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Mamiya M645J

Instructions



The Mamiya M645 is a newly developed 6 × 4.5cm SLR which is a result of Mamiya's technology and experience as a leading manufacturer of professional cameras. The M645 is designed to introduce the world of large-negative quality to camera users who are accustomed to the easy handling and compactness of 35mm SLR's.

And the new Mamiya M645J is a simplified, economy version of the popular M645.

Every care has been taken to assure that your Mamiya M645 will provide you with years of trouble-free service. However, to avoid possible mishandling, be sure to carefully read this instruction manual before using your new camera.

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Special Features

The Mamiya M645J is a 6 × 4.5cm large-negative SLR that is both extremely versatile and compact.

1. Large-Negative Quality

The 6 × 4.5cm format offers approximately 3 times more area than the 35mm format. Moreover, unlike the 6 × 6cm square negative, there is little waste of the negative area. For beautiful color enlargements everytime, the 6 × 4.5cm format is the ideal format.

2. Compact Design

Despite the large-negative it produces, the Mamiya M645 is designed to handle as easily as a 35mm SLR. Its compact size and light weight are perfectly suited for the action photographer. It fits so well into one's hands that it becomes an extension of his reflexes.

3. Mamiya's Moving Coil Electronic Shutter

Mamiya has developed a revolutionary Moving Coil Electronically Controlled Shutter for the Mamiya M645. Electrical consumption of this new shutter is approximately 1/10 that of previous electronic shutters. Furthermore, consumption remains constant regardless of the shutter speed being used. In addition to accuracy, long battery life is assured by this new shutter.

4. Large, Bright Viewfinder

It becomes easy to catch the peak of action when looking through the large, bright viewfinder. Because of the Mamiya M645's automatic diaphragm and quick-return mirror, the viewfinder never grows dim. It is always bright, ready for the next photograph.

5. Interchangeable Finders

● Lightweight, dual-function Waist-Level Finder S

A compact and lightweight finder which opens and closes with a single touch, the Waist-Level Finder S is ideal for copying, close-ups, low and high angle pictures, and working in dim light. Additionally, it is instantly convertible to an eye-level sports finder which accurately shows the fields for the 80, 110, 150, and 210mm lenses, allowing one to easily follow the quickest action.

● Prism Finder

The Prism Finder is well-suited for action photography. Whether the vertical or horizontal format is utilized, focusing and following action is as easy as on a 35mm SLR.

● AE (Automatic Exposure) Prism Finder

The AE Prism Finder combines an electronic shutter control mechanism and a TTL-type CdS exposure meter to provide aperture-priority, fully automatic exposure.

- **PD Prism Finder**

The PD Prism Finder employs silicon cells for full-aperture, center-weighted readings. It is your assurance that every negative will be properly exposed.

- **CdS Prism Finder with built-in meter**

Accurate through-the-lens exposure measurement is possible with the CdS Prism Finder which couples to the aperture of the lens and indicates the proper shutter speed to set on the camera.

6. Flatness of the Film Plane

Developed through Mamiya's long experience as a manufacturer of 120/220 roll-film cameras, the Roll-Film Inserts for the Mamiya M645 keep the film perfectly flat for edge-to-edge sharpness. Inserts are available for 120 or 220 roll-film.

7. Multi-Coated Lenses

Mamiya-Sekor lenses have achieved world-renown as professional lenses of exceptional contrast, high resolution, clear definition, and excellent color balance. All the lenses for the Mamiya M645, from wide-angle to telephoto, have been multi-coated to maintain their high standard of performance even under adverse lighting.

8. Unlimited Scope

A full range of accessories are available for the Mamiya M645 to assist the photographer in capturing virtually any type of image. Accessories include hand grips, interchangeable focusing screens, and auto extension rings complete with meter coupling.

- **Multiple-Exposure Provision**

Merely lowering the multiple-exposure lever allows the photographer to take as many multiple-exposures as he wishes. During multiple-exposures, the exposure counter does not move.

Specifications

● Camera Body

Camera Type:

6 × 4.5cm electronic focal-plane shutter SLR.

Film Type:

120 roll-film for 15 exposures,
220 roll-film for 30 exposures

Roll Film Insert:

Interchangeable, two types available for 120 and 220 size roll films. Actual negative size 56 × 41.5mm.

Standard Lenses:

Mamiya-Sekor C (multi-coated)
80mm f/1.9, automatic diaphragm,
with meter coupler, 67mm filter size
Mamiya-Sekor C (multi-coated)
80mm f/2.8, automatic diaphragm,
with meter coupler, 58mm filter size

Lens Mount:

Mamiya M645 bayonet mount

Shutter:

B, 1—1/500 sec.
Moving Coil Electronic Focal-Plane Shutter,
X (1/60 sec.) synchronization,
Shutter release lock provision

Battery Type:

One 6V silver-oxide battery
(Eveready 544, UCAR 544, Mallory PX28)

Focusing Method:

Each Mamiya-Sekor lens is equipped with its own
helicoid focusing mount

Focusing Screen:

Interchangeable, 94% of the picture area visible

Mirror:

Instant return

Film Transport:

Film transport by a single turn of the crank-equipped
film advance knob. Provision to prevent double exposure.

Exposure Counter:

Progressive type, automatic reset, automatic
changeover with insertion of 120/220 roll-film inserts

Battery Check:

Depressing B.C. button illuminates green L.E.D. if
battery condition is satisfactory.

Multiple-Exposure:

Lowering multiple-exposure lever makes multiple-
exposures possible; exposure counter does not
move during multiple-exposures.

● Interchangeable Finders

Prism Finder:

The image in the Prism Finder is right-side up, laterally correct, and moves in the correct direction; magnification of 0.74X with the standard lens at infinity; built-on hot-shoe; comes with eyecup.

AE Prism Finder:

Aperture-priority, automatic exposure prism finder with built-in electronic shutter control mechanism and CdS exposure meter. Through-the-lens, center-weighted, full-aperture metering with shutter speed in the viewfinder.

Meter coupling range is EV2.85 — EV17 (f/1.9, 1/2 sec. — f/16, 1/500 sec.) with f/1.9 lens and ASA100 film. With the f/2.8 lens, the meter coupling range is EV4—EV18 (f/2.8, 1/2 sec. — f/22, 1/500 sec.) using ASA100 film. Camera battery serves as power source. Other features same as for Prism Finder.

PD Prism Finder S:

Prism Finder with built-in silicon cell, through-the-lens, full-aperture, center-weighted metering; 7 LED's visible in the viewfinder for correct or compensated exposure; with 100 ASA and f/1.9 lens, meter coupling range of EV -1.15 — +18 (f/1.9, 8 sec. — f/22, 1/500 sec.); with f/2.8 lens, EV 0 — 18 (f/2.8, 8 sec. — f/22, 1/500 sec.); camera body battery serves as power source; other features same as Prism Finder.

CdS Prism Finder:

Prism Finder with CdS through-the-lens, full-aperture, center-weighted metering; zero method with indicator needle; couples to aperture and shutter speed manually set; power source, one 1.5V silver oxide battery (Eveready S-76 or equivalent); with 100 ASA and f/1.9 lens, meter coupling range of EV 2.85 — 17 (f/1.9, 1/2 sec. — f/16, 1/500 sec.); with f/2.8 lens, EV 4 — 18 (f/2.8, 1/2 sec. — f/22, 1/500 sec.); other features same as Prism Finder.

Waist-Level Finder S:

Opens and closes with a single touch; magnification

of 1.3X (w/standard lens at infinity); diopter correction lenses interchangeable with standard magnifier; built-in sports finder shows field for standard lens and accepts a mask for 110, 150, and 210mm lenses, all fields showing approximately 80% of the picture-taking area.

Dimensions and Weight:

(width, height, depth, w/80mm f/1.9 lens)		
(w/Waist-Level Finder S)	(w/1.9 lens)	(w/2.8 lens)
3-23/32" × 3-15/16" × 6-9/16"	52.6 oz	46.7 oz
(94.5 × 100 × 166.5mm)	(1490 g)	(1325 g)
(w/Prism Finder)		
3-23/32" × 4-27/32" × 6-9/16"	59.4 oz	53.6 oz
(94.5 × 122.7 × 166.5mm)	(1685 g)	(1520 g)
(w/AE Prism Finder)		
3-23/32" × 4-29/32" × 6-9/16"	64.0 oz	58.2 oz
(94.5 × 124.7 × 166.5mm)	(1815 g)	(1650 g)
(w/PD Prism Finder S)		
3-23/32" × 4-29/32" × 6-9/16"	63.7 oz	57.8 oz
(94.5 × 124.7 × 166.5mm)	(1805 g)	(1640 g)
(w/CdS Prism Finder)		
3-23/32" × 4-29/32" × 6-9/16"	64.4 oz	58.6 oz
(94.5 × 124.7 × 166.5mm)	(1825 g)	(1660 g)
Depth w/80mm f/2.8 lens; 6-1/16" (154mm)		

Names and Functions of Parts (1)

Focusing screen

Five different types are available.

Focusing screen lug

Mounting guide pin for finder

Fits into the finder opening.

Alignment dot

Alignment reference point for mounting lens.

Shutter release button

Built-in safety lock, locks release button if film has not been advanced. Equipped with cable release socket.

Shutter release lock ring

Turn lock ring and align with red dot to lock shutter release button. To unlock, align with white dot.

Battery check lamp

If the green battery check lamp glows when the battery check button on the opposite side is depressed, battery condition is good.

Flash sync terminal

With safety cover, only the cover of the sync terminal being used is removed.

Neck strap lug

Shutter speed alignment mark

Shutter speed dial

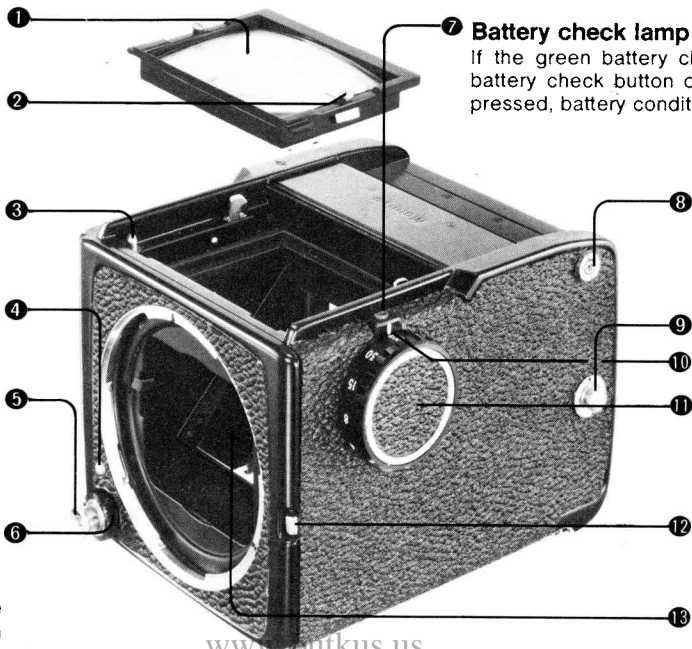
Do not set dial to the \odot position unless using the AE or PD Prism Finder.

