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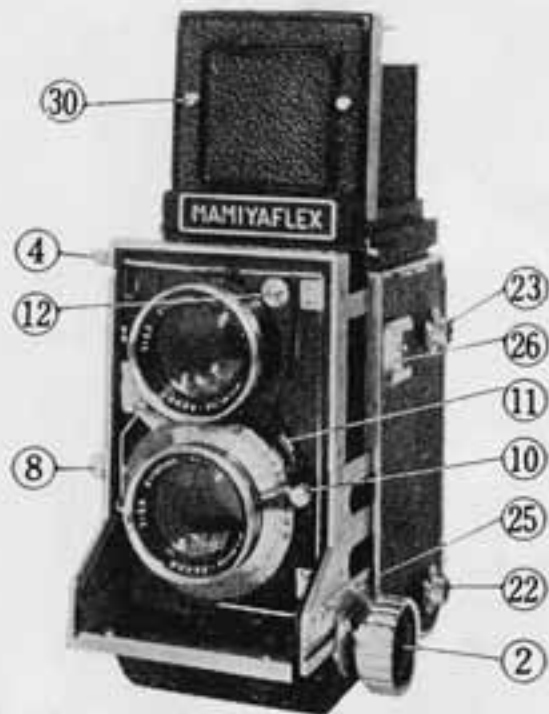
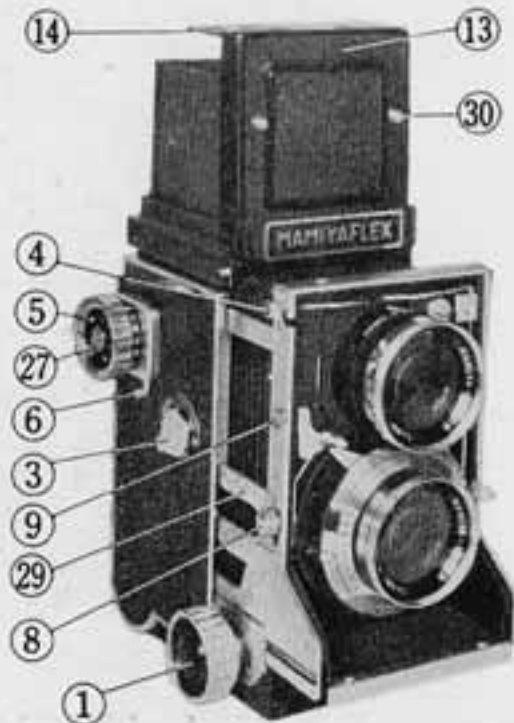
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MAMIYAFLEX
MODEL **C2** *professional*

