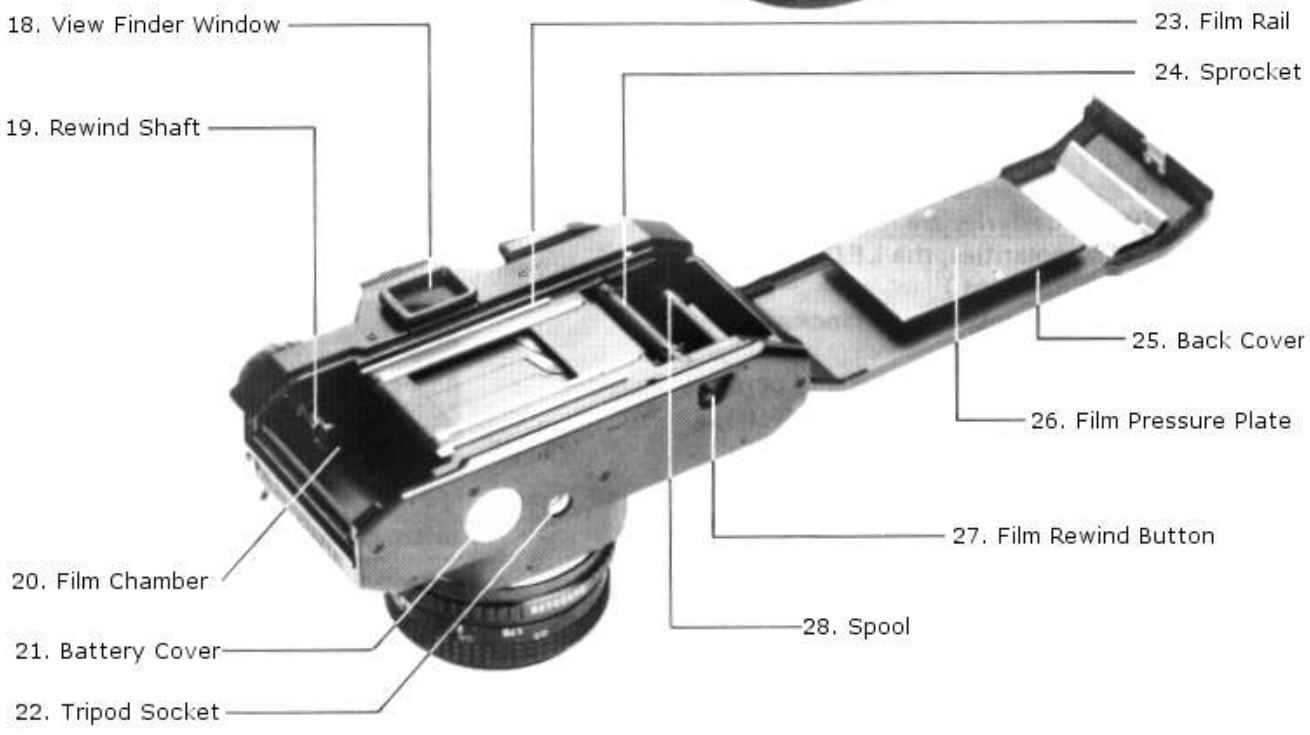
Miranda MS-1 Super User Manual.

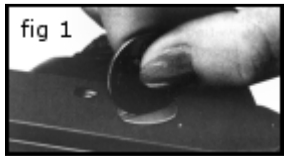
INDEX:

1. Name Of Parts:



2: Loading The Battery:

Two SR44 (G-13) or LR44 (A-76) or equivalent rated batteries are used in this camera.



1. The battery chamber cover can be opened by turning it anticlockwise with a coin, (fig 1).

2. Load the batteries according to the polarity indication sign in the battery chamber, (if loaded incorrectly the LED in the viewfinder fails to work).

3. Turn the battery chamber cover clockwise to close and tighten.

Remove the batteries if the camera is not to be used for long periods of time.
The batteries should last for about a year under normal use conditions.
Keep the battery surface and battery contact points clean and free from moisture and dirt, if needed wipe batteries clean with a soft cloth.

