Mamiya 6

Mamiya

Interchangeable Lenses

G4/50L (50mm F4)
G3.5/75L (75mm F3.5)
G4.5/150L(150mm F4.5)

English Instructions

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Special Features

Wide-Angle Lens 50mm f/4

This lens is designed as a symmetrical lens, differing from the long back distance, retrofocus, wide angle lenses for SLR cameras. As a result, fall-off or vignetting toward the corners of the image is reduced or eliminated. The symmetric design also results in complete elimination of lateral color aberration, often a serious problem in wide-angle lenses. In addtion, the new lens is virtually free of image distortion, either pincushion or berrel-shaped, at all distances. As a result, the photographic images produced by this lens are extermely sharp and crisp.

Standard Lens 75mm f/3.5

By taking advantage of its short lens to film distance the 75mm "Orthometric" standard lens for the Mamiya 6 camera is designed to be a high performance lens. At maximum aperture it is particularly well suited for portraits where a smooth, non-harsh image is preferred. At smaller apertures the images become very crisp and sharp with no distortion at any focusing distance. Curvature of field at close-up distances is negligible. (For these reasons, this lens is called the : 75mm f/3.5 "Orthometar".)

Telephoto Lens 150mm f/4.5

Through the use of the latest ultra low-dispersion optical glasses, this new telephoto is specially corrected for all color aberrations, including lateral color, or variation in image size with color. As a result, even at maximum aperture, the images are sharp and crisp, with no loss of contrast due to color aberrations. Subject details are accurately reproduced, free of astigmatism and coma flare. It is actually an apochromatic lens.

Name of Parts

① **Aperture Scale**
② **Focusing Ring**
③ **Depth-of-field Scale**
④ **Lens Alignment Dot**
Mount or release lens by aligning with dot on camera body

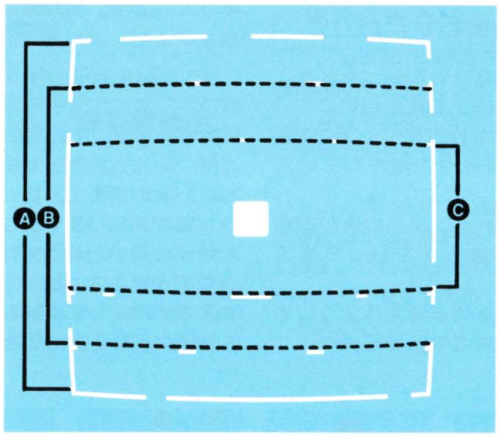
⑤ **Aperture Ring**
⑥ **Distance Scale (m.ft)**
To ascertain the camera-to-subject distance
⑦ **Infrared Mark**
When taking infrared photos align with white dot

Lenses

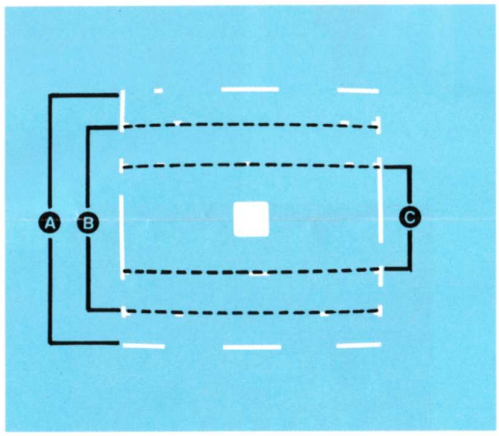
	50mm f/4	75mm f/3.5	150mm f/4.5
Lens Construction	8 elements in 5 groups	6 elements in 4 groups	6 elements in 5 groups
Angle of view	75°	55°	30°
Minimum of aperture	22	22	22
35mm conversion	28mm	41mm	82mm
Minimum focusing distance	1m	1m	1.8m
Minimum magnification	0.059	0.089	0.099
Area covered	945 x 945mm	632 x 632mm	562 x 562mm
Filter size	58mm	58mm	67mm
Hood All of the above are supplied with the lenses.	Bayonet type	Bayonet type	Screw in type
Dimensions (length) x (diameter)	55 x 64mm	43 x 64mm	86 x 70mm
Weight	335g	250g	480g

