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Book Descriptions:

canon 7s rangefinder manual

All metal focal plane shutter. But you can advance the film from this position. When the camera is not in use return the lever to its original position against the body. Exposure Counter Dial. The film advanced whenever the film winding lever is completely wound and the exposure counter dial is advanced by one number indicating the number of exposed films. The film will then be advanced to the next exposure and the shutter cocked. At the same time, the exposure counter dial is advanced to the next number. But you can advance the film from this position. When the camera is not in use return the lever to its original position against the body. Cable release can be attached to the shutter button. The film advanced whenever the film winding lever is completely wound and the exposure counter dial is advanced by one number indicating the number of exposed films. Unintentional double exposures cannot occur. Shutter Button Safety Lock After the shutter is cocked, if you put the index of the rewind ring on the red dot, the shutter button is locked, and you cannot release the shutter even if the button is pressed. Correct exposure is easily determined by the coupled, built-in light meter. Setting the Shutter Speed Turn the shutter speed dial and set it to the index mark. The following table shows the relation between aperture value and exposure time. The correct exposure can be obtained by following these steps. When the shutter dial is preset to the desired speed read off the figure of aperture scale on the light meter indicator window where the shutter dial should be set where it clickstops. In order to set the film speed, turn the shutter speed dial while pressing the film speed indicator button. Canon telephoto lenses do not have a stopper. Range Viewfinder. Pull down the hinged back lock while holding the back cover with your fingers. The camera back will then swing open. Rotate the takeup spool until you can slide the end of the film leader into the groove. <http://www.dancemastersvdlinden.nl/data/dtv-dvr-manual.xml>

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Then engage the second perforated hole of the leader with the small hook inside the groove. Lift up the rewind crank. Put the film cartridge into the recess directly beneath the rewind crank. Press the film rewind crank again to lock the film cartridge in place. Do not turn the magazine opening key before closing the back cover. Wind the lever and press the shutter button with the lens cap on. Holds the camera in a vertical or horizontal position... look through the viewfinder and focus. Press the shutter button gently after composing your picture. Raise the rewind crank to its operating position and turn clockwise, as shown by the arrow. Watch the rotation of the film transport indicator while rewinding the film. When the rotation suddenly stops... then stop rewinding immediately. You will feel tension on your finger. You should then stop winding and remove the film from the camera in this manner. Pull out the rewind crank as far as it will go and take out the film cassette or magazine. Be sure to put the lens cap on before rewinding the film. A lens hood is also necessary when taking flash pictures. When using the selftimer, it is advisable to use Canon Cable Release, Canon Camera Holder L, and tripod. When changing your lens have the replacement lens at hand. Then quickly change the lens in the shade. Distance Scale The distance scale indicates the distance between the focused subject and the film. For example The depth of field will be deeper... the smaller the lens aperture the shorter the lens focal length the farther the distance of the subject The depth of field will be shallow. This is for infrared film. When using this film, focus in the normal

way. Read off the distance of the subject you are focusing on as shown opposite the distance indicator mark on the lens distance scale. <http://tibbelit.se/userfiles/dtv-dvr-manual.xml>

To disassemble the magazine, place your finger on the button and turn the inner shell clockwise until both the inner shell and outer shell slots are superimposed and the safety disengaged. Do not touch the emulsion dull side with your fingers. To assemble the magazine, first insert the center spool into the inner shell, with the beginning of the film sticking out of the slot. Before leaving the factory, each lens must meet exacting quality tests to insure the highest resolution, contrast, brilliance, and color fidelity. It should be taken out into the light and fresh air from time to time. If your camera is to be stored for a long time, it should be removed from its case. Silica gel or another drying agent should be placed alongside it. The meter indicator is a needle pointing to aperture values in the centre of the top plate. The synchronisation is by a PC socket on the lefthand end of the top housing. In order to accommodate the meter in the top housing, there is no builtin flash shoe. The finder has automatic parallax correction. Rewind is by a folding crank; the film is released for rewinding in the R position of the collar round the shutter release button. The back opens with a catch on the left hand end, but there is also a lock on the bottom of the camera. The coupler attaches to the bayonet flash socket to the left of the camera as held for use, and itself has an external bayonet flash socket. It brings the accessory shoe over the centre of the camera. Users or collectors of this camera outside Japan tend to complain about the rarity and price of the accessory coupler but it is easily found in Japan. ISBN 0906447305. Pp. 192, 196. Camera Geekery MS OPTICS ELNOMAXIM 55MM 1.2 MMOUNT JCH Youtube Channel New Video Film News Announcing JCH StreetPan 400 film. Canon's swan song rangefinders were considered by many the pinnacle of screw mount M39 cameras and their advanced features attained them legendary status. They're in the hall of fame.

