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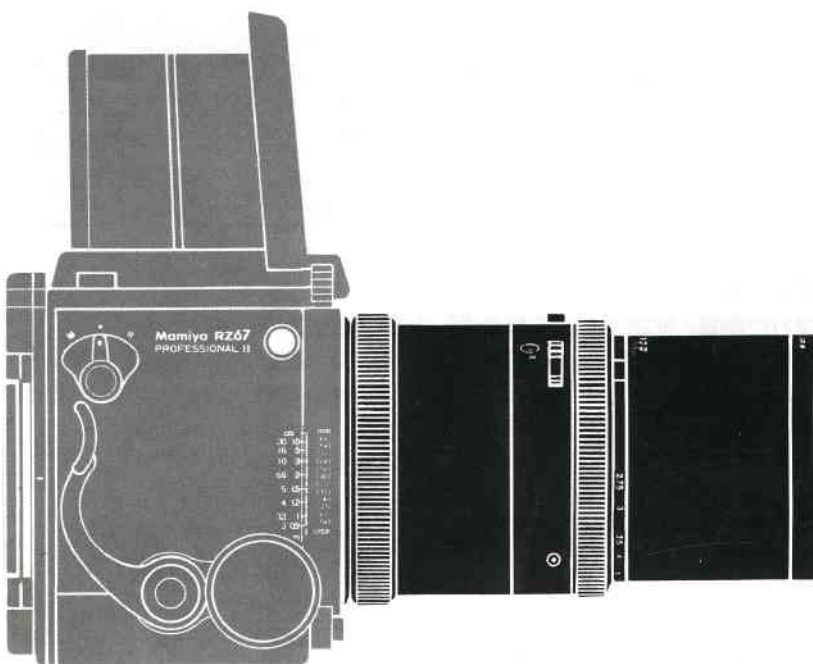
Mamiya

マミヤ 交換レンズ

Mamiya Interchangeable Lenses

Mamiya Wechselobjektive

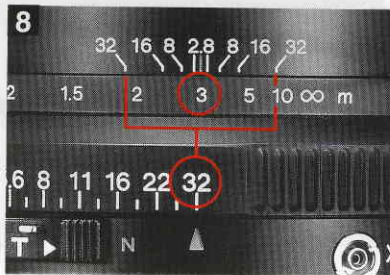
Objectifs interchangeables Mamiya



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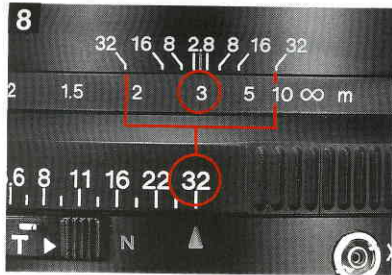


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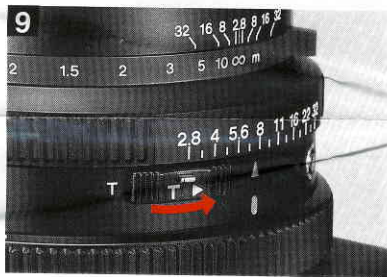


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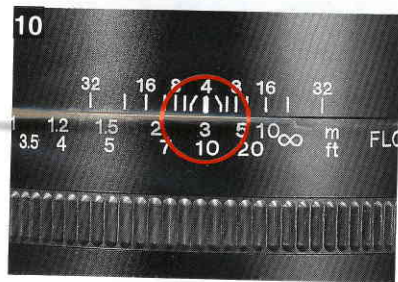
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Special Features

Acclaimed for their high resolution, unparalleled contrast, and superb color balance, Mamiya lenses house the equally renown Seiko # 1 electronic shutter for precise and dependable exposure control.

Lens Mount : RZ bayonet (breach lock) mount with built-in safety lock and 12 electrical contacts.

Shutter : Seiko # 1 electronic shutter.

Flash Sync Terminal : X-synchronization for electronic flash.

Additional : Depth-of-Field Preview Lever, Time Exposure Lever, Mirror-up Socket.

Attaching Lenses

1 Make sure the mirror is set (lowered). If the mirror is raised, lower it by pushing the Cocking Lever ① as far as it will go toward the front of the camera body.

2 Remove the Rear Lens Cap and check whether or not the shutter is cocked (opened). If uncocked, firmly rotate the Shutter Cocking Pin ② all the way to the red dot ③ When

3**5****4****6**

releasing the pin it will return to the green dot and the shutter blades will remain open. Failure to rotate the Cocking Pin past the green and completely to the red dot will result in incomplete cocking of the shutter.

When a lens is removed from the camera body, it is always cocked.

3 With the front of the lens facing you, rotate the Bayonet Ring counterclockwise as far as it will go, aligning the white dot of the Bayonet Ring **4** with the central index of the lens.

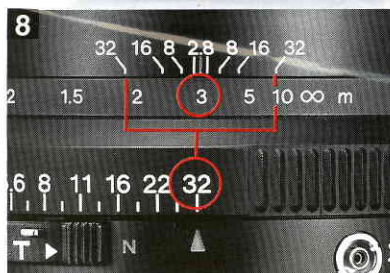
4 Seat the lens on the camera body with the central index of the lens lined

up with the red Alignment Dot **5** of the camera body. Next rotate the Bayonet Ring of the lens firmly in a clockwise direction, securing the lens to the camera body.

Removing Lenses

5 Push the Cocking Lever of the camera body completely down, setting the mirror and cocking the lens shutter.

Rotate the Bayonet Ring of the lens counterclockwise as far as it will go (white dot of Bayonet Ring will align with central index of lens) and remove lens.



● If you try to rotate the Bayonet Ring counterclockwise without first depressing the Cocking Lever of the camera body, the movement of the ring will be interrupted, making it impossible to remove the lens.