Lens release button

Push in and simultaneously turn the lens counterclockwise to remove.

Mirror

Never touch the surface of the mirror.



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Back cover latch

While pushing in on the memo clip, simultaneously move the back cover latch in the direction of the arrow to open camera back.

Back cover

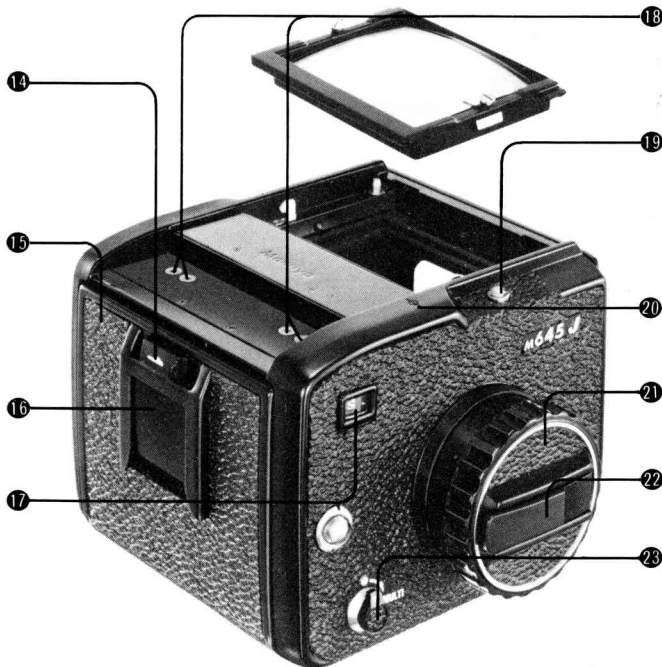
When closing, apply pressure firmly and evenly in the area of the back cover latch.

Memo clip

Holds the film box top as a reminder.

Exposure counter window

Automatic changeover upon insertion of 120 or 220 film insert. Goes up to 15 with 120 film and up to 30 with 220 film.



Electrical contacts

Wipe off oil or dust with clean cloth before attaching a prism finder.

Battery check button

When depressed, the battery check lamp on the opposite side illuminates. Used to check the condition of the battery.

Film plane mark

Indicates the position of the film plane.

Film advance knob

One complete turn cocks shutter and advances film.

Film advance crank

Pull out to use.

Multiple-exposure lever

Move the multiple-exposure lever to the "multi" position for multiple-exposures or to release the shutter when there is no film in the camera.

Names and Functions of Parts (2)



24 Battery chamber cover

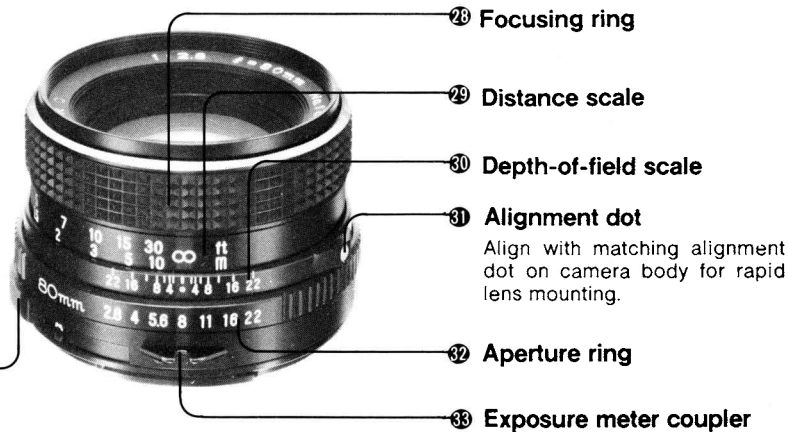
Insert one 6V silver-oxide battery into the battery chamber.

25 Battery chamber opening button

Twist in the direction of the arrow to open battery chamber cover.

26 Tripod socket

1/4 inch tripod socket.



28 Focusing ring

29 Distance scale

30 Depth-of-field scale

31 Alignment dot

Align with matching alignment dot on camera body for rapid lens mounting.

32 Aperture ring

33 Exposure meter coupler

Couples the aperture ring to any prism finder with built-in meter.

A.M. Lever

Automatic diaphragm operation when "A" appears in the window. Diaphragm stopped down to preselected aperture when "M" appears in window.

Names and Functions of Parts (3)

Roll-Film Insert

(120 and 220 roll-film inserts are available)

Start Mark

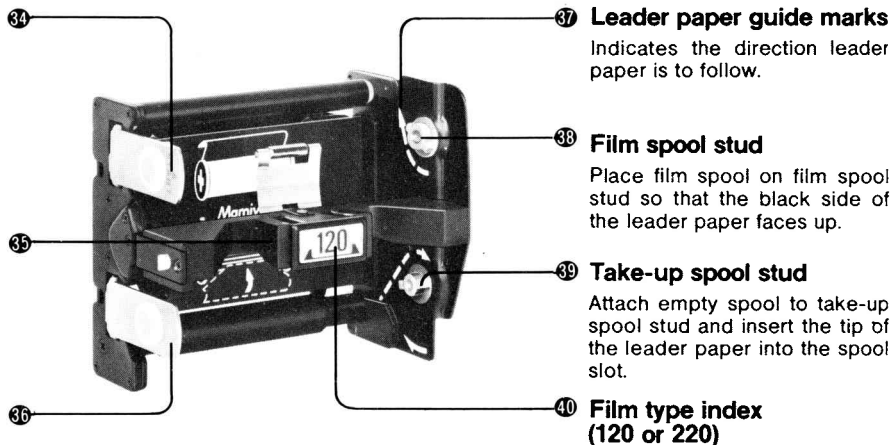
After aligning the start mark on the film's leader paper with this mark, the roll-film insert is ready for insertion into the camera.

Release latch

After squeezing in on both sides of release latch, the roll-film insert can be pulled out of camera.

Spool clip

Pull out and lower spool clip to insert or remove film spools.



37 Leader paper guide marks

Indicates the direction leader paper is to follow.

38 Film spool stud

Place film spool on film spool stud so that the black side of the leader paper faces up.

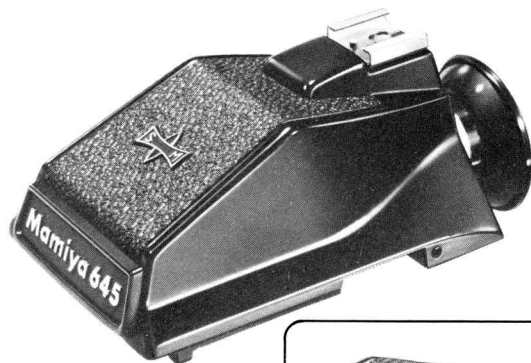
39 Take-up spool stud

Attach empty spool to take-up spool stud and insert the tip of the leader paper into the spool slot.

40 Film type index (120 or 220)

Insert roll-film insert into camera with the film type index upright. If the film type index is upside down, roll-film insert will not fit into the camera.

Prism Finder



Hot-shoe (with safety cover)
Automatically fires cordless flash units when the shutter release button is depressed.

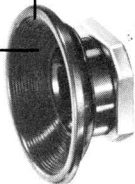
Eyepiece
Accessories such as eyecup, magnifier, and angle finder can be attached.

Finder release button
Turn clockwise until it stops, push in, and the finder can be lifted off the camera body.

Eyecup
Attach by sliding into the grooves of the eyepiece.

**Diopter correction lens
retainer ring**

Remove by unscrewing in a counterclockwise direction. After inserting correction lens, replace retainer ring.



Names and Functions of Parts (4)

AE Prism Finder

(Detailed Instructions on pp.35-41)

Aperture ring coupling pin

Couples to the exposure meter coupler on the aperture ring.

Hot-shoe (with safety cover)

Automatically fires cordless flash units when the shutter release button is depressed.

Eyepiece

Accepts accessories such as eyecup, magnifier, and angle finder.

Eyecup

Attach by sliding into the grooves of the eyepiece.

Diopter correction lens retainer ring

Remove by unscrewing in a counter clockwise direction. After inserting correction lens, replace retainer ring.

Power switch dial

After attaching the finder to the body and setting the camera's shutter speed dial to the \odot mark, turn the power switch dial to ON to activate the exposure meter.

AE lock button

Used to adjust the exposure to a part of a scene or for intentional under- or over-exposure.

500-1000 adjustment screw

Turn this screw to the left when the maximum shutter speed of the camera is 1/500 sec.

ASA window

ASA dial

Pull out and then turn.

Safety button

Press the finder release button while holding in the safety button, and the finder can be lifted off the camera body.

Finder release button

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PD Prism Finder S

(Detailed Instructions on pp. 42-45)

Aperture ring coupling pin

Couples to the exposure meter coupler on the aperture ring.

Hot-shoe

(with safety cover)

Automatically fires cordless flash units when the shutter release button is depressed.

Eyepiece

Accepts accessories such as eyecup, magnifier, and angle finder.

Eyecup

Attach by sliding into the grooves of the eyepiece.

Diopter correction lens retainer ring

Remove by unscrewing in a counterclockwise direction. After inserting correction lens, replace retainer ring

Meter switch

Pushing in on this switch when the finder is attached to the camera will turn on the meter and a LED in the finder will light up. Even if you release pressure from the meter switch, the meter will remain on for approximately 15 seconds and then automatically turn off to conserve electricity.

Shutter speed dial

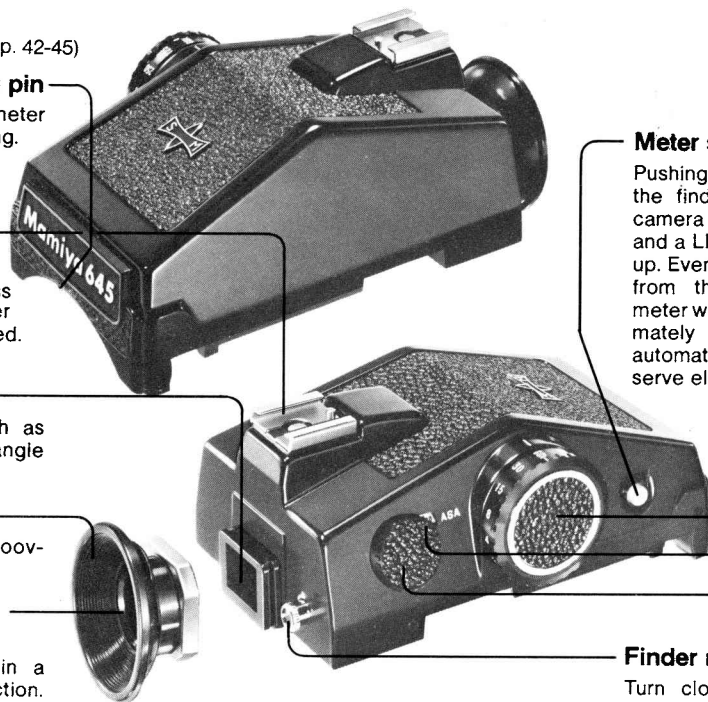
ASA window

ASA dial

Pull out and then turn.