Ⓐ 6 × 6 cm
Ⓑ 6 ×4.5cm
Ⓒ 135

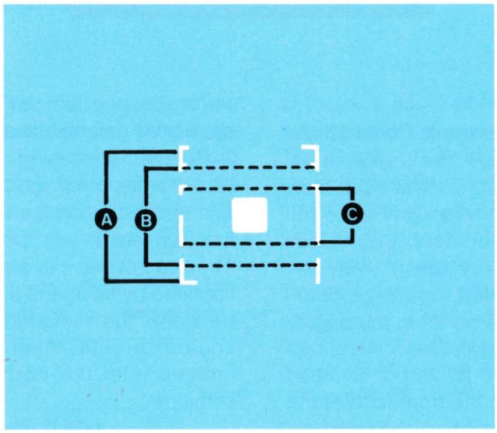
50mm f/4



75mm f/3.5



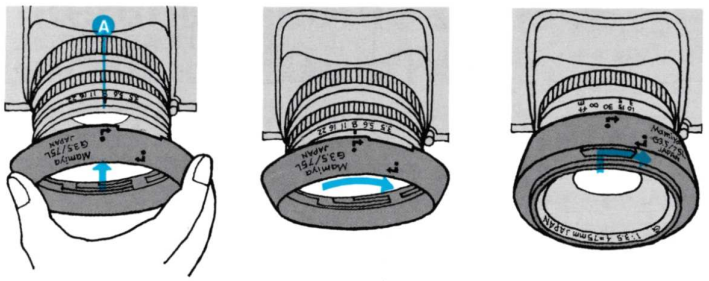
150mm f/4.5



Ⓐ Effective standard picture area
Ⓑ Effective 6x4.5 size picture area
Ⓒ Effective panoramic size picture area

Photographic area covered (Mamiya 6 MF)

Within the viewfinder the photographic area covered is indicated by the visible bright frame. Parallax is automatically compensated for according to the subject to lens distance.The composition will be in the lines of the bright frame □. 83% of the field of view is visible at ∞, and 100% is visible at the minimum focusing distance. The appropriate bright frame area is auto-matically selected upon lens interchange.



(Mounting 75mm f/3.5, 50mm f/4 bayonet type lens hood)

1. Align Mark ⌐ on the hood with the Indicator Line Ⓐ on the lens, and fit the hood to the lens front ring.

2. Fix the Lens Hood by rotating it in the direction of the arrow. (The Lens Hood can be removed by rotating it in the opposite direction.)

When the Lens Hood is not used
As shown, fit the back side of the Lens Hood to the lens. This will protect the lens.

(The hood illustrated above is for the 75mm lens.)

Depth-of-field Table

G4/50L

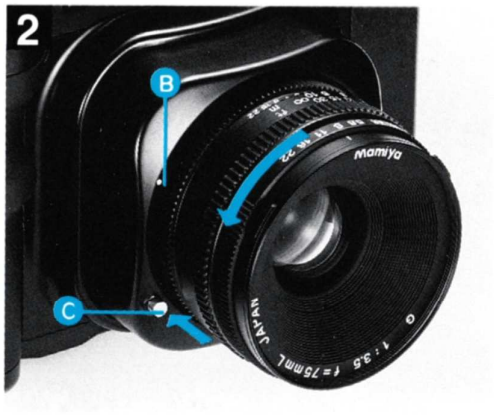
Aperture	Distance (m)							
	∞	10	7	3	2	1.5	1.2	1
4.5	11.21 ∞	5.34 88.10	4.36 18.17	2.40 4.01	1.72 2.39	1.35 1.70	1.10 1.32	0.93 1.08
5.6	7.95 ∞	4.48 ∞	3.78 54.71	2.22 4.67	1.63 2.60	1.29 1.80	1.07 1.37	0.91 1.11
8	5.64 ∞	3.66 ∞	3.18 ∞	2.01 6.10	1.52 2.97	1.22 1.96	1.02 1.46	0.88 1.17
11	4.02 ∞	2.91 ∞	2.60 ∞	1.77 10.86	1.38 3.73	1.14 2.25	0.96 1.61	0.84 1.26
16	2.86 ∞	2.26 ∞	2.08 ∞	1.52 ∞	1.23 5.92	1.03 2.87	0.89 1.89	0.78 1.41
22	2.05 ∞	1.73 ∞	1.62 ∞	1.27 ∞	1.07 ∞	0.92 4.73	0.81 2.52	0.72 1.72

G3.5/75L

Aperture	Distance (m)							
	∞	10	5	3	2	1.5	1.2	1
3.5	26.69 ∞	7.32 15.83	4.24 6.10	2.72 3.35	1.87 2.14	1.43 1.58	1.16 1.25	0.97 1.03
4	23.76 ∞	7.08 17.07	4.16 6.27	2.69 3.40	1.86 2.16	1.42 1.59	1.15 1.25	0.97 1.03
5.6	16.82 ∞	6.32 24.18	3.89 7.01	2.57 3.60	1.81 2.24	1.39 1.62	1.13 1.27	0.96 1.05
8	11.92 ∞	5.49 59.08	3.57 8.42	2.43 3.93	1.74 2.36	1.35 1.68	1.11 1.31	0.94 1.07
11	8.45 ∞	4.63 ∞	3.19 11.78	2.26 4.51	1.65 2.55	1.30 1.77	1.08 1.36	0.92 1.10
16	5.99 ∞	3.80 ∞	2.78 27.31	2.05 5.71	1.54 2.87	1.24 1.92	1.03 1.44	0.88 1.15
22	4.26 ∞	3.03 ∞	2.36 ∞	1.81 9.23	1.41 3.52	1.15 2.18	0.98 1.57	0.85 1.23