6 If a lens is not to be used for a prolonged period, we recommend storing it with the shutter released.

To release the shutter of a lens that has been removed from the camera body, rotate the Shutter Cocking Pins ② completely clockwise while depressing the Shutter Lock Pin ⑥. Do not under any circumstances, rotate the Shutter Cocking Pins partially, leaving them in that position; be sure to rotate them fully clockwise.

Depth-of-Field Preview

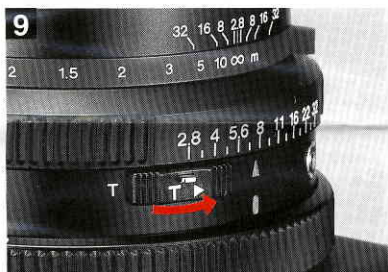
7 Set the Aperture Ring to the desired f-stop and focus the lens.

Depress the Depth-of-Field Preview Lever of the lens and you will be able to check the depth-of-field directly on the focusing screen.

Using the Depth-of-Field scale

8 Check the camera-to-subject distance on the Distance Scale. Rotate the Lens Distance Scale Knob until the previously noted camera-to-subject distance is aligned with the center index of the Depth-of-Field Scale.

Locate the selected aperture on both sides of the Depth-of-Field Scale.



The figures of the Lens Distance Scale, appearing above the selected aperture, indicate the nearest and furthest limits of sharpness for that aperture.

For example, when the 110mm lens is focused at 3m and stopped down to f/32, everything from approximately 2m to 10m will be in focus.

When desiring to know the depth-of-field in feet; rotate the Lens Distance Scale 180°, as one side is in feet and the other in meters.

Shutter Speeds

The Shutter Speed Dial on the camera body is used.

Time (T) Exposure Lock Button

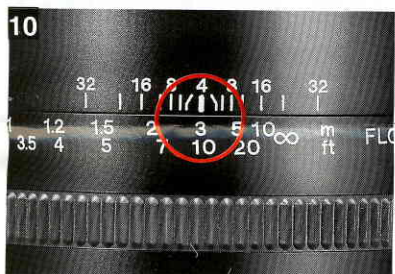
9 To make a time exposure, press the T Lock Button and move the T Lever all the way in the direction of the arrowhead, releasing your finger. When this is done, the T Lever will lock in the time exposure position.

Next, press the Shutter Release button and the shutter will open, remaining in that condition.

To terminate the time exposure, press the T Lock Button and return the T Lever to its original position.

To make another time exposure, simply repeat the above procedure.

Do not touch the Cocking Lever during a time exposure (while the shutter is open). Doing so could result in movement of the film, so exercise care.



● The Shutter Speed Dial of the camera body may be kept at any position during a time exposure.

However, after terminating a time exposure the Cocking Lever remains locked for the duration appearing on the Shutter Speed Dial. Thus, if the Shutter Speed Dial were set to 8 sec. and a time exposure just terminated, it would not be possible to advance the Cocking Lever until 8 seconds had elapsed. Therefore, to eliminate any inconvenience, we recommend keeping the Shutter Speed Dial at 1/30 sec, or higher, when making time exposures.

Please note that regardless of the length of time exposures, virtually no power is drained from the battery at such a time.

Floating Focusing System

The built-in floating system enables part of the lens system to move back and corresponding to the focusing distance so that high contrast and resolution from the center to the periphery of the picture area are guaranteed.

● Built into Mamiya M65mm f/4L-A, M75mm f/3.5L and Macro M140mm f/4.5M/L-A lenses.

Using the floating mechanism

1. As in the case of ordinary lenses, rotate the focusing knob the camera body to focus the lens.
2. When the lens has been focused, note the subject distance and then rotate the floating ring (with distance scale), and align the same figure as that on the lens with the center hash mark (white) (Photo 10)

In the photo 10 above, subject distance is in focus at 3 m, and the floating ring has been rotated, thereby aligning the same figure as that on the lens with the center hash mark.

3. Before photographing, look into the finder again to make sure that the lens is properly focused.

● When the floating ring is rotated, part of the lens system moves back and forth; however, changes in the image are difficult to notice, even when one looks into the finder.

● Focusing cannot be achieved simply by rotating the floating ring (A).

● The focusing distance is the film-to-subject distance.

● Read the depth-of-field from the depth-of-field scale on the front lens rim, or press the depth-of-field preview lever and read it on the focusing screen.

When using lenses with the built-in floating mechanism, be sure to take photographs in the order of 1 to 3.

Otherwise, peripheral image quality will deteriorate significantly. Be careful.

① Fisheye
Z 37mm f/4.5W



⑨ Macro
M 140mm f/4.5M/L-A



⑮ APO Z 350mm f/5.6



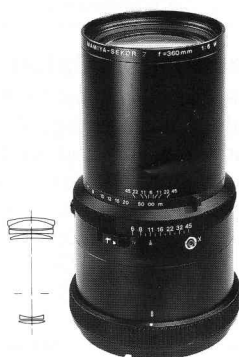
② Z 50mm f/4.5W



⑩ Z 150mm f/3.5W



⑯ Z 360mm f/6W



③ M 65mm f/4L-A



⑪ Z 180mm f/4.5W-N



④ M 75mm f/3.5L



⑰ Z 500mm f/8W





⑫ APO Z 210mm f/4.5



⑮ APO Z 500mm f/6



⑤ Shift Z 75mm f/4.5W



⑬ Z 250mm f/4.5W



⑥ Z 90mm f/3.5W



⑭ APO Z 250mm f/4.5



⑰ Zoom Z 100~200mm f/5.2W



⑦ Z 110mm f/2.8W



⑧ Z 127mm f/3.5W