Finder release button

Turn clockwise until it stops, push in, and the finder can be lifted off the camera body.



Names and Functions of Parts (5)

CdS Prism Finder

(Detailed instructions on pp.46-50)

Aperture ring coupling pin

Couples to the exposure meter coupler on the aperture ring.

Hot-shoe (with safety cover)

Automatically fires cordless flash units when the shutter release button is depressed.

Eyepiece

Accepts accessories such as eyecup, magnifier, and angle finder.

Eyecup

Attach by sliding into the grooves of the eyepiece.

Diopter correction lens retainer ring

Remove by unscrewing in a counterclockwise direction. After inserting correction lens, replace retainer ring.

Shutter Speed Dial

Be sure to manually set the shutter speed dial of the camera body to the speed indicated by this dial.

Power switch

Set to OFF when the meter is not being used.

ASA dial

Pull out and then turn.

ASA window

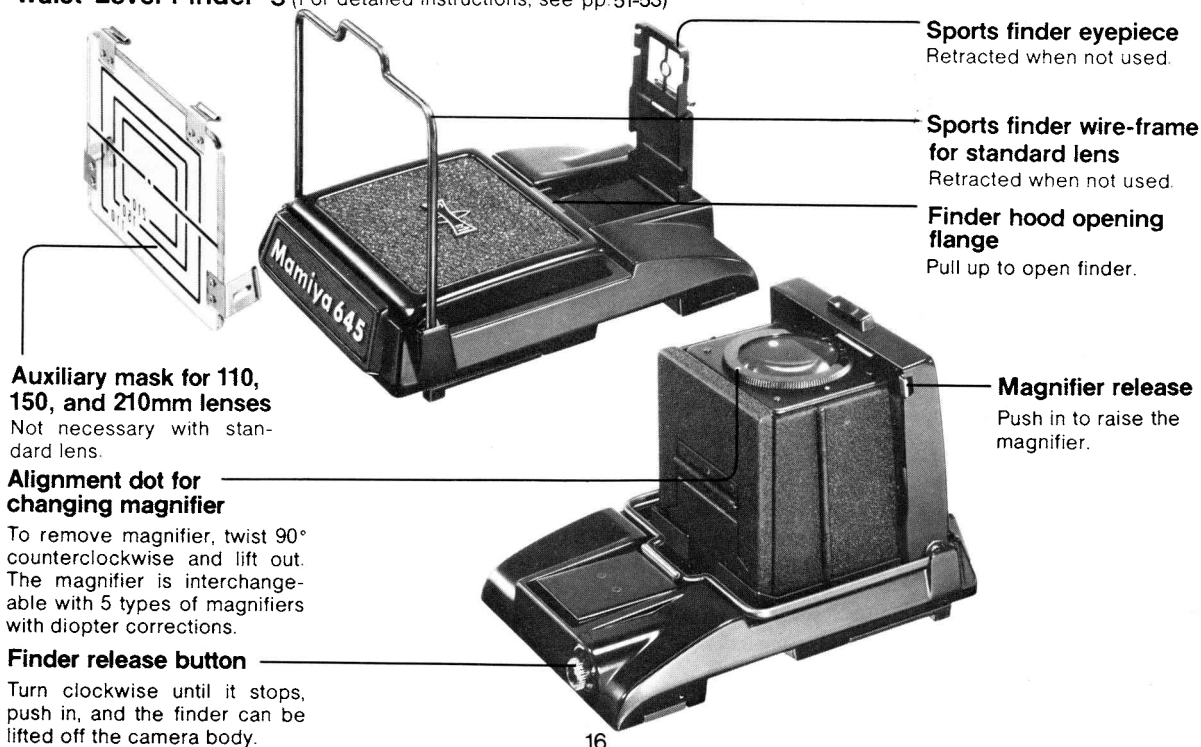
Finder release button

Turn clockwise until it stops, push in, and the finder can be lifted off the camera body.

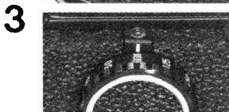
Battery chamber cover

Remove the cover with a coin and insert a 1.5V silver oxide battery into the chamber.

Waist-Level Finder S (For detailed instructions, see pp. 51-53)



Testing to See if the Camera Functions Properly




To release the shutter when there is no film in the camera, proceed as follows. (For detailed instructions on particular points, refer to the page number shown in parentheses.)

1. Insert a battery into the camera (p.22)

2. Set the multiple-exposure lever to "MULTI" (p.57)

(If you have just purchased the camera and the vinyl tube is still on the take-up spool, there is no need to move the multiple-exposure lever.)


3. Set the shutter speed dial to any shutter speed other than the  red mark (p.28)

4. Turn the film advance knob until it stops.

5. Align the shutter release lock ring with the white dot and release the shutter (p.31)

When ready to load the camera with film, return the multiple-exposure lever to its normal position. If this is not done, the film will not advance.

If the shutter is released without a battery in the camera, the mirror will lock in the up position. To return the mirror to its normal position, depress the battery check button (19) as far as it will go.

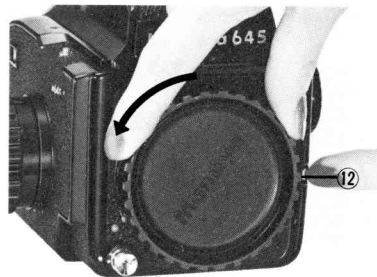
If the shutter is released with the shutter speed dial set to the red  position, the mirror will lock in the up position. To lower the mirror, turn the shutter speed dial in either direction (B or 1/500 sec.).

At times it may be necessary to rotate the film advance knob two full turns to cock the shutter when an empty take-up spool (without its original vinyl tube) is in the camera.

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Interchanging Lenses

● Removing the Body Cap



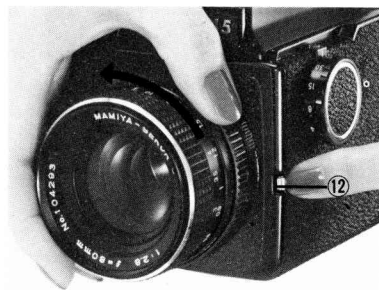
While depressing the lens release button (12), turn body cap counterclockwise until the red dots are aligned and lift out.

● Attaching Lenses



While aligning the two alignment dots (31 & 4), insert lens into camera body. Then twist lens clockwise until it clicks and locks into place.

● Removing Lenses



While depressing the lens release button (12), grasp the part of the lens barrel that has the depth-of-field scale (30) and alignment dot (31), and twist the lens counterclockwise until it stops. Then lift out.

- ★After removing a lens, be sure to place caps on both the lens and camera body.

- ★Never touch the surface of the mirror.

- ★After removing a lens, it is recommended to lock the shutter release button by setting the shutter release lock ring (6) in order to avoid accidentally releasing a cocked shutter when placing the camera body face down on a table.

● Upper Body Cover



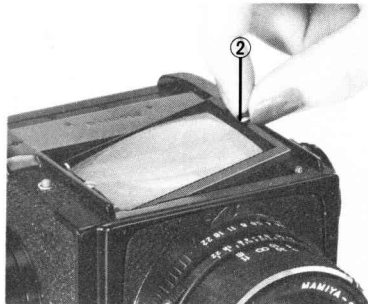
Remove the upper body cover from the camera by sliding it to the rear and lifting up.

● Interchanging Focusing Screens

Five different focusing screens are available to suit various photographic conditions.

Interchanging Finders

● Attaching the Focusing Screen



Insert the two tabs of the focusing screen into the slots at the back of the opening in the camera top and press lightly so that the screen clicks into place.

● Removing the focusing screen

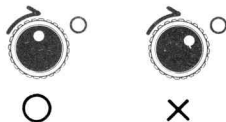
Lift up the focusing screen using the two focusing screen lugs (2).

★The rear surface of the focusing screen is made of plastic so use care to prevent scratches when removing and attaching.

All of the finders are attached and removed in the same way, except for the AE Prism Finder which is removed by a different method.

Prior to attaching the finder to the camera, confirm that the white dot on the finder release button is pointing upward.

If the white dot on the button is aligned with the white dot on the finder, by depressing the button and removing your finger from it, the white dot on the button will automatically point upward. In this condition, the button cannot be depressed; consequently, the finder will not be accidentally detached from the camera.



● Attaching Finders

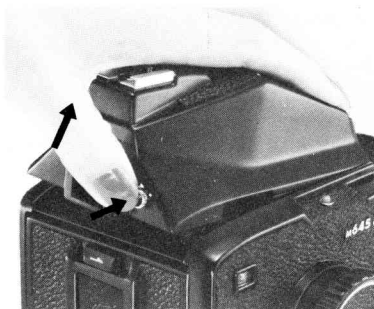


Place the rear part of the finder on the camera body while holding the front part of the finder slightly upward. Slide the rear part forward until it stops and gently lower the front part of the finder on to the camera body. It will then lock into place.

● Removing Finders



1. Turn the finder release button clockwise until it stops (about 60°). Then you will be able to push in on the release button.



2. While pushing in on the release button with your thumb, lift the finder off the camera body.

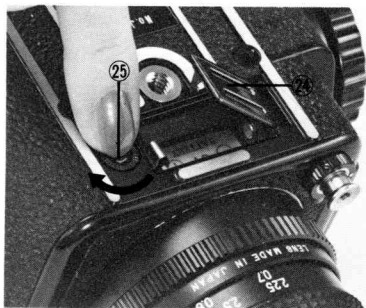
Precaution:

Do not leave both white dots aligned by turning the button while the finder is attached to the camera. The finder may become detached when the button is occasionally depressed, possibly causing damage.

If you depress the button to point the white dot upward while the finder is attached to the camera, be sure to depress the finder against the camera body; otherwise the finder will not be locked into place.

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Inserting a Battery



The Mamiya M645 uses one 6V silver-oxide battery (Eveready No. 544, UCAR 544, Mallory PX28 or equivalent).

1. Twist the battery chamber opening button (25) clockwise with your finger tip and the battery chamber cover (24) will open.



2. Next, align the $\oplus \ominus$ marks of the battery with those indicated in the battery chamber. Then insert the battery and close the cover.

CAUTION:

1. When replacing a battery, be sure to obtain the correct type (Eveready No. 544 or equivalent). Even if a battery fits into the chamber, if it is not a **silver-oxide battery**, proper functioning of the camera cannot be guaranteed.

2. Carefully wipe the contacts of the battery before inserting it into the chamber. Failure to do so could result in poor electrical contact and consequent erratic functioning of the camera.

3. When the camera is not used for a long period of time, remove the battery and store it in a cool, dry place.

4. When replacing a battery, properly dispose of the used battery immediately as it is potentially dangerous. Silver-oxide batteries are explosive and should therefore never be thrown into a fire.

5. A battery that is not used for a long period, even if it is properly stored in a dry, cool place, may lose some of its charge. Consequently, check its condition after replacing it in the camera with the battery check button.

Battery Check

6. Under normal circumstances, the shutter can be released 100,000 times or more with a single battery. With the PD Prism Finder attached and the metering system turned on for each exposure, the shutter can be released approximately 5,000 times.

