for photographic applications (Mallory PX-13, PX-625, RM-625R or equivalent)

- Be sure not to touch the battery terminals with moist or unclean hands. If stained, the battery contacts can deteriorate, making 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 half a month, remove the battery and store it in a dry 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.

How to Use the Battery Checker

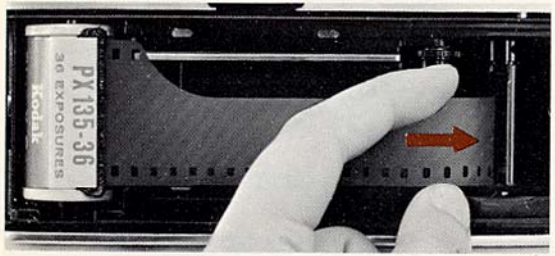


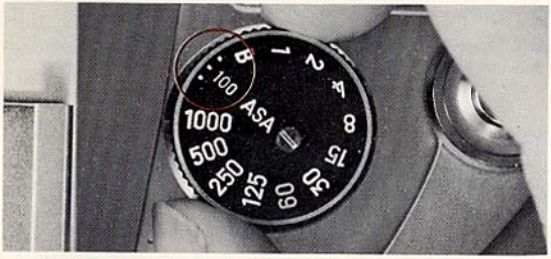
1 Turn the battery switch on the base of the camera to the "B.C." position.

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

A Quick Guide to Using Your Minolta SR-T 101

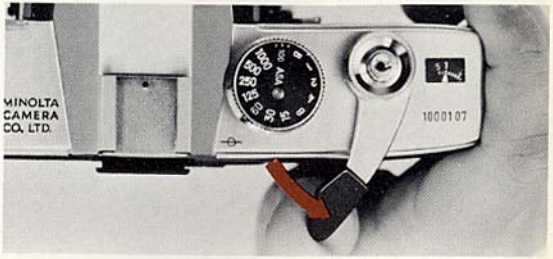
1. Open the camera back and insert standard 20 or 36 exposures 35mm film magazine into the film chamber.





2. Set the film speed on the ASA dial.

3. Advance the film advance lever.

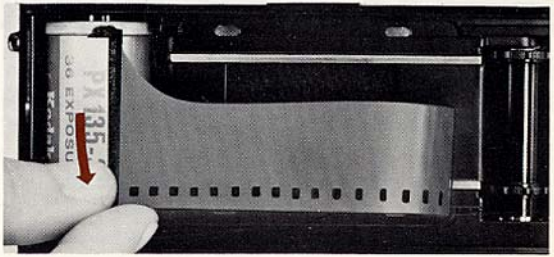


4. Set the proper exposure by turning either the diaphragm or shutter speed ring.

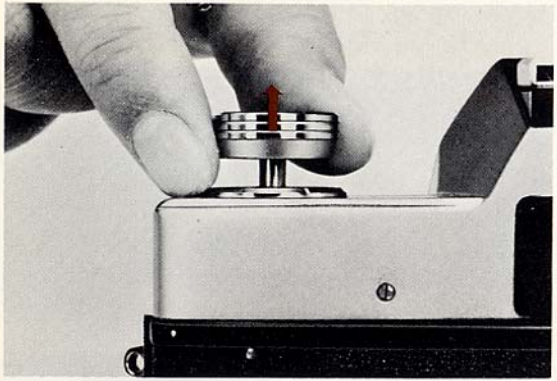
5. Compose your picture and focus.

6. Press the shutter release button.

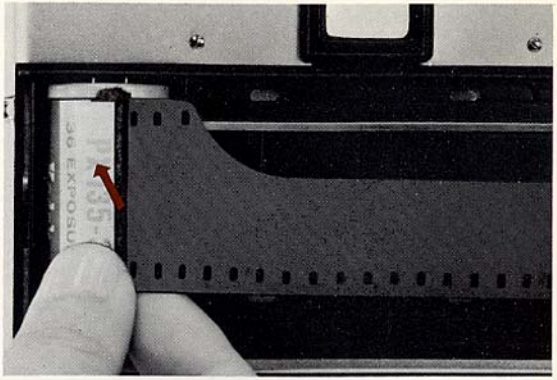
7. After the film is completely exposed, rewind the film into the magazine.



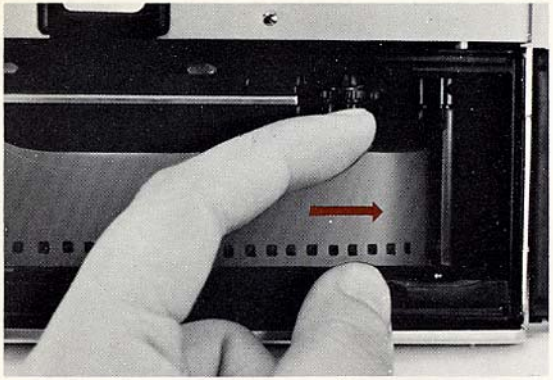
8. Open the camera back and remove the magazine.



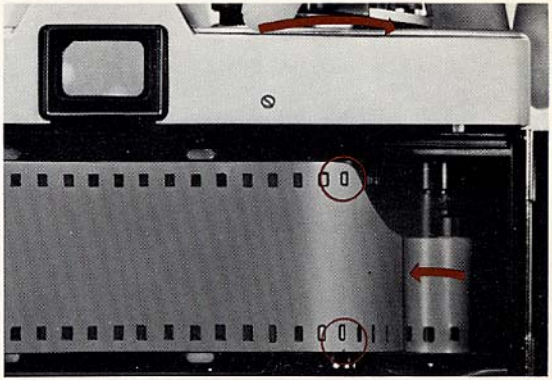
1 Raise the back cover open knob (which also incorporates the film rewind knob) until it stops. Then with a slight additional pull, the back cover will automatically "pop" open.



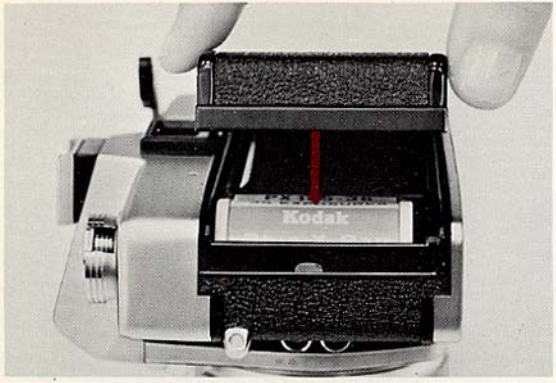
2 Place the film magazine into the film chamber and push the back cover open knob all the way down. (When inserting the film magazine, its projecting axis must be placed in a downward position.)