USER'S MANUAL

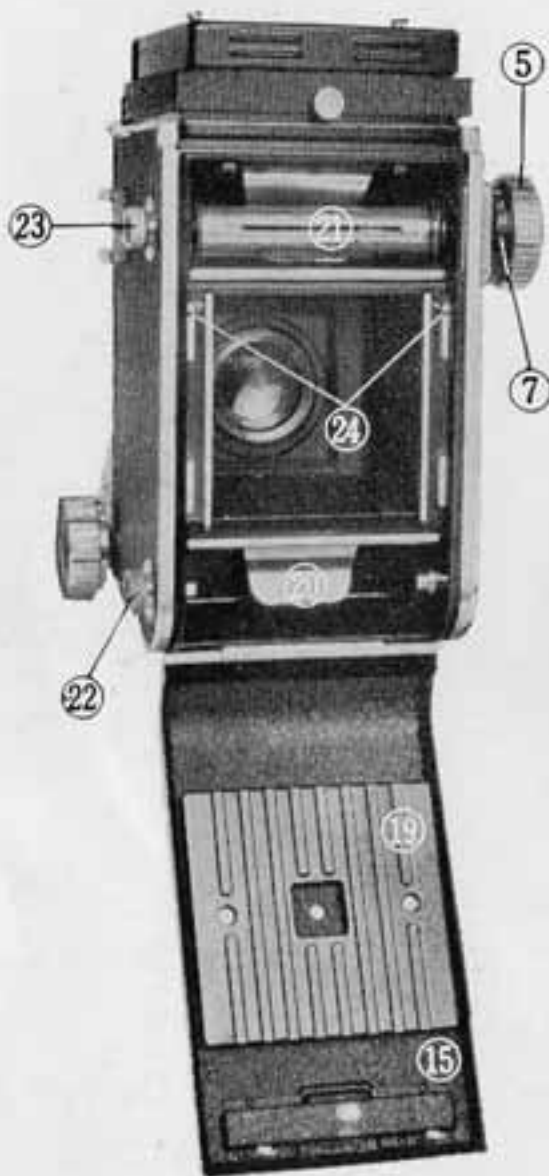
NOMENCLATURE

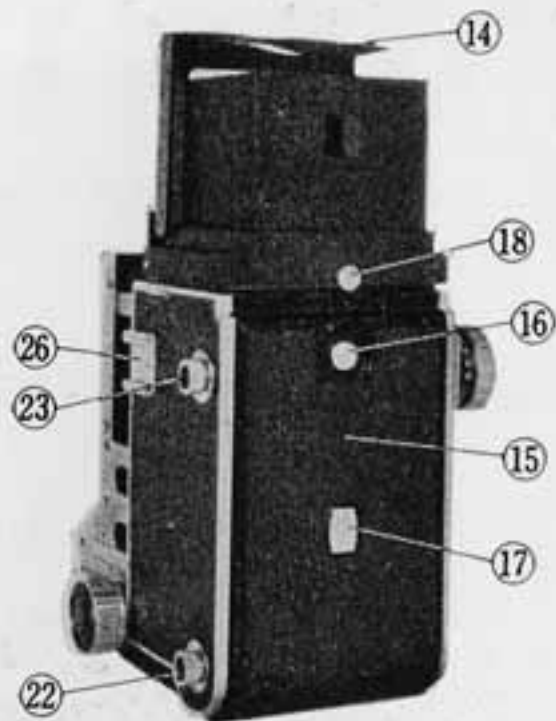


1. Focusing Knob
2. Focusing Knob (left)
3. Lens Change Lever

4. Lens Locking Spring
5. Filmwind Knob
6. Filmstop Release

7. Exposure Counter Dial
8. Shutter Button
9. Cable Release Socket
10. Shutter Cocking Lever
11. M-X Adjustment
12. Synchroflash Tip
13. Front Cover, Focusing Hood
14. Magnifying Glass
15. Backlid
16. Backlid Catch Button
17. Red Window Cover
18. Focusing Hood Lock Screw
19. Pressure Plate
20. Film Spool Chamber
21. Take-Up Spool Chamber





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| 22. Film-Spool Catch | 27. Film Rating Indicator |
| 23. Take-Up Spool Catch | 28. Backlid Release |
| 24. Start Mark | 29. Distance Scale |
| 25. Exposure Correction Scale | 30. Frame Finder Auxiliary Mask Studs |
| 26. Accessory Clip | |

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

OPERATION OF FOCUSING HOOD

1. To erect, lift front cover (13) of the focusing hood. The back and sides will spring up to form focusing glass enclosure.

2. Partly depressing the insert of the front cover will cause magnifying glass to flip up into position.

3. If the front cover insert is pressed all the way down it will catch to provide, in the front cover, the opening for the frame of the eye-level "sports" finder.

4. To close frame finder, press right (filmwind knob side) flap of the focusing hood so that it comes into contact with depressed insert (Fig. 1). Release flap, then front cover insert will spring back to



original position.

5. To fold focusing hood, first return magnifying glass to retracted position, then turn down the right, left, and back flaps in the order named, hold lightly, and let down front cover (13).