(The camera body battery also serves as the power source of the PD Prism Finder and AE Prism Finder. The CdS Prism Finder, however, uses its own 1.5V silver oxide battery for exposure measurement).

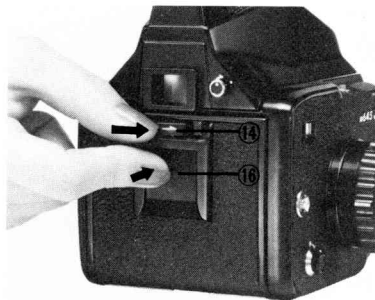


When the battery check button (19, located above the film advance knob) is depressed, the battery check lamp (7, located above the shutter speed dial) illuminates. If the battery check lamp fails to go on, it is time to replace the battery.

★ When the battery is completely exhausted, the opened shutter will not close. At this time, **if the battery check button is pushed all the way down as far as it will go, the shutter will then close.**

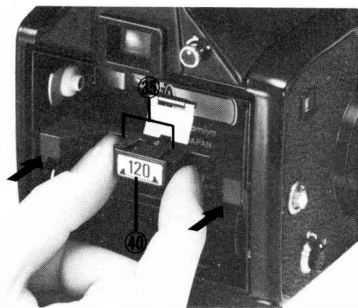
Loading the Film Insert

● Opening the Back Cover



While gently pushing in on the memo clip (16), move the back cover latch (14) in the direction of the arrow and the camera back cover will open.

● Insertion of the Film Insert



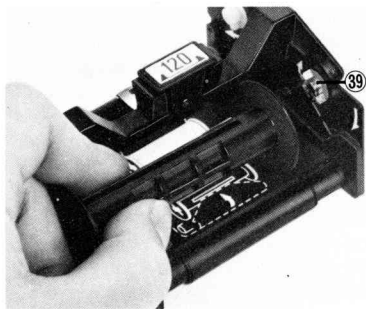
1. Grasp both sides of the release latch (35) of the film insert, making sure that the film type index (40) is not upside down, and place the film insert straight into the camera body. After the film insert has completely entered the camera body, let go of the release latch.

2. Press in on the outer edges of the release latch (indicated by the arrows in the photograph above) and the roll-film insert will lock into place. (If the roll-film insert does not go all the way in on the right-hand side, turn the film advance knob slightly while pushing in on the right side of the film insert.)

● Removing the Film Insert

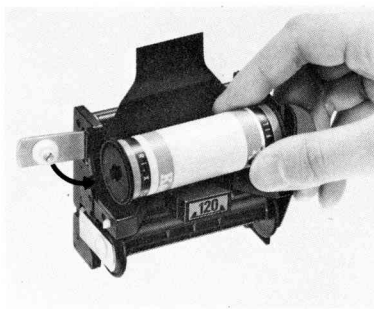
While squeezing in on both sides of the release latch (35), pull the roll-film insert out of the camera body.

Film Loading



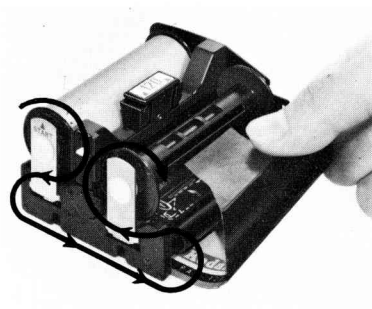
1. Load the film into the roll film insert. Two types of film inserts are available for 120 and 220 roll films. Be sure to select the correct one for the film you normally use. Insertion of film is the same for either type. First, open both spool clips (36) toward the outside.

2. Align the right-hand side of an empty spool with the lower spool stud (39). Then return the spool clip (36) to its former position, making sure that the left-hand side of the spool is properly held by the spool clip.

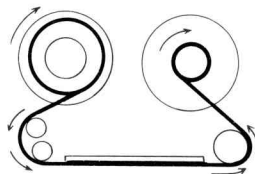


3. In the same manner insert a roll of film in the upper compartment.

4. Make sure that the black side of the leader paper faces up.



5. Gently pull out some of the leader paper, pulling it over and around the pressure plate. Then insert the tip of the leader paper into the slot of the take-up spool.

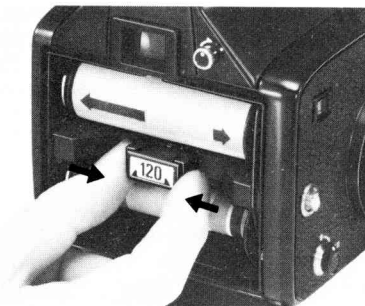


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6. Gently rotate the take-up spool in the direction of the arrow until the start mark of the film is aligned with the start mark on the spool clip (34).

★ The above step is to be completed before the roll-film insert is placed into the camera.



Load the film insert into the camera in the aforementioned manner. Close the camera back cover by pressing it firmly.

★ If the film advance knob moves slightly from the time the film insert is placed into the camera to the time the back cover is closed, there will be no ill effects. However, if the film advance knob moves too much, the first frame will be fogged.

● Memo Clip



The memo clip found on the camera back cover can be used to hold the film box top.

★ The memo clip also doubles as a safety lock to prevent the camera back from accidentally opening. If excessively thick paper is placed in the memo clip, it will no longer simultaneously serve as a safety lock.

★ **Never load film in direct sunlight. Load it in the shade or in your own shadow.**

★ **Roll-film inserts for both 120 and 220 film are loaded in the same manner. The exposure counter advances to 15 when the 120 film insert is used, and to 30 when the 220 film insert is used.**

Make absolutely sure to match the film insert with the film type being used. If the wrong insert is used, the correct film plane will not be maintained and optimum sharpness will not be achieved. Moreover, if 120 film is used in the 220 film insert, there is the danger of the leader paper getting caught in the shutter causing damage to the camera.

★ **Before placing the film insert into the camera, make sure the leader paper on the take-up spool is flat and lies evenly between the two edges of the take-up spool. The take-up spool should be wound sufficiently tight to make it impossible for the leader paper to ride over the edge of the take-up spool.**

★ **Always align the start marks of the film and spool clip before placing the film insert into the camera. (If the start marks are aligned within the camera with the aid of the film advance knob, the first frame will not be correctly positioned.)**

● **Using Roll-Film Designed for Six Exposures**

If you wish to use roll-film designed for six 6 × 6cm exposures, follow the procedure outlined below.

1. Load the film in a 120 film insert and use in the normal way. The film will take 7 exposures.

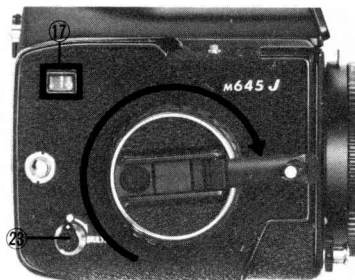
2. After 7 exposures have been taken, set the shutter speed dial to 1/500 sec., wind the film advance knob and release the shutter 4 more times (the exposure counter will indicate "11").

3. Wind the film advance knob once again so that the exposure counter indicates "12", open the back cover, and remove the film insert. (Do not release the shutter when the exposure counter indicates "12".)

4. Completely wind the remaining leader paper around the film take-up spool.

★ **If the film in the camera is completely wound onto the take-up spool, there is the danger of the tip of the leader paper getting caught in the shutter curtain and damaging the camera.**

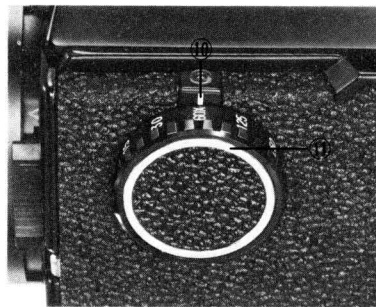
Film Advancing



1. After the film has been placed into the camera make sure that the multiple-exposure lever (23) is aligned with the white dot and not with the word "MULTI".

2. Wind the film advance knob until it stops and the number 1 will appear in the exposure counter window (17). The shutter is now cocked and the camera is ready for the first exposure.

Shutter Speed Dial



Align the desired shutter speed with the shutter speed alignment mark (10) by turning the shutter speed dial (11) in either direction.

(a) The figures on the shutter speed dial represent the denominator of a fraction. (Thus, 30 equals 1/30 sec.).

(b) The letter B represents BULB. The shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release button is depressed when the shutter speed dial is set to B.

(c) The red 60X represents the highest permissible shutter speed for electronic flash synchronization.

(d) The red \odot mark is the position the

Aperture Ring/Stop-down Operation

shutter speed dial is set to when the AE Prism Finder or PD Prism Finder is used.

★ If the shutter is released with the shutter speed dial set to the \odot position and the AE or PD Prism Finder is not attached to the camera, the shutter will lock in the open position. **If the camera is left in this condition, the battery will lose its power within several hours, so rectify the situation at once.** (Moving the shutter speed dial to B or 1/500 sec. will close the shutter.)

★ Set the shutter speed dial only to the click-stop positions. Using an intermediate position will result in inaccurate exposures.



Set the desired f/stop on the aperture ring (32) by aligning the f/number with the red reference dot (A). (The aperture ring has a click stop for each f/stop. In-between clicks can also be used.)

● AM Lever

1. For normal use, set the AM (Auto-Manual) lever (27) so that "A" appears in the window. When this is done, the aperture is always open, closing only when the shutter is released.
2. When you wish to preview the depth-of-field, move the AM lever to the "M" position.

Focusing



1. While looking through the viewfinder, adjust the focusing ring (30) until the most important part of the subject appears sharp. (The appearance of the image will differ depending on the type of focusing screen used. Shown here is the No. 5 Rangefinder spot 45°/microprism.)

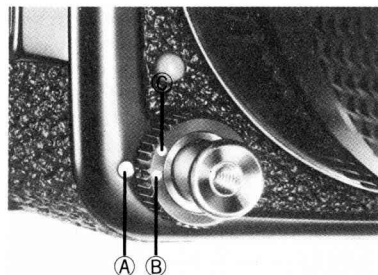
2. Extremely accurate focusing is simplified by the split-image rangefinder spot located in the center of the focusing screen. Its wedge is set at a 45° angle, making it possible to use either horizontal or vertical lines of the subject for precise focusing. The split-image rangefinder spot is surrounded by a microprism collar which fractures the image whenever it goes slightly out-of-focus; consequently, it is an invaluable aid for pinpoint focusing accuracy.

3. The outer ground glass ring (which encircles the microprism collar) can also be used for focusing.

Since the Mamiya M645 is an SLR, the photographer always sees in the viewfinder exactly what will appear on the film, regardless of the lens or accessory being used.

★ As an accessory, Mamiya offers diopter correction lenses which can be attached to the prism finders, and diopter lenses for the waist-level finder. Near and farsighted persons will find these accessories useful for obtaining accurate focus.

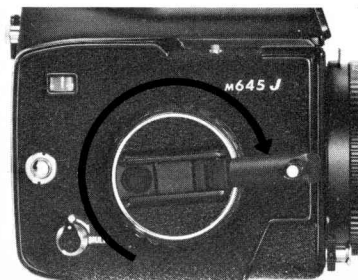
Shutter Release and Film Transport Mechanism



The shutter release button is equipped with a lock ring to prevent accidental release of the shutter.