3. Main Switch/Shutter Release Lock:

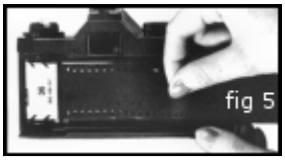
When Depressing the shutter release button half way down, the main switch comes on.
As the film advance lever also functions as a release lock, (fig 3) always return the lever to the parked position.

4. Loading The Film:

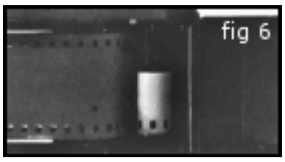
The Miranda MS-1 Super uses colour or black and white film in standard 35mm,
(J135 24mm x 36mm).

1. Pull up the rewind knob to open the back cover, (fig 4).

2. Put the film into the film chamber as indicated in the picture and press down the rewind shaft to the original position while rotating the rewind knob, (fig 5).



3. Insert the film leader into the groove of the spool and engage the perforations of the film in to the teeth of the spool, (fig 6).



4. Turn the film advance lever and wind the film around the take-up spool ensuring that the perforations of the film are still engaged in the sprocket teeth.

5. Close the rear cover and press it shut quite firmly and it will be locked automatically.
Tilt up the film rewind crank and gently turn in the direction indicated until it stops to take up the film slack, (fig 7).

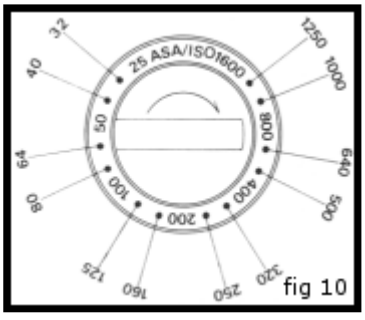
6. Advance the film a few times, (fig 8) pressing the shutter button until the first exposure position 1 appears in the frame counter, (in between the 0 and the 2).
The film is loaded correctly if the film rewind knob rotates anticlockwise as the film is advanced.

Note:
It is advisable to avoid loading and unloading the film in direct sunlight!

5. Setting The ASA Film Speed:

After loading the film, set the ASA film speed according to the ASA speed of the film being used, (this can be found on the box that the film came in and is the manufacturer of that films recommended setting).

When using a film of ASA 100 for example, set the position of the film speed dial to 100 on the scale, (fig 9).
The dial has various ASA numbers indicated on the scale with a number of dots in between that represent the ASA numbers between the indicated numbers as shown in fig 10.
Each click stop on the dial represents these figures as given in fig 10.



6. Setting The Shutter Speed:

1. Turn the shutter speed dial in either direction until the desired number clicks into place indicated by the white line on the camera body in this example 1/125th of a second, (fig 11).

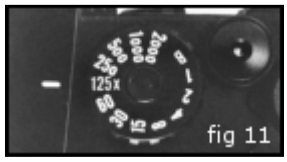


fig 11

2. Accurate shutter speed cannot be obtained by the in-between setting of the shutter speed dial. Set the shutter speed so that the desired number clicks into place.

Note:
At the "B" setting the exposure meter cannot be used.

7. Setting The Exposure:

1. To take an exposure reading wind the film advance lever.

2. Switch the meter on by gently pressing the shutter release button halfway down.

3. When one of the LED's located at the left side of the viewer is lit, (fig 12) the meter circuit is powered by the batteries.

4. When the red warning light, (+) lights it indicates over-exposure. In this case the aperture ring of the lens should be turned clockwise or the shutter speed set to a higher speed until the green LED lights.

5. When the red warning light, (-) lights it indicates under-exposure. In this case the aperture ring of the lens should be turned anti-clockwise or the shutter speed set to a slower speed until the green LED lights.