FOCUSING THE MAMIYAFLEX MODEL C2

1. Focusing is done in the same way as with any other twin-lens reflex camera. However, focusing knobs are provided on both sides, so use either the right or left hand whichever is more convenient.

2. The opening of the front cover provides the correct frame for eye-level viewfinding when the standard 80-millimeter focal length lens is in use. When using the 65-millimeter, 105-millimeter, 135-millimeter or 180-millimeter lenses, fit the auxiliary masks provided for these lenses on the mask studs (30).

CHANGING LENSES

1. Turn focusing knob (1) so that the lens-shutter

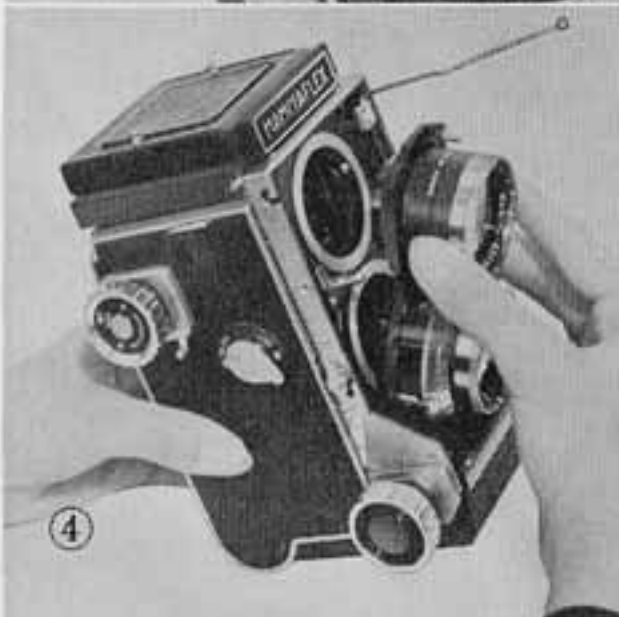
assembly is fully retracted into the body.

2. Turn the lens change lever (3) to "UNLOCK" position (Fig. 2).

3. Unhook lens locking spring (4) (Figs. 3 and 4). Remove lens-shutter assembly.

4. Insert alternate lens-shutter assembly, secure with lens locking spring (4), then turn lens change lever (3) to "LOCK" position (Figs. 5 and 6).

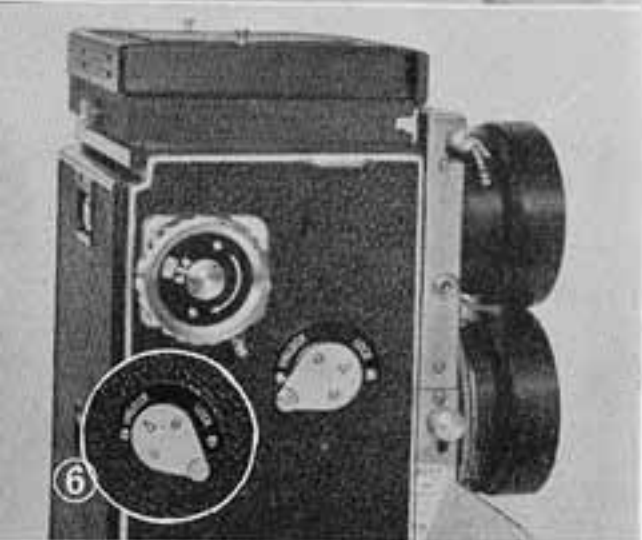
5. If the lens change lever (3) is inadvertently left in "UNLOCK" position, a red warning signal will be seen in the field of vision on the ground





glass. This indicates that no light can strike the emulsion surface and no picture can be taken.

LOADING AND UNLOADING FILM



1. The procedure is the same as with any other twin-lens reflex camera, only easier because the 90° bend is eliminated. Using the filmstop release (6), operate filmwind knob (5) until it turns free.