1. When you wish to release the shutter, turn the shutter release lock ring so that the white dot (B) is aligned with the dot (A) on the camera body.

2. Aligning the red dot (C) of the shutter release lock ring with the dot on the camera body will lock shutter release button.



After releasing the shutter, the film advance knob is automatically unlocked, making it possible to transport the film to the next frame.

Please notice the following points regarding the film transport mechanism:

★ A built-in safety lock prevents the shutter from being released if the film advance knob is not fully wound or if the exposure counter is between S and 1.

★ After the fixed number of exposures has been taken (15 or 30), the shutter release button automatically locks.

★ If the film is advanced while depressing the shutter release button, the shutter will be released at the instant the film is fully advanced. Do not attempt to take pictures in this manner as a degree of camera shake is inevitable.

★ If the AE or PD Prism Finder is not attached to the camera body and the shutter is released with the shutter speed dial set to the \odot position, the mirror will lock in the raised position and the shutter will remain open. (Moving the shutter speed dial to B or 1/500 sec. will lower the mirror and close the shutter.)

★ Use of the multiple-exposure lever is explained on page 57.

★ The shutter release button is threaded to accept cable releases or self-timers.

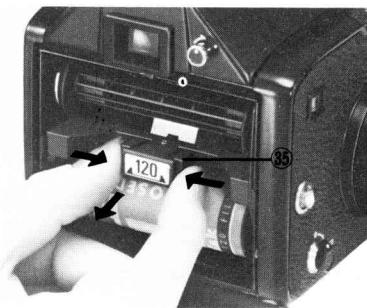
Unloading Film

1. After the fixed number of exposures have been taken (15 for 120, 30 for 220), the shutter release button will lock. At that time, wind the film advance knob until the leader paper is completely wound onto the take-up spool. (When winding is complete, resistance will no longer be felt on the film advance knob.)

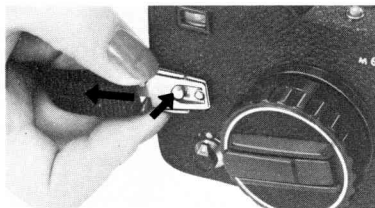
2. When the camera back cover is opened, the exposed film wound on the spool at the bottom of the film insert and the empty spool at the top can be seen. Remove the film insert by pressing in on both of the release latches (35) in the middle.

3. When the film insert is removed the exposure counter will reset to S (Start). **The exposure counter will not reset to S if the insert is not removed.**

4. Remove the film from the film insert, exercising care that the film does not loosen, and seal it.

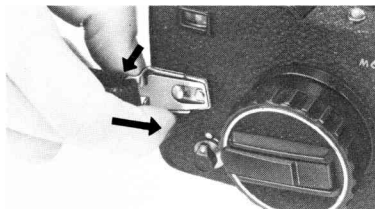


● Attaching to Camera



Place the neck strap fastener over the neck strap lug on the camera body and gently pull it away from the camera while pressing it toward the body until it clicks and locks in place.

● Removing from Camera



While pushing in on the rear blade of the neck strap fastener with your thumb, slide it forward and remove.

No matter how carefully one focuses the camera, if there is camera movement during the instant the shutter is released, sharp pictures are unlikely. To eliminate camera movement, care must be taken regarding the method of holding the camera and releasing the shutter.

● Eye Level Operation

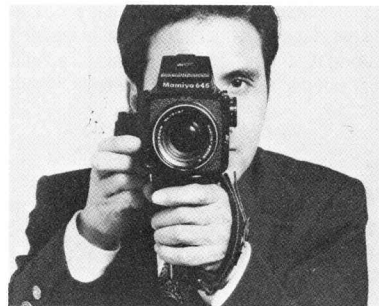


When hand-holding the camera with the waist-level finder attached, adjust the length of the neck strap to take up all slack and support the camera against the body. As accessories, Mamiya offers a selection of hand grips which not only help to eliminate camera-shake, but are also convenient for carrying the camera.

● Waist-Level Operation



● Hand Grips



Using the AE Prism Finder (1)

● Special Features

1. The Mamiya AE Prism Finder employs a pentaprism which provides a correct, upright image and includes a built-in electronic shutter control circuit which makes possible aperture-priority, TTL automatic exposure metering.

2. The electronic shutter control mechanism is of a new type that instantly magnetically records signals coming through the exposure meter to the IC computer.

3. Automatic exposure control is possible by merely attaching the AE Prism Finder to the camera. This means you get correct exposure every time. All you have to do is set the aperture, focus and press the shutter release.

4. Exposure compensation is also easy by using the AE Lock Button. This allows you to obtain correct exposure with backlighting and other difficult conditions.

● Specifications

Viewfinder: Pentaprism type with correct, upright image. The magnification ratio is 0.74× with the standard lens focused at infinity. A hot-shoe, eyecup and hot-shoe/eyepiece cover are provided.

Metering system: Center-weighted, averaged TTL open-aperture metering.

Control system: Aperture-priority, shutter-speed control.

Shutter coupling range: 2 – 1/1000 second.

Light measuring range: (ASA 100)

EV2.85 – EV17 with f/1.9 lens (f/1.9, 1/2 sec. to f/11, 1/1000 sec.).

EV4 – EV18 with f/2.8 lens (f/2.8, 1/2 sec. to f/16, 1/1000 sec.).

Film sensitivity range: ASA25 – ASA6400.

Aperture coupling range: Couples at all apertures of all available lenses.

Displays inside viewfinder: Shutter speeds are indicated by the exposure meter needle. Red under- and overexposure marks are included and a red warning mark appears when the exposure meter is turned off.

Switch dial: The AE Prism Finder is provided with an on/off switch with an AE lock built into its center.

AE Lock: Pressing the AE lock button locks in the exposure value. AE control returns when the lock button is released.

Power source: The meter receives power from the camera battery.

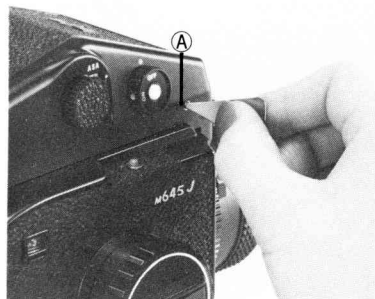
When this finder is attached to the Mamiya M645J, the available shutter speed range is from 2 secs. to 1/500 sec.

Using the AE Prism Finder

The AE Prism Finder has an automatic locking device which allows it to be attached to the camera body by merely pressing it into position.

The "double lock" system of the finder prevents accidental removal. The finder will not come off unless both the safety button and finder release button be pressed at the same time.

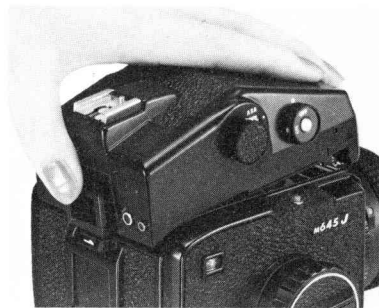
Before attaching to the camera, first press in the finder release button while pressing in the safety button.



Cautions

The AE Prism Finder is adjusted for use with the M645 1000S which has a maximum shutter speed of 1/1000 sec. Adjust as follows to use with the M645J, which has a maximum shutter speed of 1/500 sec.

Use the adjustment key to turn the 500–1000 adjustment screw (A) counter-clockwise as far as it will go (approx. 60°). This causes the exposure meter needle to stop before the 1/1000 sec. position and display a maximum shutter speed of 1/500 sec.



1. To attach the AE Prism Finder to the camera body, lift up the front part of the finder slightly and place the rear part on the camera. Next, press down firmly but gently on the front part of the finder and the locks will automatically engage to hold the finder securely in place.

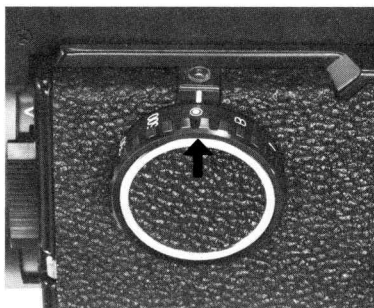
The finder release button will then protrude to indicate that the finder is firmly locked in place.

Using the AE Prism Finder (2)

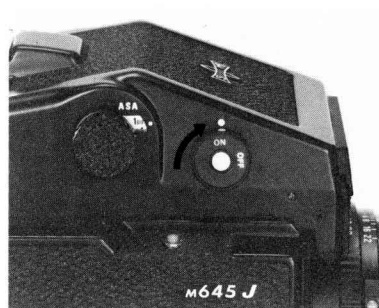


2. The aperture ring coupling pin (B) and exposure meter coupler (33) will connect automatically when the aperture ring is rotated left and right.

- Be sure to check the proper coupling. If the coupling pin cannot be connected, use a small stick or other similar object to push the pin toward the coupler.

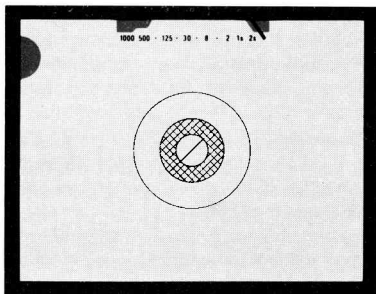
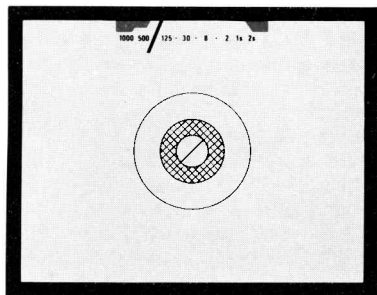


3. Set the \odot mark on the shutter speed dial of the camera to the alignment mark. The AE Prism Finder and camera body will not be electrically connected if this dial is set to any other position; consequently, the exposure meter will not operate.



4. Pull the ASA dial of the finder out slightly and rotate until the desired ASA value appears in the window.

5. Rotate the switch dial to the ON position to turn the AE Prism Finder on. Always rotate until the click sound is heard.



1000 500 · 125 · 30 · 8 · 2 1s 2s
(250) (60) (15) (4)

- Always set the A/M lever of the lens to "A"; otherwise, correct exposure will not be obtained.
- Use the battery check lamp to check battery condition before making an exposure.

- When the switch is turned off, the exposure meter needle will remain stationary in the red warning mark on the right side of the finder. A semi-circular red mark also appears in the upper left corner to indicate that the exposure meter is turned off.

If you accidentally trip the shutter while the power switch of the AE prism finder is OFF, the shutter will operate at 2 seconds exposure automatically. This long exposure timing is a warning for your inappropriate operation of the camera. Switch on the AE prism finder and it will work properly.

6. Rotate the aperture ring and set to a suitable aperture (about f/5.6 to f/11 with ASA100 film outdoors). The shutter speed will be determined automatically by the AE Prism Finder. The shutter speed being used is indicated by the exposure meter needle and is visible at the top of the field of view when looking through the viewfinder. Incorrect exposure is indicated when the exposure meter needle enters the red warning marks. An intermediate shutter speed will be obtained if the needle indicates between two values.