Not many people however notice some of the subtle differences between the standard 7s and its much rarer variant dubbed the 7s"z". History The 7s and 7s"z" are almost identical cameras; the "z" was intended to be an improved version with its most easily discernible feature of a larger rewind knob 19.5mm wide. The reason the "z" is in quotes is that it was never officially coined by Canon; Peter Dechert in his 1985 book "Canon Rangefinder Cameras 1933-1968" referred to this variant as such and the name stuck. It is surprising that Canon never announced the change from the earlier to the later version but according to Dechert, it was the necessary result of an unannounced but major improvement to the finder. As this was Canon's final rangefinder camera, Dechert dubbed it the "7sZ". The improved finder is clearer and has much less trouble with ghost images. The Canon 7sz or 7s type II or whatever you want to call it was only produced from 1967-1968 and only 4,000 were ever made. As just 16,000 of the regular 7s were produced as well, both versions became collectors items as well as great users. Another more subtle key difference is the position of the vertical RF adjustment screw. On the 7sz it is over the second "n" in "Canon 7s" on the top left rather than top right next to the shutter speed dial of the camera, since the improved mechanics on the 7sZ uses a cylindrical rotary prism between the RF mirror and the camera chassis. The horizontal RF calibration is the same as the Canon P and is located on the front of the camera between the viewfinder and the frameline window. Good to know as the rangefinders are sensitive to knocks and it's nice that you can adjust it without opening the camera up. Experts have said the rangefinder on them are even more complex than that of Leica Ms. If you've ever wondered what that unmarked silver button is to the left of the Canon Camera text on the back plate, it's an ASA interlock button.

That's the sucker you want to press to change the ASA settings on the built in meter. Turn that to the "C" and it's a battery checker. With this toggled, you can check the efficiency of the battery by looking at the meter needle on the top plate. Voltage is sufficient if the needle swings to the right in the blue colored section; if said needle falls to the left, the battery needs replacing. A pretty sweet feature for '67. One of the sweet little design aspects that I love about this camera is the Film

Transport Indicator, that circular window just under the shutter button that tells you the camera is winding or rewinding. The red dot turns with the engaging sprockets and serves as a clear indication that the film is advancing or rewinding properly. The meter in front of the exposure counter window even let's you choose a high sensitivity H range for indoor shots or low sensitivity L for outdoors. Another design choice not found in the main competition of the time is a double lock on the back release. This feature has its fair share of haters since you have to engage the bottom release and the side release but personally it's a welcome safety measure. The size increase is welcome to those with larger hands, but the thinner chroming and plates has not gone unnoticed among Canon aficionados. Here is a 7sz juxtaposed to a P. The 0.8 finder is beautiful and makes it possible to focus with both eyes open a la a Leica M3. Some prefer the labeled framelines in the finder since it makes it less confusing what frame lines you are looking at but personally it's a distraction. I don't need to be constantly reminded what lens is mounted or how framing looks on other focal lengths I don't even have. Another qualm I had is the choice of the difficult to see circular rangefinder patch. Reminded me of straining to find focus on the Yashica Electro 35s. With a 50mm 1.2 lens, pinpoint focusing is paramount. The following images were shot on Fuji Superia 200.