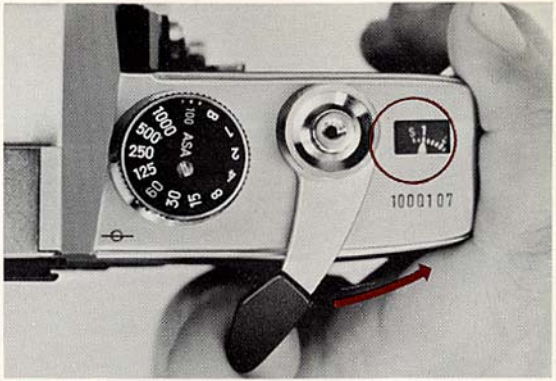
3 Insert the film leader into the slot in the film take-up spool, making sure a film perforation is engaged with the tooth in the slot.



4 Advance the film advance lever until the film slot in the take-up spool faces upward.
Advance the film advance lever in several "short" strokes until 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.



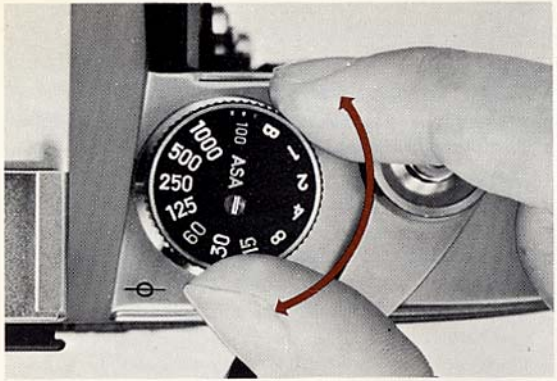
5 Close the camera back once you are certain that the film is securely engaged in the take-up spool and on both sides of the sprocket gear.
Rotate the film rewind crank gently in the direction of the arrow mark to make sure that the film is flat against the pressure plate.



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

- The film 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.

Shutter Speed and Aperture Settings

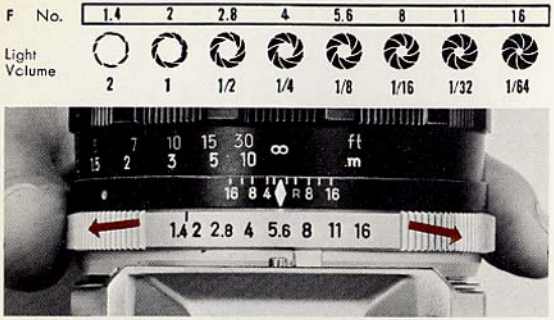


The shutter speed (actually the period of time during which the shutter remains open) works in conjunction with the lens opening (aperture) to determine the amount of light striking the film. The higher the shutter speed, the more effectively it will momentarily "stop" the action of your subject.

To set shutter speed, simply rotate the shutter speed dial until the desired speed is aligned with the red indicator on the camera body, or until it is centered between indicators on the shutter speed scale in the viewfinder.

The figures of B and 1 through 1000 on the shutter speed dial indicate bulb action and shutter speeds from 1 to 1/1000th 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 22)



The index for the aperture setting is the diamond (◇) symbol in front of the diaphragm ring. The ring is engraved with figures from 1.4 through 16 for the MC Rokkor 58mm F/1.4 standard lens.

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 are shown in the diagram.

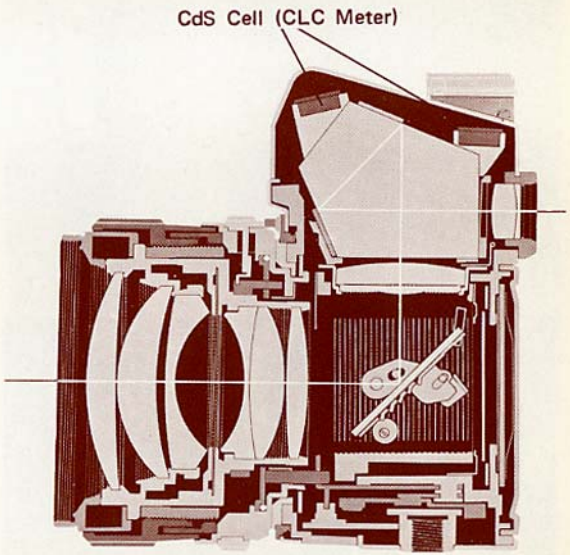
- "Click" stops are provided for intermediate aperture settings between any two full F-stops. Intermediate shutter speeds cannot be set.
- The figure "B" on the shutter speed dial is used when an exposure duration of over 1 second is required.
- The red figure of "60" on the shutter speed dial is to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

TTL with CLC, A New Exposure Measuring System

Minolta SR-T 101 camera has through-the-lens measuring system with CLC meter.

Minolta's exclusive, revolutional 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 high-contrast scene, the CLC feature prevents possible photo failures.

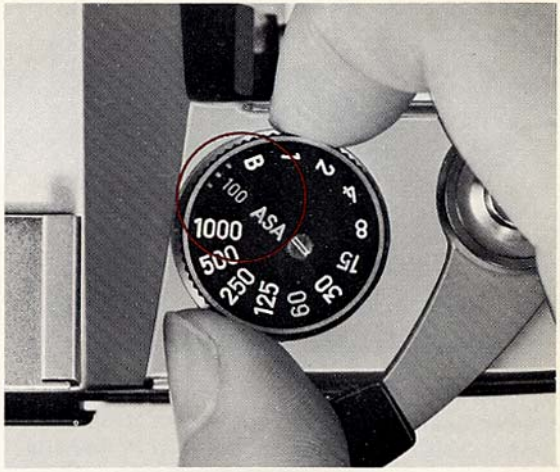


ASA/DIN Converting Scale

When converting a DIN speed to the corresponding ASA speed or when bearing the film speed in mind, use this converting scale. Turn the knob of the dial and set the film speed to the white pointer marked with ASA. In the case of the ASA 100 film for example, set the film speed as shown in the picture. (The inner graduations are for the DIN).