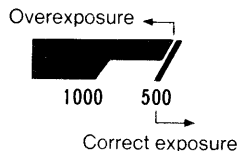
Using the AE Prism Finder (3)

When the exposure meter needle enters the red warning marks

Overexposure is indicated when the exposure meter needle enters the red warning mark on the left side. In this case, set the aperture ring to a smaller aperture (larger f/number).

Underexposure is indicated when the exposure meter needle enters the red warning mark on the right. The aperture must be set to a larger opening (small f/number).

The 500 position is the maximum shutter speed when the AE Prism Finder is used with M645J cameras, which have a maximum shutter speed of 1/500 sec. Overexposure is indicated when the exposure meter needle enters the narrower red warning mark between the 500 and 1000 positions. The aperture must be stopped down further in this case also.



- Since the AE Prism Finder uses TTL metering, it is not necessary to consider exposure factors when using different lenses, filters, or for close-up photography.

Cautions

1. Always set the shutter speed dial of the camera to the \odot position when using the AE Prism Finder.

2. Turn the AE Prism Finder switch off when it is not to be used for an extended period or when storing in a case, etc. Always rotate the switch until the click sound is heard. If the switch is not turned off completely, the battery will be drained. (The finder can also be turned off by setting the shutter speed dial of the camera to any position other than \odot).

3. Always set the shutter speed dial to a position other than \odot when the AE Prism Finder has been removed. (The shutter will lock in the open position if released with the shutter speed dial set at the \odot position. If the camera is left in this condition, the battery will be exhausted within several hours.)

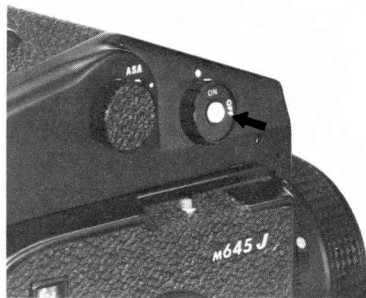
4. As explained in the beginning, set the 500–1000 adjustment screw to the 500 position before using the AE Prism Finder with the M645J, which has a maximum

shutter speed of 1/500 sec. If this adjustment is not made, the correct shutter speed can not be guaranteed when 1/1000 sec. is indicated by the exposure meter needle.

5. When making "Bulb" exposures, rotate the shutter speed dial of the camera to the B position which is next to the \odot mark. AE photography is not possible at this time because power will not be supplied to the finder. (The exposure meter needle will remain stationary in the red warning mark on the right side.)

6. Four electrical contacts are provided on the top rear of the camera body and the bottom rear of the AE Prism Finder. Poor contact will result if these contacts become oily or dirty, which would affect the operation of the AE mechanism. Always wipe these contacts gently with a dry cloth when attaching the AE Prism Finder.

● Using the AE lock button



The AE lock button is useful when intentional over- or underexposure is desired for special effects, etc., or under difficult lighting conditions. The shutter speed indicated by the exposure meter needle in the viewfinder is held when the AE lock button is pressed. As long as the AE lock button is pressed, the shutter speed will remain the same even when the camera is pointed at a brighter or darker subject.

Exposure compensation under difficult conditions

When taking pictures under the difficult conditions described below, it is necessary to compensate the exposure in the same way as for normal average-metering exposure meters.

How to compensate exposure With a bright background

When the background is exceptionally bright, as with strong backlighting, the subject will normally be underexposed and appear excessively dark. In this case, move the camera close to the subject so that the bright background does not appear in the viewfinder and lock the shutter speed by pressing the AE lock button. Move back into position and recompose the image in the viewfinder; then release the shutter to make the exposure. Do not release the pressure on the AE lock button until the exposure has been made.

With a dark background

Conversely, when the background appears much darker than the subject, the subject will be overexposed. To compensate exposure in this case, proceed exactly the same as described above,

going close to the subject to eliminate the background from the viewfinder and lock in the shutter speed using the AE lock button.

With strong backlighting

The shutter speed selected by the AE Prism Finder can be used with strong backlighting if a silhouette effect is desired. If correct exposure of the subject is desired, however, proceed as described for the above lighting conditions. In this case, the background will be overexposed and appear whitish.

Using the AE Prism Finder (4)

Correct Exposure Measurement

★ The TTL metering system of your AE Prism Finder makes it unnecessary to consider such factors as the difference in angle of view of interchangeable lenses, filter factors, or exposure increase for macrophotography. (For accurate exposure measurement when taking close-ups, be sure to carefully read the instructions packed with the auto bellows, reverse ring, etc.)

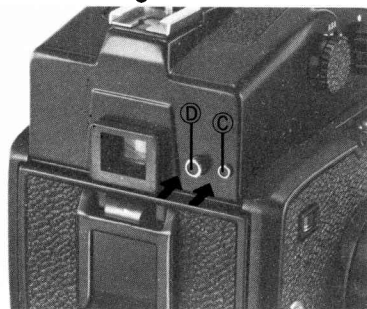
★ In macrophotography, the amount of light reaching the film varies in accordance with the extension of the auto bellows, extension rings, etc. Consequently, for accurate results be sure to first focus on the subject before taking an exposure measurement.

★ Especially in the close-up photography, prevent extraneous light entering in the finder by keeping the eye close to the finder eyepiece or by using the eyepiece cover.

● Flash Photography

Adjust the exposure manually in flash photography. For electronic flash, set the camera shutter speed dial to 1/60 sec. (or slower) and set the aperture in accordance with the guide number of the electronic flash unit and the subject distance. For details refer to the camera or electronic flash instruction manual.

● Removing the Finder



Simultaneously press the safety button (C) with the right hand and the finder release button (D) with the left hand. Next, remove the finder by lifting upward.

When the finder has been removed, the finder release button will remain depressed. After removing the AE Prism Finder, always rotate the shutter speed dial of the camera to a position other than \odot .

Using the PD Prism Finder S (1)

● Special Features

1. The PD Prism Finder is an eye-level finder with a built-in silicon photo diode exposure meter and electronic shutter control circuit.
2. The PD Prism Finder offers complete coupling of the lens aperture, shutter speed, and film speed (ASA).
3. Seven LED's are built into the viewfinder system. A green LED indicates correct exposure and red LED's indicate over, under, and compensated exposure.
4. The built-in meter covers a broad range, is highly accurate even in dim light, and has a rapid response because it utilizes silicon photo diodes.

● Specifications

Viewfinder: 0.74 magnification with standard lens at infinity, built-on hot-shoe, comes with eyecup.

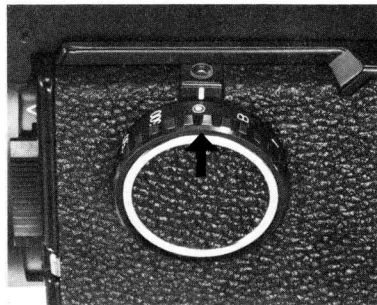
Metering System: Center-weighted, through-the-lens, full-aperture metering. One green and six red LED's built into the viewfinder system for correct exposure determination.

Meter coupling Range: (with f/1.9 lens and 100 ASA film)
EV -1.15 - +18
(f/1.9, 8 sec. - f/22, 1/500 sec.)
(with f/2.8 lens and 100 ASA film)
EV 0 - 18
(f/2.8, 8 sec. - f/22, 1/500 sec.)

Shutter Speed Range: 1/1000 - 8 sec.

ASA Range: 25 - 6400
(aperture coupling in the entire range)

When this finder is attached to the Mamiya M645J, the available shutter speed range is from 1/500 sec. to 8 secs.



Since the PD Prism Finder utilizes the battery in the camera body, a timer is incorporated into the meter switch of the PD Prism Finder to prevent unnecessary electrical consumption.

1. Set the camera body shutter speed dial to the PD Prism Finder position ⊙ located between B and 1/500 sec.

If the shutter speed dial is set to a position other than ⊙, the PD Finder and camera body will not be electrically connected. Consequently, the viewfinder LED's will not illuminate.

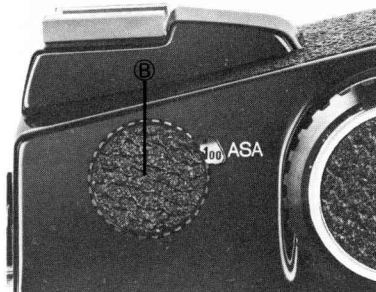
Using the PD Prism Finder S (2)



2. Attach the PD Prism Finder to the camera body.

3. Turn the aperture ring of the lens so that the exposure meter coupler (33) of the lens and the aperture ring coupling pin (A) of the PD Finder engage.

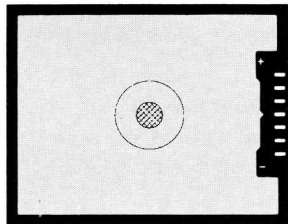
★ **Be sure to check for proper coupling.**
If the aperture ring coupling pin (A) is not properly seated in the fork of the exposure meter coupler (33), use a pen (or similar device) to push the aperture ring coupling pin into its proper position into the fork.



4. Pull out and turn the ASA dial (B) until the appropriate ASA number appears in the window.

★ **Always set the AM Lever on the lens to "A", otherwise correct metered exposure cannot be obtained.**

ASA	DIN
6400	(39)
(5000)	• (38)
(4000)	• (37)
3200	(36)
(2500)	• (35)
(2000)	• (34)
1600	(33)
(1250)	• (32)
(1000)	• (31)
800	(30)
(650)	• (29)
(500)	• (28)
400	(27)
(320)	• (26)
(250)	• (25)
200	(24)
(160)	• (23)
(125)	• (22)
100	(21)
(80)	• (20)
(64)	• (19)
50	(18)
(40)	• (17)
(32)	• (16)
25	(15)



5. Push in and release the meter switch (C) to turn on the meter. With the meter on and while looking through the viewfinder, adjust the aperture ring (32) or shutter speed dial (D) until the central (green) LED in the right-hand side LED panel illuminates, indicating correct exposure.

The meter circuit remains on as long as the meter switch is depressed. After releasing your finger from the switch, it will stay on approximately 15 seconds longer, then the meter will automatically turn off to conserve electrical consumption.

★ If two LED's illuminate simultaneously, make fine adjustments with the aperture ring until the central green LED appears the brightest.

★ With the PD Prism Finder normally attached to the camera body and metering system turned on for each exposure, battery life will be approximately 5,000 exposures.

★ Remember to adjust the shutter speed with the PD finder shutter speed dial and to keep the camera body shutter speed dial set to ☉.

★ The shutter speed dial has click-stops at full one speed intervals and cannot be used at intermediate positions. Although the aperture ring has click-stops at one stop intervals, intermediate positions may also be used.

★ This camera can be used at up to its maximum shutter speed of 1/500 sec. Although the PD Prism Finder dial can be set to 1/1000 sec., this shutter speed does not exist in this camera. To avoid error, the shutter speed dial of the PD Prism Finder has a strong click stop at the 1/1000 sec. position to enable the user to tell by touch alone, without any need to remove his eye from the viewfinder, when he is changing from the adjacent 1/500 sec. or 8 sec. shutter speeds to 1/1000 sec.

