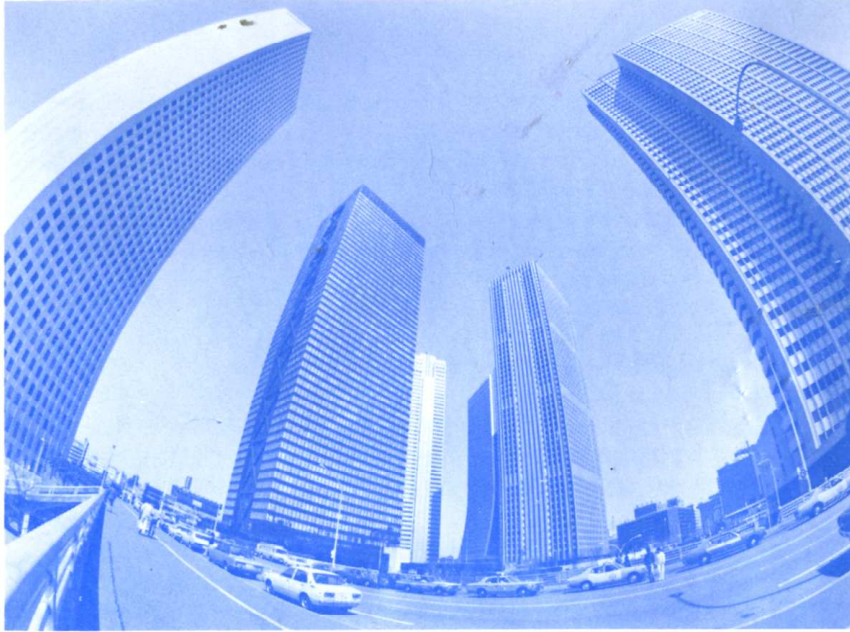


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Mamiya
CAMERA CO., LTD.

Printed in Japan

Mamiya-Sekor Fisheye ULD C
24mm f/4 Lens
for Mamiya M645

Instructions
www.ianbfoto.com



Features

Ultra-low dispersion glass is used in this fisheye lens. Aberration has been carefully corrected so the images obtained are sharp from corner to corner. Also, this fisheye lens is designed so that the distance to any point is always proportional to the angle to that point to prevent contraction of the image in the peripheral area. A fisheye lens of this type is called "equidistance projection" type. The angle of view is 180° along the diagonal of the full-frame image produced.

Names of Parts

1. Filter identification window
2. A-M (Automatic/Manual) lever
3. Exposure meter coupler
4. Focusing ring
5. Distance scale
6. Alignment dot
7. Depth-of-field scale
8. Aperture ring
9. Filter selection ring

Specifications

Focal length: 24mm

Construction: 10 elements, 8 groups

Angle of view: 180°

Aperture range: f/4 – f/22

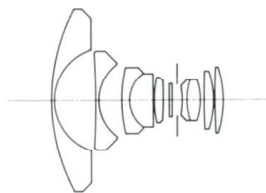
Filters: 4 types built-in (LB-A, SL-1B, Y48, O56)

Length: 3-7/32in. (82mm)

Maximum barrel diameter: 3-15/16in. (100mm)

Weight: 27.7 oz. (785 grams)

The other specifications and handling are the same as for the standard lens, excluding the use of the filters which is explained below.



Determining Correct Exposure

This fisheye lens has a wide angle of view so large areas of sky or ceiling are normally included in any picture. When extremely bright sky or strong light sources are included in the field of view while measuring exposure with the AE, PD or CdS Prism Finders, the subject may be underexposed due to the influence of this brightness. In such cases,



change the angle of the camera so only the main subject can be seen in the viewfinder. Go close to the subject to measure the exposure. The exposure value obtained will result in correct exposure of the main subject.

Using the Filters

Four types of filters are incorporated in this lens. By rotating the filter selection ring (9) with a finger tip, letters indicating the type of filter appear in the filter identification window (1). Starting from the left side, the letters appear in the sequence of LB-A (81C), SL-1B, Y48 (Y2), and O56 (O2).

When selecting a filter, always use it where it click stops. Should the filter be located at any other place than the click stop, the filter frame in the lens will interrupt the light path and ruin the picture.

Determine the filter to use as follows:

LB-A (81C; Light Balance Amber)

Exposure factor: 1.5X (open 0.5 stop)

Used with daylight-type color films. When shooting under cloudy or somewhat bright, rainy weather conditions, pictures are rendered bluish due to the high color temperature; however, colors can be reproduced naturally with this filter.

SL-1B (Skylight)

Exposure factor: 1X

This filter can be used with both color and black-and-white films.

This filter eliminates the effects of ultraviolet rays and blue-tinted pictures caused by reflective light from fresh leaves and foliage, rendering a natural color balance.

Y48 (Y2; Yellow)

Exposure factor: 2X (open 1 stop). With black-and-white film.

Absorbs ultraviolet and some blue-violet rays. Used for obtaining a contrast when photographing scenes and buildings against blue sky. When used for general photography, this filter proportionally emphasizes bright and dark contrasts, producing the most natural effect.

O56 (O2; Orange)

Exposure factor: 4X (open up 2 stops)

For use with black-and-white film. Absorbs all of the spectrum from ultraviolet to green. Because of this, the contrast is somewhat stronger than with the Y48 so sharp modeling with a three-dimensional feeling is obtained.

This filter can also be used with black and white infrared films. In this case, the contrast is slightly less than with the R filter.

Caution:

Exposure factors are the amounts that exposures must be compensated when measured with a hand-held exposure meter, etc. When measuring exposure with the AE, PD or CdS Prism Finder, there is no need to compensate the exposure.