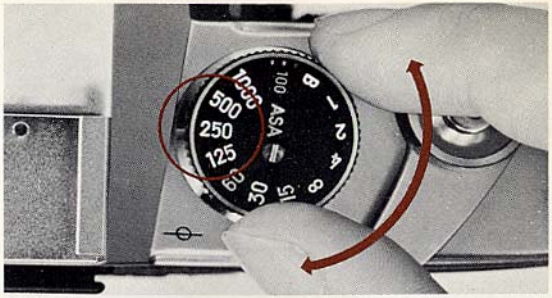
The Minolta SR-T 101 is a through-the-lens metering camera which permits viewing and exposure readings with the lens wide open when automatic MC (meter coupling) Rokkor lenses are being used.

When using Rokkor interchangeable lenses without the "MC" designation (any lens designed for Minolta SR-1, SR-3 and SR-7 cameras), light can be accurately measured by using the "stopped-down measurement" system. (See page 33 for instructions.)



1 Set the ASA Speed

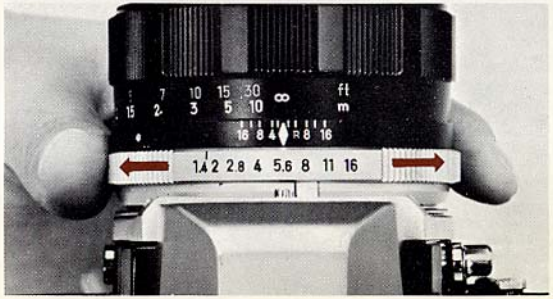
Lift and rotate the shutter speed dial until the figure (6 to 6400) which corresponds with the ASA rating of your film is visible in the ASA window.



← The shutter speed is indicated in the viewfinder, when you set it on the shutter speed dial.

2 Determine Exposure (MC Rokkor lenses only)

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



On the ASA dial 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.

When the proper combination of aperture and shutter speed setting is made for correct exposure, the follow-up needle (which is coupled to the aperture, shutter speed and ASA speed setting) will align with the indicator needle over a range of EV 3 through EV 17 at ASA 100. 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.

A shutter speed scale is visible in the viewfinder which permits you to make all exposure adjustments without removing the camera from your eye.

- When setting the aperture first, be sure not to set the shutter speed between click stops.
- When the shutter speed is set slower than 1/30th sec., be extremely careful of camera motion while releasing the shutter. It is recommended that a tripod be used at speeds of 1/30th sec. or slower. For "Bulb" setting, a cable release should also be used.
- When using high-speed film shutter speed of 1/250th sec. is recommended for outdoor photography, and 1/30th sec. for indoor use.
- When photographing a group of people or a building with great depth-of-field, close down the diaphragm as much as possible. See the depth-of-field on page 22 for details.

Holding the Camera

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

- 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.

Focusing

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

Out of focus

In focus

Lens Aperture Controls Depth-of-Field

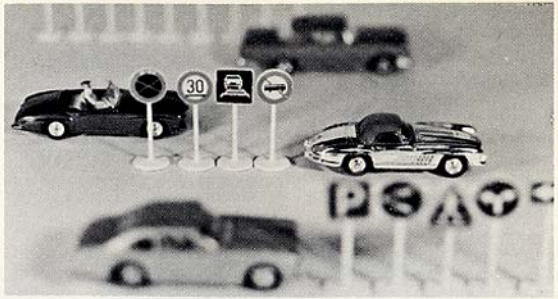
When the lens is accurately focused on a subject, there is a certain depth, both in the foreground and the background, which is also considered to be in focus. This area is known as the "depth-of-field."

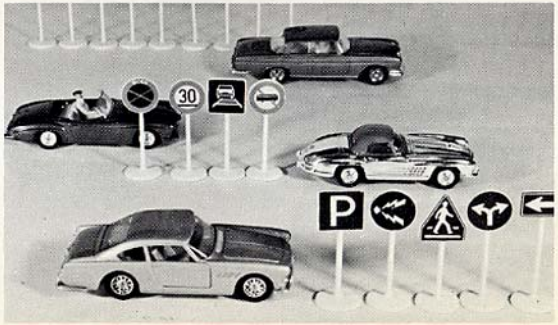
The sharp focus area in the foreground is usually shallower than the sharp focus area in the background.

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 your distance from camera to subject is increased, so is your area of sharp focus.
3. A telephoto lens has a shallower depth-of-field than a wide angle lens.

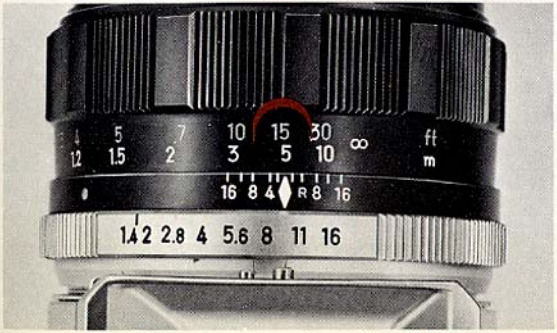
Full aperture opening

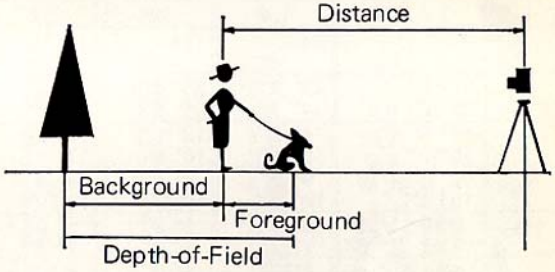


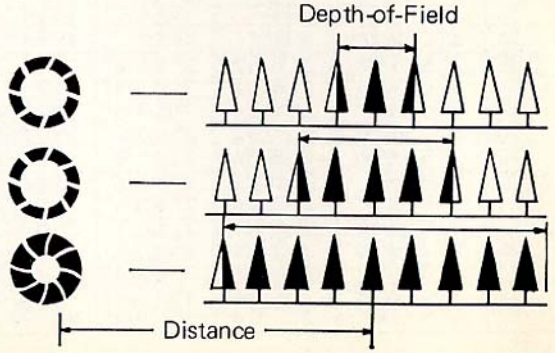


Small aperture opening

The depth-of-field scale engraved on lens barrel enables you to determine the depth-of-field at which you will be in focus. For example, if you focus on a subject 10 feet away and use an f/8 aperture, read the distance opposite the two figures 8. In this case the picture will be sharp from approximately 8 to 12 feet.







