

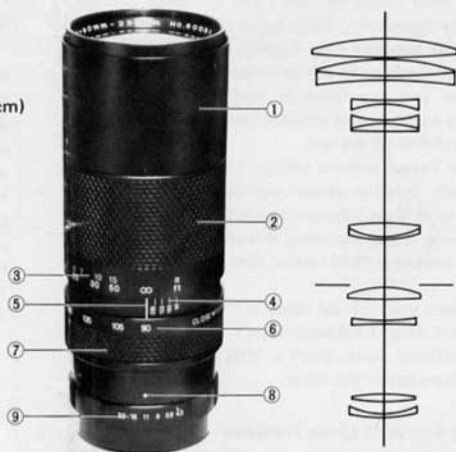
Auto mamiya/sekor SX 90-230mm f/4.5

Specifications

Construction:	12 elements, 9 groups
Angle of view:	27° to 12°
Aperture range:	f/4.5 to 22
Minimum focusing distance:	7 ft. or 2m
Close-focusing distance:	Up to 1 ft. 4 9/16 in. (42cm)
Filter size:	62mm
Lens hood:	Built-in
Length:	6 3/4 in. (171mm)
Weight:	29.6 oz. (840g)

Description of Parts

1. Lens Hood
2. Focusing Ring
3. Distance Scale
4. Infrared Marks
5. Index Line
6. Focal Length Scale
7. Zoom Ring
8. Aperture Index
9. Aperture Ring



How to Focus Critically

Critical focus is the ABC of photography. Taking advantage of zooming capability of this lens, you can focus far accurately than regular lenses.

Set your zoom ring to the longest focal length, 230mm. You can get a larger image and narrower depth-of-field which let you focus far easier and far accurately than ever. Now focus on the subject by turning the focusing ring. Finally, set back the zoom ring to desired focal length or image size.

Of course you can focus in regular manner merely operating focusing ring without having an aid from the zooming ability of the lens.

Note for better picture taking: Long lenses tend to shift their infinity focus slightly by atmospheric conditions as their inherent characteristics. Therefore, all the long lenses including this one set the infinity distance stopper a little farther than their critical focus point.

Ergo, check your critical focus in the finder, whenever you shoot distant subjects. Don't leave the focusing ring at infinity mark. Such a little precaution makes your picture better than ever.

How to Focus at Close Distance

When you like to go closer than 6.5 ft. or 2m, simply turn the zoom ring farther, over the 90mm detent

toward the close focus mark. This way you can focus down to 16.5 in. or 42 cm rotating the zoom ring from the 90 mm mark to the central orange dot of the close focus mark.

For very critical focusing, use the regular focusing ring in addition to the zoom ring operation.

For the best image quality, use small apertures (f/16 or smaller) when in close-up shooting.

Infrared Photography

Slight focusing compensation is needed when you take black and white infrared pictures, because the infrared images won't focus on the same focal plane as the visible light.

Focus normally first and note the subject distance on the focusing ring then, shift this focus point to the proper focal length mark for the infrared that you'll find next to the index line.

Incidentally, you don't need to do such focusing adjustment if you are shooting an infrared color film.


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