Using the PD Prism Finder S (3)

● Exposure Compensation

The LED Panel incorporated into the PD Prism Finder simplifies exposure compensation, assuring perfect exposures everytime. Each LED represents a full stop increment and plus and minus signs are indicated within the viewfinder to assist in compensating.

The uppermost LED represents three or more stops overexposure, and the lowermost LED represents three or more stops underexposure.

● Compensation Hints

1. For strongly back-lit subjects outdoors, set the exposure to +1 (the red LED directly above the green one).
2. To photograph a person indoors, seated next to a window and strongly back-lit, set exposure to +2.
3. When photographing interiors, to compensate for the bright interior lights, set exposure to +1 or +2.
4. When copying white documents, set exposure to +2. If a standard gray card is used to determine exposure, no correction is necessary.

5. When photographing a brightly lit subject against a dark background, such as a night club performer, set exposure to -1 or -2.

6. Brightly lit night scenes, such as city streets, are usually rendered most naturally with the correct exposure (green LED).

7. When photographing extremely dark subjects (e.g. close-up of a black cat), set exposure to -1.

★ The exposure compensation or LED panel can also be used to increase the ASA range to 3 — 51200. For example, with the ASA dial set to 25, instead of using the green LED for correct exposure, use the +3 LED when using ASA 3 film.

★ Since the upper and lowermost LED's represent 3 or more stops difference from the central (green) LED, whenever compensating by 3 stops, first adjust the aperture or shutter speed for 2 stops of compensation and then move the aperture ring or shutter speed dial one more click stop for 3 stops of compensation.

★ In order to obtain more accurate exposures, observe the same cautions as with the AE Prism Finder. Refer to page 41, "Correct Exposure Measurement."

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Using the CdS Prism Finder (1)

● Special Features

1. The CdS Prism Finder is an eye-level finder with a built-in CdS exposure meter for accurate exposure measurement.
2. It couples to the aperture when attached to the camera.
3. An exposure meter indicator needle is visible in the viewfinder to indicate correct exposure.

● Specifications

Viewfinder: Unreversed, laterally correct image; 0.74 x magnification with standard 80mm lens at infinity; built-in hot-shoe and equipped with an eyecup.

Metering System: Center-weight TTL full-aperture, zero-method via indicator needle.

Meter Coupling Range: (with f/1.9 lens and 100 ASA film)
EV 2.85 – 17
(f/1.9, 1/2 sec. – f/16, 1/500 sec.)
(with f/2.8 lens and 100 ASA film)
EV 4 – 18
(f/2.8, 1/2 sec. – f/22, 1/500 sec.)

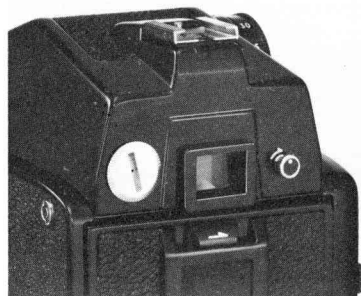
Shutter Speed Range: 1/1000 – 1 sec.

ASA Range: 25 – 6400
(aperture coupling in the entire range)

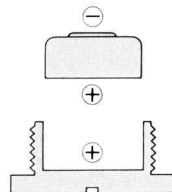
Power Source: One 1.5 V silver oxide battery

When attached to the Mamiya M645J, the 1/1000 sec. position of this finder cannot be used.

● Inserting the Battery



This finder utilizes a 1.5 V silver oxide battery (Eveready S-76, Mallory MS-76 or equivalent) as the power source.



Using the CdS Prism Finder (2)

1. Remove the battery chamber cover by rotating it counterclockwise with the aid of a coin.

2. The underside of the battery chamber cover bears a + mark. Be sure to have the + marks of battery and chamber cover face each other as the battery is inserted. Then securely retighten battery chamber cover.

★ Wipe battery with a soft cloth before inserting into battery chamber, as a soiled battery may fail to make, or maintain, proper contact.

★ When the finder is not used for a long period of time, remove the battery and store it in a cool, dry place.

★ Never throw used batteries into a fire, or attempt to charge a battery.

● Method of Use

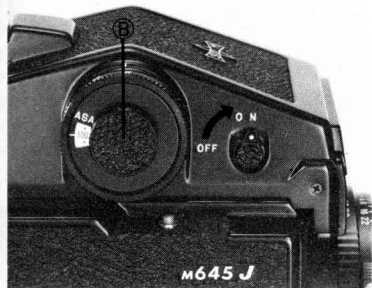


1. Attach the CdS Prism Finder to the camera body.

2. Turn the aperture ring of the lens so that the exposure meter coupler (33) and aperture ring coupling pin (A) of the CdS Prism Finder engage.

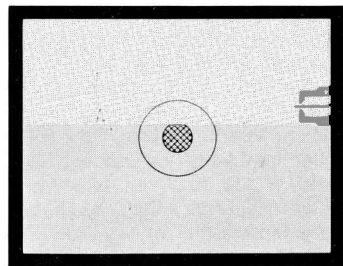
★ **Be sure to check for proper coupling.** If the aperture ring coupling pin (A) is not properly seated in the fork of the exposure meter coupler (33), use a pen (or similar device) to push the aperture ring coupling pin into its proper position into the fork.

★ **Always set the AM Lever on the lens to "A", otherwise correct exposure cannot be obtained.**



3. Set the meter of the CdS Prism Finder to the correct ASA. To do so, pull out and rotate the ASA dial (B) so that the appropriate ASA number appears in the window, aligned with the index mark.

4. Turn the exposure meter switch to ON.



5. Set the shutter speed dial on the camera body to the desired speed, **and then set the shutter speed dial of the CdS Prism Finder to the same speed.**

(Examples of recommended shutter speeds to use with 100 ASA film would be 1/250, or 1/125 sec. outdoors on a sunny day, 1/125 or 1/60 sec. outdoors on a cloudy day, and 1/30 sec. when working indoors.)

6. To set the correct exposure, rotate the aperture ring until the exposure meter indicator needle visible in the viewfinder is centered between the two brackets visible on the right-hand side of the focusing screen.

Using the CdS Prism Finder (3)

If the indicator needle cannot be centered even after rotating the aperture ring as far as it will go, the exposure must be adjusted by rotating the CdS Prism Finder shutter speed dial. If the indicator needle is too high, set the shutter speed dial to a shorter ("faster") speed; it too low, set to a longer ("slower") speed. After adjusting the shutter speed dial of the CdS Prism Finder, if the indicator needle is slightly off-center, make final adjustments with the aperture ring.

Whenever changing the setting of the shutter speed dial of the CdS Prism Finder to adjust for exposure, do not forget to set the shutter speed dial of the camera body to the same setting.

7. After the above steps have been completed (centering of the indicator needle), exposure setting should be correct, and the picture may be taken.

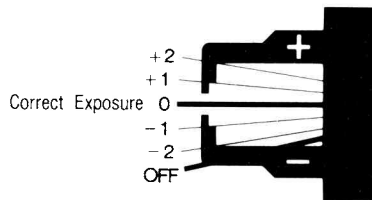
● Aperture Priority Method

1. When desiring to set the aperture first, set the aperture ring to the desired f/stop, and then adjust for exposure by rotating the shutter speed dial of the finder until the indicator needle is centered between the brackets.

2. Check the setting of the finder shutter speed dial, and **set the same setting on the shutter speed dial of the camera.**

★ When adjusting for exposure with the CdS Prism Finder shutter speed dial, do not use any intermediate positions, but always set the dial to a click-stop. If the indicator needle cannot be perfectly centered with the shutter speed dial at a click-stop position, make final adjustments with the aperture ring.

The brackets visible in the viewfinder not only indicate correct exposure, but are also notched to indicate ± 2 f/stops (see diagram) to simplify exposure compensation for unusual lighting. When the exposure meter switch is set to OFF, the indicator needle rests at the bottom position.



● Meter Coupling Range

The range of usable shutter speeds varies in accordance with the film speed (ASA). As the shutter speeds shown in the shaded area of the diagram below are beyond the range of the meter, the shutter speed dial is provided with a safety lock to prevent one from entering the non-usable zone. For example, it can be seen from the diagram that 1/8 sec. is in the non-usable zone when using film rated at 800 ASA (or higher); consequently, when the ASA dial of the CdS Finder is set to 800, the shutter speed dial cannot be set to 1/8 sec.

★Do not meter with the CdS Prism Finder dial set at 1/1000 sec. because the shutter speed dial of this camera goes only to 1/500 sec.

★To conserve battery power, keep the exposure meter switch set to OFF whenever the meter is not in use. Even when forgetting to set the switch to OFF, whenever the CdS Prism Finder is removed from the camera, the exposure meter is automatically switched off because of the small safety switch built into the bottom of the finder.

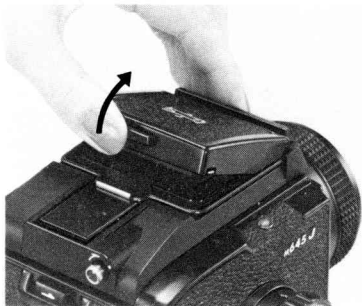
★To obtain optimum results, follow the same precautions outlined for the AE Prism Finder (see "Correct Exposure Measurement", p.41).

Usable Shutter Speeds (unshaded area)

ASA	Shutter Speeds (sec.)										
	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{60}$	$\frac{1}{125}$	$\frac{1}{250}$	$\frac{1}{500}$	$\frac{1}{1000}$
25											
50											
100											
200											
400											
800											
1600											
3200											
6400											

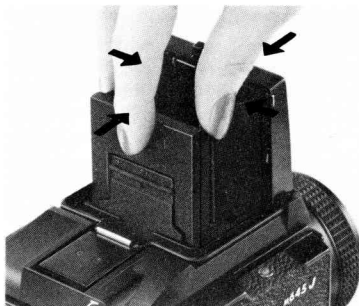
Using the Waist-level Finder S (1)

● Opening the Finder Hood



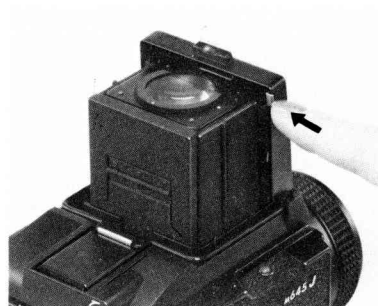
Pull up on the finder hood opening flange to open the finder.

● Closing the Finder Hood



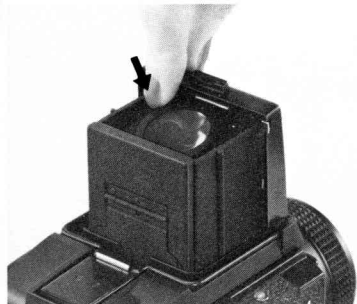
First, push in on the sides; next, push the front cover and back together to fold the finder.