Depth-of-Field Table of MC Rokkor 58mm F/1.2 and F/1.4 Lens (in feet)

Dist(ft) \ FNo.	1.2	1.4	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
∞	282' ∞	244' ∞	171' ∞	121' ∞	85' ∞	61' ∞	43' ∞	30' ∞	22' ∞
30	27' 2" 33' 6"	26' 9" 34' 2"	25' 7" 36' 3"	24' 1" 39' 9"	22' 4" 45'11"	20' 2" 59'	17' 9" 98'	15' 2" ∞	12' 8" ∞
15	14' 3" 15'10"	14' 2" 15'11"	13'10" 16' 5"	13' 5" 17' 1"	12'10" 18' 1"	12' 1" 19' 9"	11' 3" 22' 9"	10' 2" 29'	9' 47' 7"
10	9' 8 1/16" 10' 4"	9' 8" 10' 5"	9' 6" 10' 7"	9' 3" 10'10"	9' 11' 3"	8' 8" 11'10"	8' 2" 12'11"	7' 7" 14' 8"	6'11" 18' 2"
7	6'10 1/16" 7' 2 7/16"	6'10" 7' 2"	6' 9" 7' 3"	6' 8" 7' 5"	6' 6" 7' 7"	6' 4" 7'10"	6' 1" 8' 3"	5' 9" 8'11"	5' 5" 10' 1"
5	4'11" 5' 15/16"	4'11" 5' 1"	4'10" 5' 2"	4'10" 5' 2"	4' 9" 5' 3"	4' 8" 5' 5"	4' 6" 5' 7"	4' 4" 5'10"	4' 2" 6' 4"
4	3'11 3/8" 4' 9/16"	3'11" 4' 1"	3'11" 4' 1"	3'11" 4' 1"	3'10" 4' 2"	3' 9" 4' 3"	3' 8" 4' 4"	3' 7" 4' 6"	3' 5" 4' 9"
3.5 (3'6")	3' 5 1/2" 3' 6 7/16"	3' 5 1/2" 3' 6 1/2"	3' 5 1/4" 3' 6 3/4"	3' 4" 3' 7"	3' 4 1/2" 3' 7 1/2"	3' 4" 3' 8 1/4"	3' 3 1/4" 3' 9 1/4"	3' 2 1/4" 3'10 3/4"	3' 3/4" 4' 3/4"
3	2'11 5/8" 3' 5/16"	2'11 3/4" 3' 1/2"	2'11 1/2" 3' 1/2"	2'11 1/4" 3' 3/4"	2'10" 3' 1"	2'10 1/2" 3' 1 1/2"	2'10" 3' 2 1/4"	2' 9 1/4" 3' 3 1/4"	2' 8 1/4" 3' 4 3/4"
2.75 (2'9")	2' 8 11/16" 2' 9 1/4"	2' 8 3/4" 2' 9 1/4"	2' 8 1/2" 2' 9 1/2"	2' 8 1/2" 2' 9 3/4"	2' 8 1/4" 2' 9 3/4"	2' 7 3/4" 2'10 1/4"	2' 7 1/2" 2'10 3/4"	2' 6 3/4" 2'11 3/4"	2' 6" 3' 3/4"
2.5 (2'6")	2' 5 3/4" 2' 6 3/16"	2' 5 3/4" 2' 6 1/4"	2' 5 3/4" 2' 6 1/2"	2' 5 1/2" 2' 5 1/2"	2' 5 1/4" 2' 6 3/4"	2' 5" 2' 7"	2' 4 3/4" 2' 7 1/2"	2' 4 1/4" 2' 8 1/4"	2' 3 1/2" 2' 9"
2.25 (2'3")	2' 2 13/16" 2' 3 1/8	2 2 3/4" 2' 3 1/4"	2' 2 3/4" 2' 3 1/4"	2' 2 3/4" 2' 3 1/2"	2' 2 1/2" 2' 3 1/2"	2' 2 1/4" 2' 3 3/4"	2' 2" 2' 4 1/4"	2' 1 1/2" 2' 4 3/4"	2' 1" 2' 5 1/2"
2	1'11 13/16" 2' 1/8"	1'11 3/4" 2' 1/4"	1'11 3/4" 2' 1/4"	1'11 3/4" 2' 1/4"	1'11 3/4" 2' 1/2"	1'11 1/2" 2' 3/4"	1'11 1/4" 2' 3/4"	1'10 3/4" 2' 1 1/4"	1'10 1/2" 2' 1 3/4"

Depth-of-Field Table of MC Rokkor 58mm F/1.2 and F/1.4 Lens (in meters)

Dist(m) \ FNo.	1.2	1.4	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
∞	∞ 86.0	∞ 74.2	∞ 53.8	∞ 38.0	∞ 26.9	∞ 19.1	∞ 13.5	∞ 9.6	∞ 6.8
10	11.3 9.0	11.5 8.8	12.2 8.5	13.5 8.0	15.8 7.3	20.8 6.6	37.7 5.8	∞ 4.9	∞ 4.1
5	5.3 4.7	5.4 4.7	5.5 4.6	5.7 4.4	6.1 4.2	6.7 4.0	7.8 3.7	10.2 3.3	18.1 2.9
3	3.10 2.90	3.12 2.89	3.17 2.85	3.24 2.79	3.36 2.71	3.53 2.61	3.81 2.48	4.29 2.31	5.22 2.11
2	2.04 1.96	2.05 1.95	2.07 1.93	2.10 1.91	2.15 1.87	2.22 1.82	2.32 1.76	2.48 1.68	2.76 1.57
1.5	1.52 1.48	1.53 1.47	1.54 1.46	1.56 1.45	1.58 1.43	1.61 1.40	1.67 1.37	1.75 1.32	1.88 1.25
1.2	1.22 1.19	1.22 1.18	1.22 1.18	1.23 1.17	1.25 1.16	1.27 1.14	1.30 1.11	1.35 1.08	1.42 1.04
1	1.01 0.99	1.01 0.99	1.02 0.99	1.02 0.98	1.03 0.97	1.05 0.96	1.07 0.94	1.10 0.92	1.14 0.89
0.9	0.91 0.89	0.91 0.89	0.91 0.89	0.92 0.88	0.93 0.88	0.94 0.87	0.95 0.85	0.98 0.84	1.01 0.81
0.8	0.81 0.79	0.81 0.79	0.81 0.79	0.81 0.79	0.82 0.78	0.83 0.77	0.84 0.76	0.86 0.75	0.89 0.73
0.7	0.71 0.70	0.71 0.70	0.71 0.70	0.71 0.69	0.71 0.69	0.72 0.68	0.73 0.67	0.74 0.66	0.76 0.65
0.6	0.60 0.60	0.60 0.60	0.61 0.60	0.61 0.59	0.61 0.59	0.61 0.59	0.62 0.58	0.63 0.57	0.64 0.56