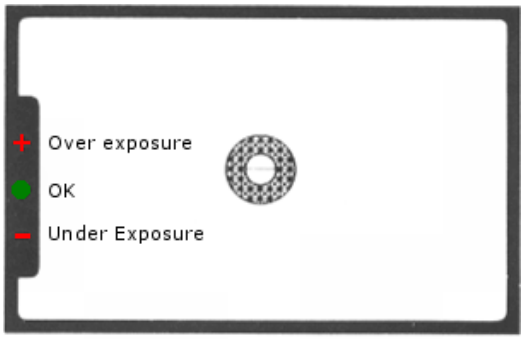


fig 12

6. Recommended shutter speed is obtained when the green LED lights.

8. Holding The Camera:

1. Rest the camera in a comfortable position in your left palm so that you can turn the lens focusing ring with your fingers.

2. Hold the camera body lightly with your right forefinger lightly on the shutter button, the right arm should be relaxed, (fig 13 & 14).


fig 13


fig 14

3. Press your left elbow against your body and the camera against your face whilst looking through the viewer to help established the camera.

Note:
Always use a tripod when using slow shutter speeds or telephoto lenses!

9. Focusing The Camera:

Focusing is taken from a small round area in the centre of the view finder screen.
The inner circle is a split image range-finder and is surrounded by a micro prism.
The split image range-finder divides the image horizontally.
When the two halves are aligned exactly correct focusing has been obtained.
The outer micro prism shows a broken, shimmering image when out of focus and becomes clear and sharp when correct focus is obtained, (fig 15).
Eye cups, eye correction lenses and view finder magnifiers can be employed to assist focusing and are available at most good camera stores.

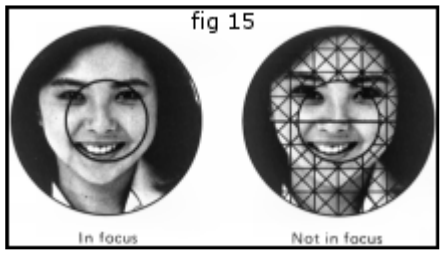


fig 15

10. Releasing The Shutter:

When the shutter button is pressed fully down the aperture is stopped down, the mirror flips up and the shutter opens to expose the film, (fig 16).
If the shutter speed is slower than 1/30th of a second, camera shake tends to occur. Hold the camera securely in this state and press the shutter release button slowly.
A tripod and shutter release cable can be employed when using slow shutter speeds.

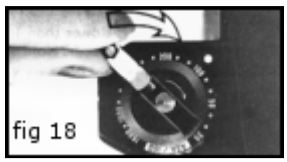
fig 16

11. Rewinding The Film:

To rewind the film after the last exposure:

1. Press the film rewind button until it is locked in the depressed state, (fig 17).

2. Tilt up the rewind crank and turn in the direction of the arrow as indicated in figure 18.



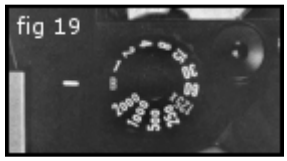
3. When the film has completely rewound the rewind knob will suddenly turn very easily, this is an indication that you have reached the end of the film and that you should stop rewinding.

4. Pull the rewind knob up, against the resistance to open the back.

5. Take out the film.

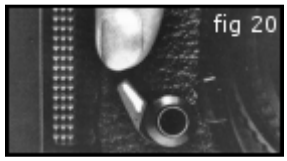
6. Press the rewind knob back down and close the back cover.

12. The "B" (Bulb) Setting:



At the "B" setting the shutter remains open while the shutter button is depressed to expose the film, (fig 19).
Use the "B" setting to take night scene or similar condition pictures.
It is recommended to use a tripod and shutter release cable when using the "B" setting to avoid camera shake.

13. Self Timer:

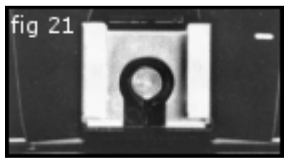


1. Wind the film advance lever to ready the next frame of the film and fully turn the self timer lever anticlockwise, (fig 20) the timer is now armed ready for use.

2. Press the shutter release button and the self timer starts to operate, the shutter will then be released in approximately 10 seconds.

3. Once the self timer has been armed it is impossible to disarm manually it without operating the shutter so use it wisely.
The self timer can be used to help eliminate camera shake if a shutter release cable is not available whilst the camera is mounted on a tripod or other support device.