2. Open backlid (15) by pushing backlid catch button (16) to right.

3. Place unexposed roll of film in film spool chamber (20),

secure end of paper leader to take-up spool, then wind until start mark on paper leader matches start mark (24) (Fig. 7). Close backlid, and snap shut.

4. **Operate filmstop release (6) once** then turn filmwind knob until it stops, with exposure counter showing numeral 1. The first frame is then in position, ready for exposure.

5. After taking a picture, operate filmstop release to permit advancing of film by one frame. To prevent double exposures, always advance film immediately after taking a picture.

6. A red window (17) is provided so that a check can be made to see whether or not the camera contains film.

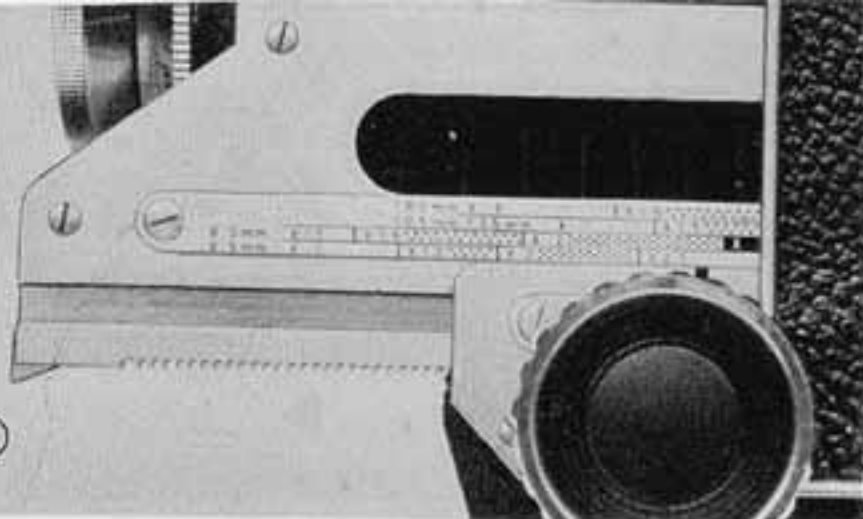
PICTURE TAKING WITH

THE MAMIYAFLEX MODEL C2

USE OF THE EXPOSURE CORRECTION SCALE

1. Because the amount of light impinging on the emulsion surface varies with the extension of the bellows and the distance of the lens from the film, the exposure correc-

⑧



tion scale (25) should always be carefully noted, particularly when working at close ranges (Fig. 8).

2. Assuming that the 80-mm focal length lens is in use, if on obtaining clearcut focus on the ground glass the exposure correction scale reads as shown in Fig. 8, it will be necessary to increase exposure to twice normal. This would be equivalent of using a filter with a factor of $\times 2$; and if the exposure meter reading indicates the correct exposure to be $1/60$ sec. at $f/8$, then the corrected settings should be either $1/30$ at $f/8$ or $1/60$ at $f/5.6$.

CORRECTION FOR PARALLAX

1. When working at close range, care must be taken to allow for parallax, since the viewing and picture-taking lenses are not one and the same. For corrections, use the clear lines drawn across the upper part of the ground

glass, referring to the exposure correction scale.

2. When the exposure correction scale (25) indicates a factor of 1.5 then the upper line defines the upper limit of the subject matter registering on the film surface. When exposure must be doubled, then parallax is such that the lower line defines the upper limit. When using the 80-mm focal length lens at ranges closer than 2.7 feet, the upper limit of the subject matter lies at about half way down the ground glass.

3. When using a tripod, the PARAMENDER parallax correction device will permit a full and correct view of the subject matter on the ground glass.

TO FIND AVAILABLE DEPTH OF FIELD

On right-hand supporting member of the lens-shutter holder are affixed different distance scales (one for each focal length) (29).

When desirous of knowing the available depth of field, focus camera then read distance on the distance scale corresponding to the lens in use, or actually measure

distance between subject and back of camera (surface of film) with a tape measure. After obtaining the distance, consult depth of field table to ascertain available depth of field for the aperture setting used.