That being said, I did enjoy the well thought out design details mentioned above and appreciated the engineers' solutions to the concerns of the day. It's a fine user camera and I would love to try one with the legendary 50mm 0.95. The 1.2 version still has a certain dreamy look to it as well though, kinda reminds me of the old Leica Summarit 1.5. As a "bang for your buck" entry to shooting rangefinders with interchangeable decent glass, people will argue the case for choosing a Voigtlander Bessa with its more vast choice of lenses, modern TTL metering and new camera reliability. But just like many of the other classic icons of the past, there's something about the overengineered solidness and finish that gives it an aura that is not quantifiable nor is replaceable. Ive been in Japan for 11 years, initially as a graphic designer for a major ad agency then after the earthquake said fuck this shit, became a freelancer and never looked back. Related Posts JapanCameraHunter Bespoke Sourcing Service July 10, 2014 Vest Pocket Kodak Autographic June 1, 2013 5 reasons why you should invest in glass August 11, 2012 Japan Camera Hunter 120 film cases July 4, 2013 3 Comments Charlie Frazee on May 4, 2018 at 929 am Peter Dechert just passed away last year. An obscene amount of knowledge on early Canons left with him. His books are great. Reply David on October 11, 2018 at 838 am I have owned and used two Canon 7 rangefinders and both have been plagued by the "ghosting" around the rangefinder spot that you mention in the article. Based on your use of the Canon 7SZ, is this the only version to have corrected this problem. Reply Richard Armstrong on March 25, 2019 at 555 am Hi, Nice review of the great 7sZ, just a small point you say the red dot transport indicator turns and indicates if the film is advancing which it does but it also turns if there is no film in the camera so is not an indicator that the film is actually transporting only if it is rewinding.

The only way to be sure the film is advancing is to watch the rewind crank turn so long as any slack has been taken up. Regards Richard Reply Leave a reply Cancel reply Your email address will not be published. Learn how your comment data is processed. You can help Camerapedia.org by expanding it. It took the M39 screw mount and was designed to also accept a special bayonet mount for the 50mm 0.95 lens. The camera does allow for double exposures. To do so you must take your first photo and set the mode to rewind. The switch for this is located to the left of the advance lever with the shutter button on it. You must then turn the rewind lever located on the left of the camera approximately 2 and a half times. Then push the advance lever all the way and take the 2nd exposure. To change the ISO setting press the small button located beneath it on the back of the camera and turn the wheel until it displays your desired speed. Using the text or images on this website on an ebay auction or any other site is a violation of federal law. The 7 rangefinder has At that point, most Ihagee and Practically at the same time, Asahi, Canon, Contax, Kodak Retina, In the past decade, a series of fantastic new cameras have Its rare to find ones that dont However, the

crinkles do not affect shutter performance Unfortunately, Second curtain are very slightly wrinkled. In either case, performance The unmarked But I do it anyway out of habit. You can of course manually compensate because OK, gripe over. This is handy if you develop your own film as you At that point, you can open the back leaving the leader The cartridges dont use a felt light trap which I picked up one of these cartridges Most of the web sites in the links I general, most collapsible lenses are also This is fairly common Thankfully, Canon provided for a way Please use reasonable and appropriate caution when thinking about doing this. It takes a VERY tiny Use a pinwrench Use a pinwrench to Turn it counterclockwise.