Depth-of-Field Table of MC Rokkor 55mm F/1.7 Lens (in feet)

Dist ft \ FNo.	1.7	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
∞	∞ 175'	∞ 151'	∞ 107'	∞ 75' 5"	∞ 53' 5"	∞ 37' 9"	∞ 26' 9"	∞ 19'
30	36' 1" 25' 8"	37' 4" 25' 1"	41' 6" 23' 6"	49' 5" 21' 7"	67' 7" 19' 4"	141' 16'10"	∞ 14' 3"	∞ 11' 9"
15	16' 4" 13'10"	16' 7" 13' 8"	17' 4" 13' 2"	18' 7" 12' 7"	20' 8" 11'10"	24' 6" 10'10"	33' 2" 9' 9"	67' 4" 8' 6"
10	10' 7" 9' 5 7/8"	10' 8" 9' 4 7/8"	10'12" 9' 2 1/4"	11' 5" 8'10 5/8"	12' 2" 8' 5 7/8"	13' 5" 7'11 7/8"	15' 7" 7' 4 5/8"	20' 5" 6' 8"
7	7' 3 1/4" 6' 8"	7' 3 3/4" 6' 8 1/2"	7' 5 1/2" 6' 7 1/4"	7' 7 7/8" 6' 5 3/8"	7'11 3/4" 6' 2 7/8"	8' 5 5/8" 5'11 3/4"	9' 3 3/8" 5' 7 5/8"	10' 9" 5' 2 5/8"
5	5' 1 1/2" 4'10 1/2"	5' 1 7/8" 4'10 1/4"	5' 2 5/8" 4' 9 5/8"	5' 3 3/4" 4' 8 5/8"	5' 5 1/2" 4' 7 3/8"	5' 8 1/8" 4' 5 5/8"	6' 1/4" 4' 3 3/8"	6' 7" 4' 1/2"
4	4' 1" 3'11 1/8"	4' 1 1/4" 3' 11"	4' 1 5/8" 3'10 1/2"	4' 2 3/8" 3' 9 7/8"	4' 3 3/8" 3' 9 1/8"	4' 4 7/8" 3' 8"	4' 7 1/4" 3' 6 1/2"	4'11" 3' 4 1/2"
3.5	3' 6 3/4" 3' 5 3/8"	3' 6 7/8" 3' 5 1/4"	3' 7/1/4" 3' 4 7/8"	3' 7 3/4" 3' 4 3/8"	3' 8 1/2" 3' 3 3/4"	3' 9 5/8" 3' 3"	3'11 1/4" 3' 1 3/4"	4' 2" 3' 1/4"
3	3' 1/2" 2'11 1/2"	3' 5/8" 2'11 3/8"	3' 7/8" 2'11 1/8"	3' 1 1/4" 2'10 7/8"	3' 1 3/4" 2'10 3/8"	3' 2 1/2" 2' 9 3/4"	3' 3 3/4" 2' 9"	3' 5 1/2" 2' 7 3/4"
2.5	2' 6 3/8" 2' 5 3/4"	2' 6 3/8" 2' 5 5/8"	2' 6 1/4" 2' 5 1/2"	2' 6 3/4" 2' 5 1/4"	2' 7 1/8" 2' 4"	2' 7 3/4" 2' 4 1/2"	2' 8 3/8" 2' 4"	2' 9 5/8" 2' 3 1/4"
2.25	2' 3 1/4" 2' 2 3/4"	2' 3 1/4" 2' 2 3/4"	2' 3 3/8" 2' 2 5/8"	2' 3 5/8" 2' 2 3/8"	2' 3 7/8" 2' 2 1/4"	2' 4 1/4" 2' 1 3/4"	2' 4 7/8" 2' 1 3/8"	2' 5 3/4" 2' 1 3/4"
2	2' 1/8" 1'11 7/8"	2' 1/8" 1'11 7/8"	2' 1/4" 1'11 3/4"	2' 1/2" 1'11 5/8"	2' 3/4" 1'11 3/8"	2' 1" 1'11 1/8"	2' 1 1/2" 1'10 3/4"	2' 2" 1'10 1/4"

Depth-of-Field Table of MC Rokkor 55mm F/1.7 Lens (in meters)