CHANGING THE FOCUSING HOOD

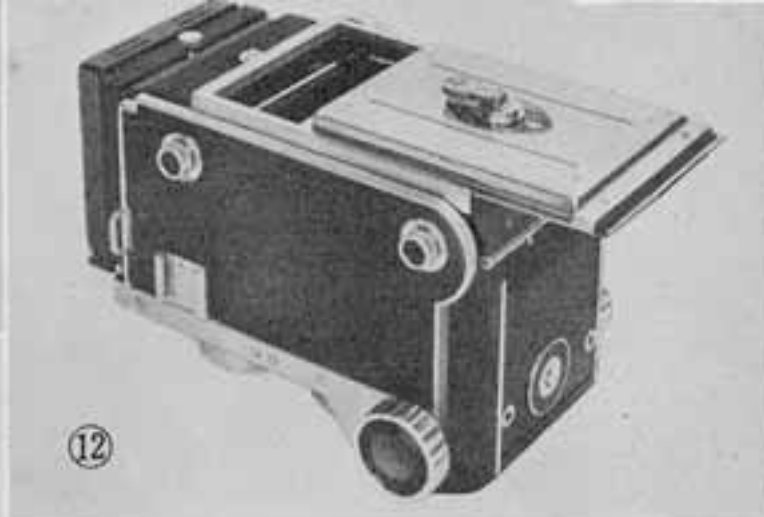
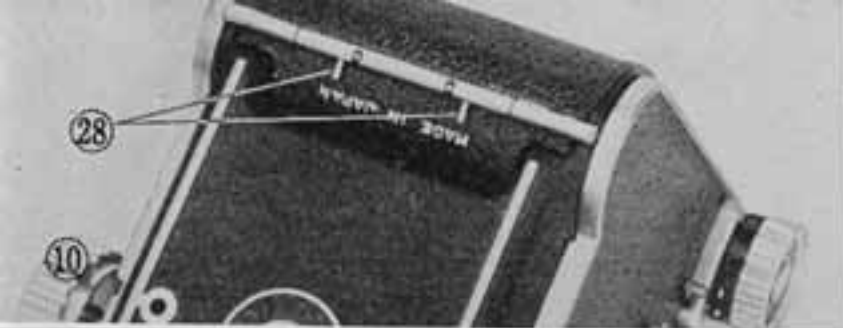
1. Loosen focusing hood lock screw (18) and lift up rear end of folded focusing hood while exerting pull. The focusing hood will readily disengage and slide off (Fig. 9).

2. Slip on the interchangeable mirror-finder, and tighten lock screw (18). This completes the hood changing operation.

SINGLE EXPOSURE PHOTOGRAPHY

1. Remove standard backlid by releasing backlid catch button (16) then squeezing inward the protruding





ends of the backlid hinge pivots (28). Lock pivots by turning up into the slots. Backlid (15) then will slide off easily (Figs. 10 and 11).

2. Remove film spool, then reversing the removal procedure, attach the special single-exposure back attachment. When the plate or cut-film holder is positioned in the grooves of the back attachment (Fig. 12), and is secured by the spring catch, the camera is ready for making a single exposure.

SYNCHROFLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

1. The simplest arrangement for synchroflash photography is obtained by mounting the collapsible **MAMIYA**



B-C FLASH ATTACHMENT on the accessory clip (26) and securing the connector to the synchroflash tip (12). In this case it is convenient to use the eye-level mirror-finder (Fig. 9).

2. Set the synchroflash adjustment (11) for the type of flash used. This may be done after the shutter has been cocked.

3. Position "M" gives the correct time lag for class M flash-bulbs (time to peak intensity, about 20 milliseconds) and will give accurate synchronization at all shutter speeds including $1/500$ sec.

4. Position "X" allows for no lag, and is used in con-

junction with stroboflash (gas discharge tube), or with ordinary flash-bulbs at shutter speeds not exceeding $1/30$ sec.