The tweezers work great. Under the plug there is a screw, which may serve to tighten things down, and it got really scary when it got to loose. I found I had better success prying gently forward or backward until I got the patch right in the vertical. I then had to use the horizontal alignment screw to bring the horizontal back in. This must be done after a vertical adjustment. You are right. It took a very small screwdriver. It occurs to me that the plug may have been intended to bear on this whole arrangement and mine does not, though this would surprise me as my camera is pretty much mint, without even a wrinkled curtain. This makes viewing more pleasant, but you Late models in These are the ones youve heard BUT minor denting the most common type The Lseries was an The great thing The downside was that Also, the finder Aside from Either is a bit of a collectible The only major costcutting The 7s lensmount accepts standard Leicatype One odd little quirk to keep I also agree with the person who said you get more But the Canons have a solidity, finish and presence Separate viewfinder Auxiliary viewfinder Its first goal Interestingly, they used Nikon lenses since Nikon Canon soon gained the ability to make Nikon also went on to produce some reasonably I actually interned for Canon Japan ok, They keep coming out with innovations that Im jealous! I used to use Mark Hama, but hes retired I think. It may be a repeat of my M3 tale of woe.; I will see how the camera performs. Only thing that bothers me is the probable lack of light meter, although I guess I can work around that. In addition, on RangeFinderForum there was discussion that Mark Hama is very much in business The shutter curtain is really flat, not crinkled at all. The focus patch is pretty clear, and seems to be working correctly. Even the light meter seems to work, although I need to test it. I am looking forward to getting some film in it!

I discovered that by putting the camera in rewind mode and moving the advance lever, I can rotate the spool so that the slot is visible. To take it off, I locked the focus at infinity, and it unscrewed pretty easily. I had a little more trouble screwing it back on. Is there a correct orientation with which to seat the lens when you first put it on. What does the red dot on the body mean Japanese sellers tend be extremely critical when selling and when buying. So you got a great deal! Thats one of the problems and the reason why folks went to bayonet mounts. I read it over. As it suggests, I had actually turned the spool by hand, but felt some resistance really just a little tension and thought I might be doing something wrong. As nice as the camera seems, I would like to see some pix and be convinced that it is really working. Outdoor shots look fabulous, sharp with high contrast. Maybe not as nice as my Leica lens, but interesting in their own way. I will not go into the bloody details at least I have a working camera for the moment. This page and its images may not Use in ebay auctions strictly prohibited, violaters will be reported. Please do not jeopardize Federal and International Copyright law as well as ebay terms of service. It was introduced in September 1961, with an integrated Selenium meter cell. Further versions, branded Canon 7s and Canon 7s Type II or Canon 7sZ, modified the design slightly by introducing a cadmium sulfide cell. In this niche, the Canon 7 came into direct competition with the Leica M3. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. The repair manual is available at It has many illustrations of the camera. If you have any questions about the camera or its operation, post them and Im sure well do out best to answer. You may link to content on this site but you may not reproduce any of it in whole or part without written consent from its owner. You can then request identifications or estimates.

You can add your own dates. Visit and complete the calendar. The launch of this mode is attributed to Disderi. Here, everyone of you can add his own. From the collection of JPG. Last update 20130821 par Sylvain Halgand. Many produced specimens 137,250 The biggest business success of this family. Compared to P All is new. Principal characteristics Serial numbers 800000 to 999000 Interchangeable lenses with the Leica standard screwing of 39mm and coupled with the rangefinder. Telemetric Image of wide rectangular basis. Cell with selenium coupled. Window of measure on the hood 35mm for exposures 24x36mm Socket flash synchro side with bayonet, for flash "UNIT II". Loading by the back. Even though the writing was on the wall for rangefinder cameras, the 7s was introduced as the successor to the Canon 7. It retained the basic performance and features of the 7 except for the CdS meter which replaced the selenium exposure meter. An accessory shoe, sorely missed on the 7, was also added. The tripod socket was also repositioned. The 7s was Canon's last in a 32year tradition of luxuryclass rangefinder cameras which started with the Hansa Canon. Equipped with builtin selftimer and shutter button lock. Effective base line of 47.2 mm. Advances with cameratop lever. 125 single or partial strokes with extra 25 stroke Safety lock prevents accidental opening of camera back. Film advance and rewind status indicator provided. The Canon 7 is the first model of three forming the 7 series; it was followed by the 7S and 7SII, and which were to see out the glory days of precision interchangeable lens rangefinder cameras. Zeiss had already ceased production of its famed Contax models in 1960, which year also coincided with the last model in Nikon's rangefinder range. Only Leica would continue production, unbroken to the present day. But despite the onslaught of the slr, the Canon 7 still sold around 100,000 units.