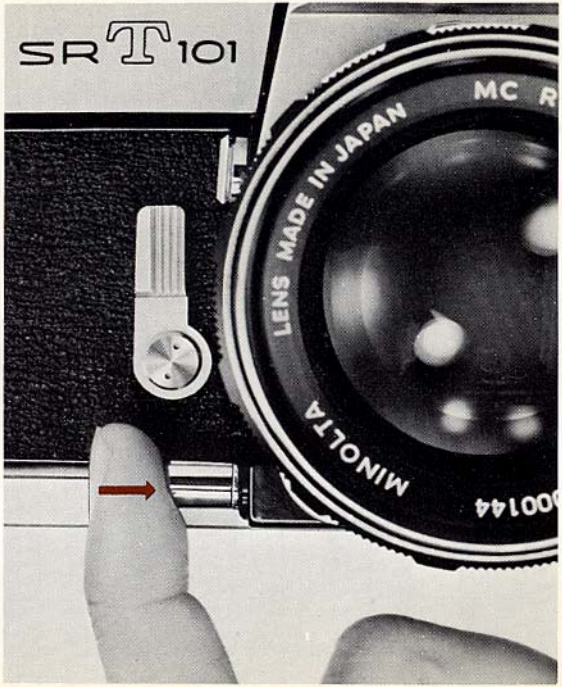
Dist(m) \ FNo.	1.7	2	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16
∞	∞ 53.4	∞ 45.9	∞ 32.5	∞ 23.0	∞ 16.3	∞ 11.5	∞ 8.2	∞ 5.8
10	12.3 8.4	12.7 8.2	14.4 7.7	17.6 7.0	25.6 6.2	72.6 5.4	∞ 4.5	∞ 3.7
5	5.5 4.6	5.6 4.5	5.9 4.4	6.3 4.1	7.1 3.9	8.7 3.5	12.5 3.1	33.9 2.7
3	3.17 2.85	3.20 2.82	3.29 2.76	3.43 2.67	3.64 2.55	4.00 2.41	4.64 2.22	6.01 2.01
2	2.07 1.93	2.08 1.92	2.12 1.89	2.18 1.85	2.26 1.80	2.39 1.72	2.59 1.63	2.96 1.52
1.5	1.54 1.46	1.55 1.46	1.57 1.44	1.59 1.42	1.64 1.39	1.70 1.34	1.80 1.29	1.97 1.22
1.2	1.22 1.18	1.23 1.17	1.24 1.16	1.26 1.15	1.28 1.13	1.32 1.10	1.38 1.06	1.47 1.02
1	1.02 0.98	1.02 0.98	1.03 0.98	1.04 0.96	1.06 0.95	1.08 0.93	1.12 0.91	1.18 0.87
0.9	0.91 0.89	0.92 0.89	0.92 0.88	0.93 0.87	0.94 0.86	0.96 0.85	0.99 0.82	1.04 0.80
0.8	0.81 0.79	0.81 0.79	0.82 0.78	0.82 0.78	0.83 0.77	0.85 0.76	0.87 0.74	0.90 0.72
0.7	0.71 0.69	0.71 0.69	0.71 0.69	0.72 0.68	0.73 0.68	0.74 0.67	0.75 0.66	0.77 0.64
0.6	0.61 0.60	0.61 0.59	0.61 0.59	0.61 0.59	0.62 0.58	0.62 0.58	0.64 0.57	0.65 0.56
0.55	0.55 0.55	0.56 0.55	0.56 0.54	0.56 0.54	0.56 0.54	0.57 0.53	0.58 0.53	0.59 0.52

Checking the Effects of Aperture Setting on Depth-of-Field

MC Rokkor 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 when using these lenses, push the diaphragm button on the camera body after the aperture has been set.

When using other Rokkor 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 pre-set aperture and locks. When the button is pressed again, the diaphragm fully reopens.



Mirror Lock-Up Control

The mirror lock-up control is used in conjunction with the Rokkor 21mm ultra wide angle lens. When activated, the mirror is locked in an "up" position to prevent it from coming into contact with the rear element of the lens which intrudes into the camera body.

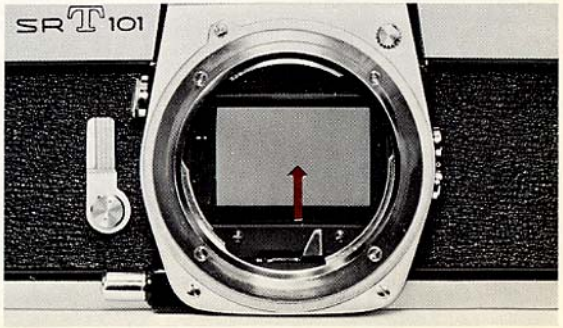
To operate, turn the mirror lock button downward (clockwise) until it stops. The distance of movement is approximately 135°.

The mirror will return to its usual operation when the lock button is returned to the red mark.

The mirror lock button operates independently of the shutter release and film advance and can, therefore, be activated at any time.

The mirror lock-up system is also helpful for micro, sequence and close-up photography as it eliminates the possibility of camera motion caused by the movement of the mirror when the shutter is released.

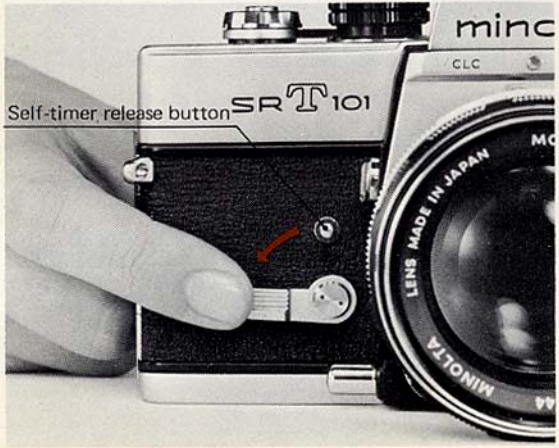
- When the mirror is locked in an "up" position, the exposure meter of the camera cannot operate, and an iedependent meter must be used.



How to Use the Self-Timer

The self-timer delays shutter release about 10 seconds from the time you press the self-timer release button. This allows time for you to get into the picture.

To operate, advance the film (This will automatically cock the shutter). Next, push the self-timer lever down (about 90°) and then press the self-timer release button. The self-timer is now operating, and the shutter will automatically be released after about 10 seconds.

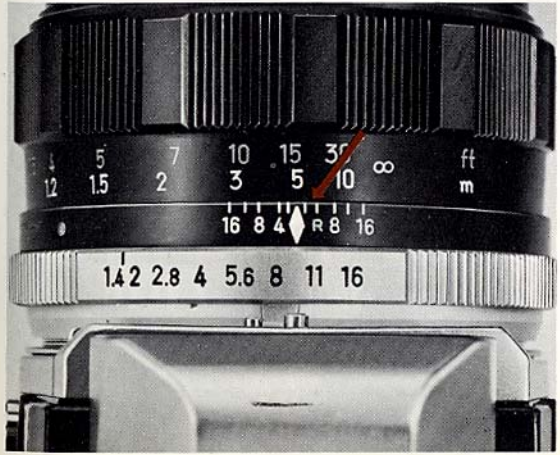


- If the film has not been advanced, the self-timer lever will stop after returning about 45° and the shutter will not be released.
- You can over-ried the self-timer mechanism by pushing the shutter release button either before or after the self timer has been activated.