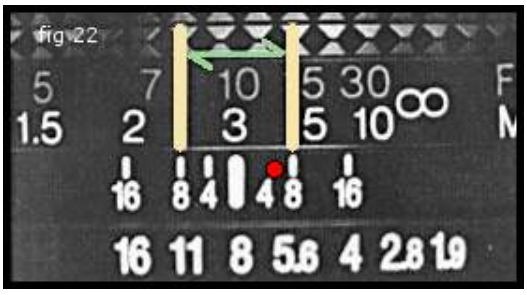
14. Flash Photography:



1. When using the flash unit you can only use the flash by inserting the flash unit into the hot shoe, (fig 21) or by using a special hot shoe cable connected to the flash unit.

2. Set the shutter speed to 1/125th of a second or slower for flash unit synchronization, (see previous fig 11).

15. Depth Of Field:



At any aperture a certain amount of the subject is in focus in front and behind the main focal point, this is known as depth of field.
The smaller the aperture the greater the depth of field. Also lenses with a short focal length such as wide angle lenses have a greater depth of field.

A depth of field scale is etched onto the lens barrel, the example, (fig 22) shows a distance setting of 3m and an aperture setting of f/8, the subjects located within the 8 at both sides of the index mark, (roughly 2.5m in the front range, 4.5m in the rear range) are sharp and clear.

Note: f/16 would give a wider range as the aperture is smaller.

16. Infrared Ray Mark:

The short red line or dot on the side of the datum line is the infrared ray mark which is used for correcting focus when infrared filters are used.

Infrared Photography:

1. Focus the lens using the red line or dot.

2. Attach an infrared filter to the camera.

3. Set the exposure according to the description on the film and release the shutter.

Note: You cannot focus the camera with the infrared lens attached, focus with the filter removed and then replace it or use the distance scale.

17. Changing & Removing The Lens:

Depress the lens release button, (fig 25) and turn the lens anticlockwise until it stops.
The lens will now move freely from the body.

Fitting The Lens:

Match the red point on the camera body with the red point on the lens barrel.
Fit the lens to the camera and turn it clockwise until it clicks into position.

The Bayonet Mount:

The Miranda MS-1 Super uses a "K" type bayonet mount, (fig 26) and will accept all lenses with this fitting.

18. Essential Specifications:

Type: 35mm SLR TTL match LED measurement system.
Film: Picture size: 35mm, J135 24mm x 36mm.
Lens Mount: K type bayonet mount.
Shutter: Metal focal plane shutter 1/2000th to 1 (seconds) and B.
Advance Lever: Single stroke, 135° throw, 30° standoff.
Frame Counter: Additive type with automatic reset.
Film Rewinding: Rewind crank type.
Focusing: Split image centre spot with surrounding micro-prism.
Light Metering: Open aperture TTL. Match LED display with over & under exposure warnings. Centre weighted measurement with Cds.
Size And Weight: 133 x 85 x 48mm, 450g, (body only).

Field Of View: 93% vertical, 93% horizontal of picture field.
Magnification: 1:0.86 (with standard 50mm lens).
Exposure Range: EV3-19 (ASA 100).
ASA Of Film: ASA 25 to 1600.
Sync: Contact: X contact.
Accessory Shoe: Hot shoe.
Mirror: Quick return mirror.
Rear Cover: Hinged, released pulling up rewind knob.
Power Source: 2 Silver Oxide batteries type SR44 (G-13) or 2 Alkaline batteries type LR44 (A-76) or equivalent e.g. RW44 batteries.

19. Care & Maintenance:

1. Never touch the lens with the hand, use a blower brush or lens cleaning tissue to remove dirt or grease.

2. Shock, moisture, salt, sand etc. can cause damage to the camera. Keep the camera wrapped up in excessively sandy or dusty conditions when the camera is not in use.

3. Avoid putting the camera in places where extreme heat temperature conditions could occur e.g. on the back shelf or seat of a parked car.

4. When storing the camera remove the batteries and keep the camera in its case. Store in a dry place.

5. If the camera is to be stored for extended periods take it out periodically and operate it a few times to prevent the mechanisms becoming jammed or seized.

6. Avoid storing the camera where abrupt temperature changes may take place.