It is well made and, as befitting Japanese camera technology of the time, happened to be more advanced overall than the then current Leica offerings. I believe it was clear that Canon had Leica in its sights and from even a cursory glance one can see that there is much similarity. The major difference is the builtin selenium meter and which is coupled to the shutter dial, but upon closer inspection, one will notice the rewind crank, the lack of an accessory shoe and no frame selector lever on the front left of the lens mount. It is the lack of the shoe that today's users will likely find the most vexing. Unaided, the 7 can't mount an external flash unit, or anything else you may want to attach, such as an optical finder for lenses wider than 35mm. Oncamera flash is possible, but only with a bespoke flash coupler that attaches via a special bayonet on the top left side of the body. Today, these couplers are very hard to find and were it not for online auction sites the chances are you'd never come across one. They have a cold shoe which is par for the course in those days. As per the Leica M3, the frame counter auto resets and, it too, is numbered to 40. The back is hinged and has a double lock to prevent accidental opening. First the key in the base plate is turned and then the back release at the side and bottom is pulled down to release the back. Before Using The 7 Setting the film speed for the meter requires the small black button on the right rear to be depressed. This releases the lock on the shutter speed dial which can now be lifted and turned to the required film speed setting, viewed within the dial, and then the black button is released to lock the setting. When taking a reading, it is then simply a matter of aligning a chosen aperture against the meter needle by turning the shutter speed dial. This aperture needs, of course, to be set manually on the lens, but the meter alignment also sets the corresponding shutter speed.

It works just like a Leica Meter MC, although I'd give the nod to the Leica MC meter for its ease of reading the scale. And not metal slats as per the original Contax rangefinders, nor the bladed shutters as found with modern shutters. No, these are extremely thin all metal shutter curtains. They don't perish nor are they susceptible to having pinprick holes burned into them by the sun. Apparently, they can take quite some abuse and still operate normally. It is not uncommon today to find fully working Canon 7's with damaged curtains. As the 7 is a screw body, it doesn't have the facility to change frames automatically when a lens is attached, as on a Leica M. Instead the lens focal length is set using the dial on the top plate. A really nice touch is that the chosen focal length is also indicated within the bright lines themselves as a constant reminder. As with Leica M's the

frames are auto parallax corrected. The 7 is marginally bigger, but I don't find this to be a disadvantage, despite my small hands. Instead, with the 7, Canon did provide a proprietary flash coupler. Lenses from 35 to 135mm, pose no real problems, but lenses wider than 35, and which require a separate optical finder, can be somewhat problematic owing to the absence of the accessory shoe. It seems obvious to us today how useful these are, but this was the penalty for having the builtin meter. A nice little feature is the film advance confirmation which is indicated by the red dot in the small window to the left of the film advance crank. As this is attached to the sprocket shaft it is in fact doubly useful, more so in fact, when rewinding a film as it will stop rotating once the film leader has been pulled past the sprockets and the cassette can be removed with the leader showing. A very useful feature for photographers who develop their own film or need to change films midroll. My Canon 7 wasn't really acquired to be used, but out of a desire to own one and put it in my camera collection.

In fact, I only used it on two occasions, both using the excellent Voigtlander Cosina lenses. The 15mm is very sharp over most of the frame used around f8 to f11, but does need precise handling as it can exhibit wide angle perspective distortions that are inevitable for such an extreme FoV. Sometimes the effect can be amusing, such as in the shot of the tour bus where the street lamp seems to be leaning precariously. I'd prefer focusing rings with more grip on the 35 and 50, but my 50 is better than the 35 in respect of its being larger and with easier, silkier, focusing. Regarding the images, the negatives have been scanned at the maximum resolution of 2820dpi on my Minolta Dimage Scan Elite II film scanner. For ease of reference I've added text for which lens was used. If a working meter is important, then inevitably these cameras command more, but a nonworking meter doesn't otherwise prevent the camera from being used. Alternatively, please feel free to chuck a few pennies in the tip jar via Kofi Become a Patron. Learn about where your money goes here. Would like to write for 35mmc. I read that the last 7sZ bodies were made in 1968. That is when I bought my first "serious" camera, a Nikkormat. Back then, in the United States, SLRs were all the rage and I do not recall seeing the Canon rangefinders for sale. Oddly, some of the screwmount Canon lenses were available new as late as 1978. I recall visiting a camera store in Providence, Rhode Island, and they had the 135mm as well as a wide angle. The 135 had its own viewfinder tucked into a compartment in the leather case. All of it was gorgeous workmanship. Sorry to drone on. does your selenium meter work. Reply Terry B March 18, 2018 at 902 pm Hi, Andrew. Yes, it still works and I agree they are well made. From what I can determine the 7sZ had a reasonable lifespan and it is considered the one to get because of its rarity. As for looks, although the 7S and 7sZ are better overall cameras, I still prefer the 7.