Infrared Mark for Infrared Photography

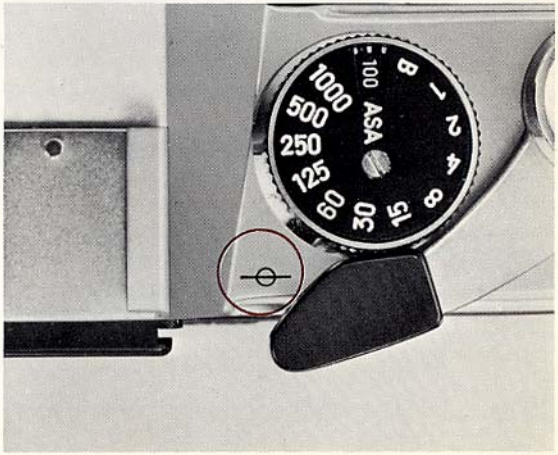
When using infrared film it is necessary to make an "infrared focus adjustment." After you have made your normal focusing adjustment, turn the focusing ring to the right to align the distance on the focusing scale with the red "R" mark on the depth-of-field scale. After this adjustment has been made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

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



⊖ Symbol Aides Close-Up Photography

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 macro and close-up photography.



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

There are two synchro terminals on the Minolta SR-T 101: one is designated "FP": the other, "X".

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

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

The relation between flash bulbs and shutter speeds are shown in the following table:

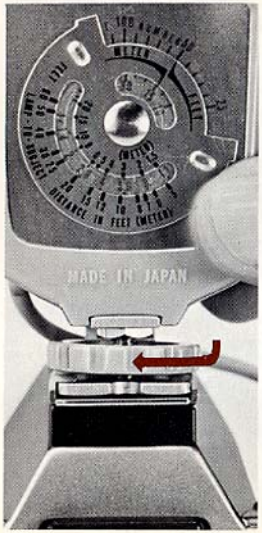
Shutter Speeds for Flash Photography
(The shaded area indicates adequate shutter speeds)

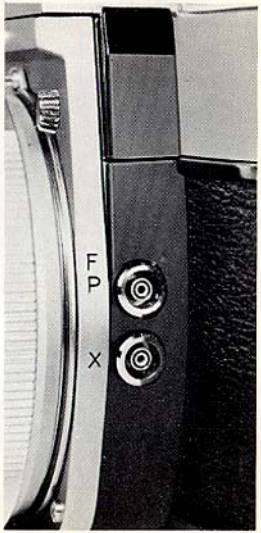
Terminal / Shutter Speed / Flash Bulb	B	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60 (X)	1/125	1/250	1/500	1/1000
FP Terminal — FP Bulb												
X Terminal — F Bulb												
X Terminal — M Bulb												
X Terminal — Electronic Flash												

(Seconds)

Attaching Flash Unit

Slide the shoe of the flash unit into the camera's accessory shoe from the back of the camera, then tighten the screw of the flash unit for secure, wobble-free operation.





Exposure for Flash Photography

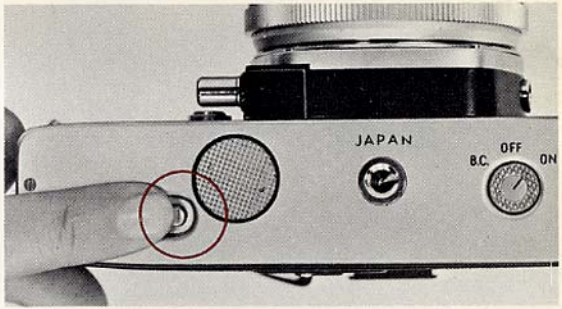
To determine the correct aperture for flash photography, determine the "guide number" of the flash bulb you are using. Then make this simple computation:

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

For example, when the "guide number" of the flash bulb is 80 and the distance to the subject is 10 feet (with ASA 100 film, using a shutter speed of 1/60th sec.) the F-stop is: $\frac{80}{10} = 8$

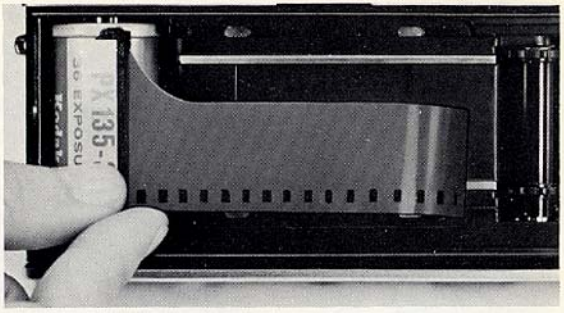
- When using M class flash bulbs, a shutter speed of 1/15th sec. or slower is recommended.
- Use "blue" flash bulbs for color photography.

How to Unload the Film



1 To unload the film depress the rewind button on the base of the camera. The button will remain depressed when you remove your finger. (If, however, it returns to its original position, rewind the film for approximately 2 revolutions while depressing the button. Then turn the film advance lever completly without depressing the button. And depress it again. This should lock it in the depressed position.)

2 Lift the rewind crank and turn it clockwise. This will rewind the film into the magazine.
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 magazine.



3 Now, pull the rewind knob up to open the camera back and remove the film magazine.

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

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 counter-clockwise 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 removed, place a body cap to prevent dust from collecting on the mirror and shutter mechanism.

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 "stopped-down measurement system" to set exposure.

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

● 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 completly.
- 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 reopen.

● Manual Pre-Set 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 pre-set 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

a) The indicator needle moves when the aperture is adjusted.
b) The follow-up needle moves when the shutter speed is adjusted.
c) A complete system of interchangeable lenses and accessories are available for the Minolta SR-T 101.

Care after Use

Don't touch the lens with hand. If you inadvertently stain it, use a rubber ball blower to blow off dust from its surface, gently wipe its surface outwardly from the center with a lens cleaning cloth or tissue.

- Try to keep the lens clean. Brush it with a soft brush from time to time.
- Don't touch the mirror, but brush it with a soft brush.
- When the aventurine chrome-plated surface is stained too much, wipe it with a cloth dipped in benzine. In this case, exercise caution so that benzine may not enter inside.

CAUTION

- Liguid lens cleaner may be used only when fingerprints or scum formation cannot be removed with lens tissue.
  In this case, use a drop of lens cleaner on the cleaning paper or cloth and wipe the lens gently from its center to corner. Be sure not to drop the cleaner directly on the lens.