G4.5/150L

Aperture	Distance (m)									
	∞	20	10	7	5	4	3	2.5	2	1.8
4.5	81.12 ∞	16.10 26.40	8.94 11.35	6.47 7.62	4.73 5.30	3.83 4.19	2.91 3.10	2.44 2.57	1.96 2.04	1.77 1.83
5.6	65.33 ∞	15.38 28.62	8.72 11.73	6.36 7.79	4.67 5.38	3.79 4.24	2.83 3.13	2.42 2.58	1.95 2.05	1.76 1.84
8	46.21 ∞	14.04 34.85	8.28 12.64	6.12 8.18	4.55 5.56	3.71 4.34	2.84 3.18	2.39 2.62	1.93 2.07	1.75 1.86
11	32.70 ∞	12.50 50.37	7.73 14.20	5.82 8.79	4.38 5.83	3.60 4.50	2.78 3.26	2.35 2.67	1.91 2.10	1.73 1.88
16	23.14 ∞	10.82 136.53	7.06 17.20	5.44 9.83	4.17 6.26	3.46 4.75	2.69 3.39	2.29 2.75	1.87 2.15	1.70 1.92
22	16.39 ∞	9.10 ∞	6.30 24.56	4.98 11.82	3.90 6.99	3.28 5.15	2.59 3.58	2.21 2.88	1.82 2.22	1.66 1.97
32	11.61 ∞	7.43 ∞	5.47 62.48	4.46 16.59	3.58 8.38	3.05 5.85	2.45 3.89	2.11 3.07	1.76 2.33	1.60 2.05



Mounting/Removing Lenses

Mounting Lens

Remove the front and rear lens caps.

- The Front Lens Cap can be removed by pressing in the tabs on the right and left with your fingers and pulling the cap towards you.
- The Rear Lens Cap can be removed by rotating it counter-clockwise.

Align Lens Alignment Dot Ⓐ with the Camera Alignment Dot Ⓑ. Insert the lens into the camera body. Then turn the lens in the direction of the arrow until it clicks and locks into place. (Photo. 1)

Removing Lens

Like removing the camera Body Cap, while pressing in the Lens Release Button Ⓒ, rotate the lens in the direction of the arrow until the Lens Alignment Dot is lined up with the White Alignment Dot Ⓑ on the camera body. (Photo. 2)

CAUTION:

Never touch the Light Baffle Curtain or the bellows. If touched, light leakage or a malfunction may result.

Changing Lens

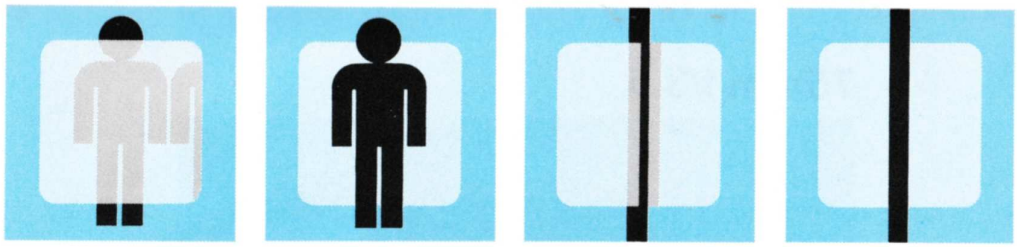
When changing lens, pull out the retractable mount and proceed to the action mode.

★ Through mounting the lens is possible with the mount retracted, removing it is not possible. (Interlocks!)

★ When the mount is retracted, or if the Light Baffle Curtain is open when trying to remove the lens, the Lens Release Button will not work, preventing lens release.

★ Particularly when mounting the 50mm lens, take care so that the rear rim of the lens does not touch the body's Rangefinder Coupling Cam.

★ When the lens has been removed and film remains in the camera body, avoid exposure to direct sunlight as film fogging may result.



CAUTION

Gold Plated Electronic Contacts are provided inside the retractable mount and at the rear of each lens. If oil, dirt, or other foreign matter collects on the contacts, poor electronic information transfer may result. When soiled, use a piece of clean cloth to wipe them thoroughly before installing the lens. Also, use the utmost care so as not to touch them. (Position the front face of the lens which has been removed as shown in the photo.) (Photo. 3)

Focusing the Lens

When the lens has been focused, the double-image superimposing rangefinder produces two superimposed images within the square □ of the viewfinder.

How To:

1. Position the subject within the central square □ of the viewfinder. As on the top left the subject will appear as a double image.

2. Rotate the focusing ring until the two images converge and are superimposed as on the figure on the left. The lens is now focused.

The two images can also be superimposed by using the boundary line between the viewfinder and the square or split image.Adjust the images until the boundary lines converge.

Infrared Photography

When using infrared film, it is necessary to make a focusing adjustment in order to achieve accurate focus. This is because the focus position of the image deviates from normal since the infrared ray wavelenght is longer. After focusing in the usual manner, check the distance on the Distance Scale that is aligned with the center reference mark of the

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Printed in Japan