The cds windows look like pimples. Reply Kodachromeguy March 20, 2018 at 359 pm Terry, a quick look at ePrey shows a decent number of Canon 7 bodies for sale at reasonable price. And for many of them, the sellers claim that the selenium meters work. Interesting. The 7s and 7sZ bodies are more expensive but many of them have nonfunctioning meters. I wonder if there was some weakness of the CDS cells or the circuits. And I wonder if anyone has parts for repair. As an aside, I give credit to Leica for still manufacturing or at least selling from existing stock a brand new film rangefinder. I use a Leica M2 from 1962 about the age of your 7, but it is great one can still buy a new one. Reply Terry B March 20, 2018 at 616 pm Andrew, yes, it is surprising how reasonable the prices for Canon 7 bodies can be, in fact absolute bargains compared to Leica M's, and even with working selenium meters. I did read somewhere that if you want to make a Leica M owner turn green, simply turn up with a Canon 7, let him play with it, and then tell him how little you paid for it. I can get away with this sort of comment as I do own seven Leicas, so I can't be chided as a Leica basher. I think one does need to look closely at a lot of 7 listings. As with all old cameras, as you will know, condition varies. If the photos are good, cosmetic imperfections should be readily seen, but whilst I've commented that damaged metal shutter curtains won't necessarily stop the camera from working, I've seen listings with quite severely damaged curtains and the seller claims all is well. It's just do

you really want one with such a degree of damage, even if it is functioning OK. Regarding the inbuilt meters, I've not come across anything to suggest that reliability was an issue, per se, but meters of all sorts do fail over time, but age isn't always the factor.

I have a smallish meter collection and I've got some prewar and early 1950's selenium obviously meters that are still giving strong deflection, and some 1960's meters that have either failed completely, or can't give a full deflection. As for spares, who knows, but I'd guess extremely unlikely today. This is a big plus for Leicas and the number of specialist repairers to service them. Just checked out the F1, and that was some camera and outfit. Sadly, collector attention influences prices, but there are truly excellent, and very usable, cameras that slip under the radar. I believe this is where film cameras have an advantage if it was good in its day and provided it still functions properly, the results obtained today can be just as good as when it was new. Reply Dan Castelli March 19, 2018 at 226 pm Very cool. When was your camera actually made. Reply Terry B March 19, 2018 at 249 pm Hello, Dan. I know how you feel about reading about old cameras. From what I gather, the Model 7 was produced between 1961 and 1965, but I don't know in which year mine was actually made. For me, the only advantage of a M6 over a Canon 7 is its focusing spot in the viewfinder, because the Leica has a clearly framed one, whereas the Canon's focusing spot has a bit visually fuzzy edges. But that's a minor drawback. The advantage of such a Canon rangefinder is that it doesn't look like a rich Chinese's gadget like a Leica nowadays. I use one quite frequently in the street, and it works. The Canon 7's rangefinder is good enough to control it even wide open. Reply Terry B June 4, 2018 at 944 am Picturenaut, Great to read of your personal use and appreciation of this wonderful camera. Although my 7 had a couple of outings early on, it was really acquired to add to my burgeoning collection, rather than a user model. And, of course, the bargain price at the time means there isn't a great deal of money tied up in it.