Caution in Maintenance

- When storing the camera, set the distance scale to ∞, release the shutter, and put the camera in the leather case.
- Do not drop or jar the camera.
- Do not store the camera in high temperature or humidity.
- When leaving the camera unused for a long time, remove the mercury battery from the camera.
- When storing the camera for a long period of time, put in original packaging with a small bag of Silca Gel. The Silca Gel is a drying agent.

Interchangeable Rokkor Lenses for Minolta SR-T 101

Over 30 different types of interchangeable Rokkor lenses from 18mm ultra wide angle to 1000mm super telephoto are available for SR-T 101 camera.

Among them, MC Rokkor lenses can be used in full-aperture measuring system with SR-T. Other conventional Rokkor lenses, automatic or manual pre-set lenses, can be used in stopped-down (closing diaphragm) measuring system with SR-T. For detail see next page.

TABLE OF INTERCHANGEABLE ROKKOR LENSES

LENS	ELEMENTS	GROUPS	DIAPHRAGM	ANGLE OF VIEW
18mm F9.5 UW ROKKOR-PG	7	5	Manual	180°
21mm F4 W ROKKOR-QH	8	4	Manual	92°
28mm F2.5 MC W ROKKOR-SI	9	7	Automatic	76°
28mm F3.5 MC W ROKKOR-SG	7	7	Automatic	76°
35mm F1.8 MC W ROKKOR-HH	8	6	Automatic	64°
35mm F2.8 MC W ROKKOR-HG	7	6	Automatic	64°
35mm F4 W ROKKOR-QF	5	4	Manual	64°
55mm F1.7 MC ROKKOR-PF	6	5	Automatic	43°
55mm F2 AUTO ROKKOR-PF	6	5	Automatic	43°
58mm F1.2 MC ROKKOR-PG	7	5	Automatic	41°
58mm F1.4 MC ROKKOR-PF	6	5	Automatic	41°
85mm F1.7 MC TELE ROKKOR-PF	6	5	Automatic	29°
100mm F2.5 MC TELE ROKKOR-PF	6	5	Automatic	24°
100mm F3.5 MC TELE ROKKOR-QE	5	4	Automatic	24°
100mm F4 TELE ROKKOR-TC	3	3	Manual	24°
135mm F2.8 MC TELE ROKKOR-PF	6	5	Automatic	18°
135mm F3.5 MC TELE ROKKOR-QD	4	4	Automatic	18°
135mm F4 TELE ROKKOR-TC	3	3	Manual	18°
200mm F3.5 MC TELE ROKKOR-QF	6	4	Automatic	12°
200mm F4.5 MC TELE ROKKOR-PE	5	5	Automatic	12°
300mm P4.5 MC TELE ROKKOR-HF	6	6	Automatic	8°
600mm F5.6 TELE ROKKOR-TD	4	3	Manual	4°
1000mm F6.3 RF ROKKOR	(Mirror	lens)	Manual	2.5°
100mm F4 AUTO BELLOWS ROKKOR-TC	3	3	Automatic	24°
135mm F4 BELLOWS ROKKOR-TC	3	3	Manual	18°
50mm F3.5 MC MACRO ROKKOR-QF	6	4	Automatic	45°
50-100mm F3.5 AUTO ZOOM ROKKOR	15	9	Automatic	46°– 24°
80-160mm F3.5 AUTO ZOOM ROKKOR	15	10	Automatic	30°– 15°
100-200mm F5.6 ZOOM ROKKOR	8	5	Manual	24°– 12°
160-500mm F8 AUTO ZOOM ROKKOR	16	11	Automatic	15°– 5°

MINIMUM FOCUS	MINIMUM F-STOP	FILTER DIA.	SIZE DIA. x LENGTH	WEIGHT
Fixed focus	F22		60 x 48mm	240gr / 8.5oz
0.9m/ 3ft	F16	55mm	60 x 20mm	166gr / 5.8oz
0.5m/ 1.75ft	F16	55mm	63 x 61mm	364gr / 12.8oz
0.6m/ 2ft	F16	55mm	63 x 45mm	245gr / 8.6oz
0.3m/ 1ft	F16	55mm	65 x 67mm	420gr / 14.8oz
0.4m/ 1.25ft	F16	52mm	63 x 45mm	215gr / 7.6oz
0.4m/ 1.25ft	F22	55mm	60 x 34mm	182gr / 6.4oz
0.5m/ 1.75ft	F16	52mm	63 x 37mm	225gr / 7.9oz
0.5m/ 1.75ft	F16	52mm	60 x 35mm	205gr / 7.2oz
0.6m/ 2ft	F16	55mm	69 x 54mm	455gr / 16oz
0.6m/ 2ft	F16	55mm	65 x 41mm	275gr / 9.7oz
1m / 3.5ft	F22	55mm	72 x 61mm	450gr / 15.8oz
1.2m/ 4ft	F22	55mm	63 x 68mm	410gr / 14.4oz
1.2m/ 4ft	F22	52mm	63 x 54mm	240gr / 8.4oz
1.2m/ 4ft	F22	46mm	56 x 80mm	240gr / 8.4oz
1.5m/ 5ft	F22	55mm	62 x 93mm	425gr / 15oz
1.5m/ 5ft	F22	52mm	63 x 88mm	400gr / 14oz
1.5m/ 5ft	F22	46mm	56 x 115mm	375gr / 13.7oz
2.5m/ 8ft	F22	62mm	70 x 138mm	720gr / 25.4oz
2.5m/ 8ft	F22	52mm	63 x 130mm	500gr / 17.6oz
4.5m/ 15ft	F22	72mm	81 x 200mm	1150gr / 40.5oz
10m / 33ft	F45	126mm	132 x 530mm	4700gr / 165oz
30m /100ft	F22	49mm	217 x 450mm	10.6kg/ 23.3 lb
	F32	55mm	63 x 35mm	165gr / 5.8oz
	F22	46mm	56 x 55mm	200gr / 7.1oz
0.23m/ 9in	F22	55mm	68 x 55mm	330gr / 11.6oz
2m / 6.6ft	F22	77mm	82 x 126mm	855gr / 30oz
2.5m/ 8ft	F22	77mm	84 x 207mm	1350gr / 47.8oz
2m / 7ft	F22	52mm	58 x 175mm	535gr / 19.5oz
4.5m/ 15ft	F22	77mm	87 x 490mm	2750gr / 97oz

Minolta masters photography

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