5. When not using synchroflash, keep synchroflash adjustment (11) at position "X".

SPECIAL ACCESSORIES

INTERCHANGEABLE LENS ASSEMBLIES (MAMIYA-SEKOR lenses and SEIKOSHA shutter)

Wide-Angle (F 3.5, $f=65$ mm, 63-degree picture angle) 6-element, 5-group, fully corrected anastigmat with retro-focus arrangement. Unsurpassed for brilliance, sharpness and color fidelity. Wide-angle in conjunction with large negative size permits extreme versatility in news and candid photography. Also extremely convenient for close range work such as copying because lens-to-subject distance can be as small as 4 inches.

Short Focal Length (F 2.8, $f=80$ mm, $50\frac{2}{3}$ -degree picture angle) 4-element, 3-group, fully corrected, general purpose anastigmat. Close-range photography possible



down to 7 inches between lens and subject; so particularly useful for copying of documents and other high magnification work.

Long Focal Length (F 4.5, $f=135$ mm, 33-degree picture

CLOSE-RANGE PHOTOGRAPHY TABLE

Type of Lens	Minimum Distance from Film to Subject	Subject Coverage at Minimum Distance
65-mm	10 ⁹ / ₁₆ "	2 ³ / ₈ " × 2 ³ / ₈ "
80-mm	1' 1 ¹ / ₂ "	3 ¹ / ₈ " × 3 ¹ / ₈ "
105-mm	1' 10 ¹³ / ₁₆ "	7 ¹ / ₁₆ " × 7 ¹ / ₁₆ "
135-mm	2' 8 ⁷ / ₁₆ "	9" × 9"
180-mm	3' 9 ¹¹ / ₁₆ "	9 ¹ / ₈ " × 9 ¹ / ₈ "

angle) Ingeniously designed 3-element, 3-group, fully corrected anastigmat which gives reproductions of extreme naturalness and depth unobtainable with conventional cameras equipped with 75 mm lenses. Particularly suitable for portrait work, commercial photography and documentaries.

Telephoto (F 4.5 f=180 mm, 24¹/₂-degree picture angle) 4-element, 3-group telephoto lens giving extremely high

resolving power comparable to that of the 135-mm lens. Useful for stage action photography, portrait work, candid shots and other situations where subject cannot be approached.

LENS HOODS

Four types available, for wide-angle, for 80-mm and standard lenses, for 135-mm long focal length, and for 180-mm telephoto.

FILTERS (made by TOSHIBA)

In all varieties in three size to fit (screw-in type) the 80-mm and standard lens (40.5 mm diameter), the 135-mm long focal length lens (46 mm diameter) and the wide-angle and telephoto lenses (49 mm diameter). Y 2, Y G, O 2 color filters, and ultraviolet and neutral density types available. When fitting filter to 180-mm telephoto lens, first remove guard ring affixed to end of lens barrel.

PARAMENDER Parallax Correction Attachment

Interposed between the camera and tripod or stand, the PARAMENDER permits lowering of viewfinder lens

to main lens position for focusing and picture composition for complete elimination of parallax.

SINGLE EXPOSURE ATTACHMENT

By using the special single exposure backlid in conjunction with the special plate or cut-film holders it is possible to make single-frame negatives which are so useful in professional and advanced amateur work.

MIRROR FINDER

This attachment permits eyelevel focusing and sighting.

GRIP HOLDER

Special grip-form handle is particularly handy for carrying and steady camera grip during picture-taking. Will also take flashgun.

SPECIAL LEATHER GADGET BAG

Designed for compact stowing and carrying of camera, interchangeable lenses and other accessories.

MAMIYA FILM CUTTER

Use for preparing single exposure cut film by quartering, in the darkroom, of standard octavo size sheet film.



MAMIYA CAMERA CO., LTD.

No. 7, 1-CHOME, HONGO, BUNKYO-KU, TOKYO

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