● Raising the Magnifier



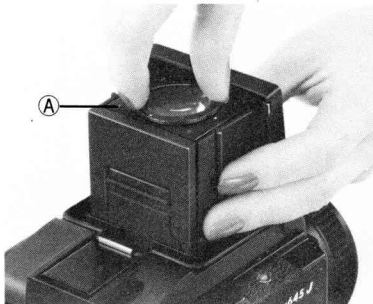
Push in on the magnifier release button to raise the magnifier.

● Lowering the Magnifier



To lower, push down on the edge of the magnifier board until it locks into place.

● Interchanging Magnifiers



Removing the Magnifier

While holding the finder side panels with the left hand so that the magnifier board (A) is not lowered, grasp the edge of the magnifier with the fingers of the right hand and twist counterclockwise to remove.

Attaching a Magnifier

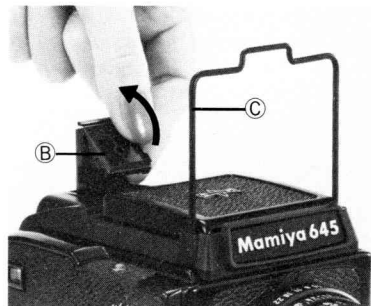
Align the white dots of the magnifier and magnifier board; drop magnifier into magnifier board, and twist clockwise until magnifier clicks and locks into place.

★ In addition to the standard magnifier (-1.5 diopters), magnifiers of $+2$, $+1$, 0 , -2 , and -3 diopters are available for near and farsighted users.

The standard -1.5 diopter magnifier is designed for users, whether eyeglass wearers or not, that have no trouble seeing a subject 2.5 ft. (70cm) away clearly. For those who have difficulty seeing clearly at such a distance, or for those who wish to remove their eyeglasses in order to see the entire focusing screen field, please use a diopter lens which is available as an optional accessory. However, before making a purchase, try the diopter lens at your Mamiya dealer to make sure it matches your eye.

Using the Waist-level Finder S (2)

● Using the Sports Finder



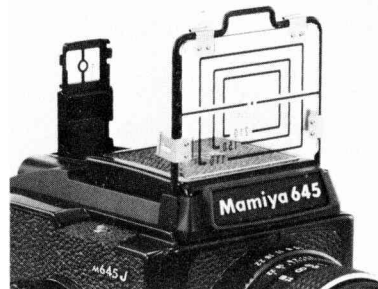
With Waist-Level Finder S in the closed position, first raise the sports finder eyepiece (B) to a vertical position. The eyepiece sight folds into the eyepiece base; when lifted out of the base, the eyepiece sight will stay in a vertical position because of the eyepiece spring. Next, lift the wire-frame (C) of the sports finder.

As the Waist-Level Finder Hood can be opened even with the sports finder mask raised, focusing can be quickly and easily checked. (However, if the finder hood is first opened, the sports finder wire-frame cannot be raised.)



The wire-frame of the sports finder indicates the field for the 80mm lenses. When desiring to use the 110, 150, or 210mm lens, the auxiliary mask must be attached to the wire-frame. When desiring to open the Waist-Level Finder Hood, while the auxiliary mask is attached to the raised frame, first pull the bottom of the auxiliary mask out to the second notch, in order to prevent the auxiliary mask from blocking the finder hood.

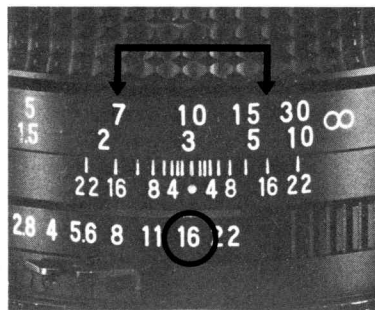
● Using the Auxiliary Mask



Setting the auxiliary mask to the second notch has no adverse effects on the accuracy of the indicated fields; therefore, it is perfectly acceptable to use the sports finder in this condition. Additionally, when the auxiliary mask is set to the second notch, it is also possible to lower it over the closed finder hood, although it is recommended to remove the auxiliary mask before lowering the wire-frame in order to minimize scratches on the surface of the plastic mask.

In order to meet every photographic need, the Mamiya M645 is embellished with a host of features. Mastery of these features will not only lead to better pictures, but will open up the doors to new photographic possibilities as well.

Depth-of-Field



Depth-of-field refers to the total area (foreground and background) which will appear in focus (sharp). The area of sharpness (depth-of-field) depends upon the distance the lens is focused at, the f/stop (or aperture) being used, and the focal length of the lens. The area that will appear sharp can be determined in two ways:

1. Firstly, by setting the AM lever to the M (Manual) position, the depth-of-field for the aperture set on the lens can be inspected (previewed) by looking through the finder. After examination of the depth-of-field, return the AM lever to the A (Automatic) position to return the finder to its original brightness.
2. The depth-of-field can also be determined by referring to the depth-of-field scale engraved on the lens and which lies directly above the aperture ring. The f/stop numbers are engraved on both the right and left-hand sides of the center reference mark. Simply locate the f/stop (aperture) you are using and read the figures which appear above the f/stop number on the distance scale of the lens. The figure on the right-hand side of the center reference mark denotes the area farthest from the camera which will appear sharp and the left-hand figure denotes the area closest to the camera which will appear sharp.

For example, with the 80mm f/2.8 lens focused at 10ft. (3m) and the aperture ring set to f/16, the depth-of-field scale reveals that everything from about 7ft. (2m) to about 20ft. (6m) will appear sharp (see photograph).

Using Flash



Precaution when Using Flash

When using the X-sync terminal of the camera body, be sure to insert the plastic safety cover into the hot-shoe, and when using the hot-shoe, be sure to insert the appropriate safety cover into the X-sync terminal. This procedure will prevent the possibility of receiving an electric shock while an electronic flash is attached and accidentally touching the terminal not being used.

1. Flash units can be attached to the camera's tripod socket or to the accessory shoe of the hand grip.

2. The Mamiya M645J has X sync terminal which are used in the following way:

(1) When using an electronic flash with a bracket, plug the synchronization cord into the X terminal and set the shutter speed dial to 1/60 sec. or longer (1/30 - 1 sec.).

(2) For MF and M bulbs, use the same terminal and set the shutter speed dial to 1/30 sec. or longer for MF bulbs, and 1/15 sec. or longer for M-type bulbs.

★ All of the finders, excepting the waist-level finder, are equipped with a hot-shoe. When a cordless flash unit is attached to this hot-shoe it is automatically connected to the X-sync terminal.

★ If the flash duration of an electronic flash is longer than 1/1000 sec. (e.g. 1/600 sec.) set the shutter speed dial to 1/30 sec. (not 1/60 sec.) or longer.

★ When using flash, carefully read the instructions packed with the flashbulbs or flash unit to avoid making errors.

Flash Synchronization Chart

Sync Terminal	Shutter Speeds									
	1/500	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1
X				Electronic flash						
					MF Class					
						M, FP Classes				

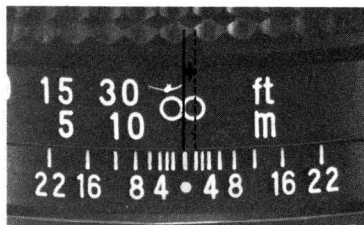


When the white dot of the multiple-exposure lever (23) is aligned with MULTI, the double-exposure prevention mechanism is disengaged, so that the shutter can be cocked with the film advance knob without moving the film, making multiple-exposures possible. (When making multiple-exposures, the exposure counter does not advance.)

When desiring to make a multiple-exposure, set the multiple-exposure lever to MULTI. (It can be set to MULTI either before or after the initial exposure of the multiple-exposure.) After making the initial exposure, recock the shutter with the film advance knob and then make the second (double) exposure, repeating as often as desired.

Remember to return the multiple-exposure lever to its original position upon completion of the multiple-exposure.

★ To release the shutter when there is no film in the camera, set the multiple-exposure lever to "MULTI".



When using infrared film it is necessary to make a focusing adjustment in order to achieve accurate focus. This focusing adjustment is particularly important when:

- a) using non-wide-angle lenses
- b) taking close-ups
- c) shooting at wide apertures

Focusing Adjustment Procedure

1. The red dot or line on the right side of the center reference line (also red) is the infrared mark.
2. After focusing in the usual manner, check the distance on the distance scale that is aligned with the center reference mark of the lens, and then make the focusing adjustment by turning the focusing ring slightly in the direction indicated by the arrow in the accompanying photograph so that the distance just observed is aligned with the infrared mark.

★ For information regarding the proper filter and exposure, refer to the data sheet packed with the film.



As a general rule of thumb for optimum sharpness, we recommend using 1/125 sec. as the minimum shutter speed for hand-held shooting. For longer exposures (1/60 sec. — 1 sec.), attach the camera to a sturdy tripod.

When using a tripod, select one with a U 1/4" thread.

★ When attached to the accessory Revolving Tripod Adapter, the Mamiya M645 can be instantly rotated to change from vertical to horizontal format, or vice versa.

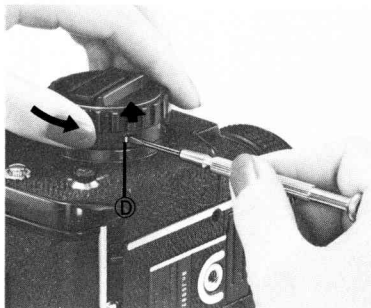
There are two methods of taking time exposures with the Mamiya M645.

1. By setting the shutter speed dial to B and using a cable release with lock provision.
2. By removing the battery from the battery chamber.
 - (a) Remove battery.
 - (b) Set the shutter speed dial to any position.
 - (c) Release the shutter and it will lock in the open position.
 - (d) Depress battery check button as far as it will go to close shutter.

Interchanging the Film Advance Knob

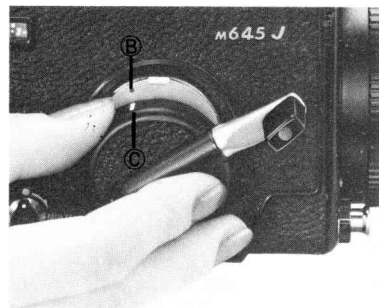
The film advance knob is interchangeable with the film advance crank which is available as an optional accessory.

● Removing the knob



1. Rotate film advance knob until it stops.
2. While holding the release lever (D) of the knob in the up position with a small screwdriver, or suitable tool, rotate knob counterclockwise and it will disengage from camera body.

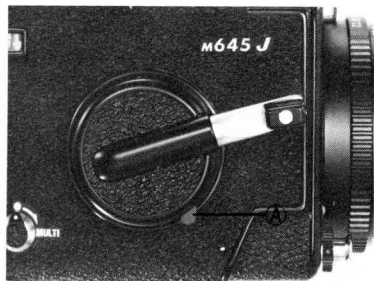
● Attaching the crank or knob



1. Rotate the film advance knob receptor of the camera body clockwise as far as it will go (the red dot (B) will then be facing upward).
2. Align the red dot (B) of the camera body with the index line (C) on the film advance crank or knob.
3. With the red dot and the index line aligned, push the film advance crank or knob into the receptor, then twist it approximately 20° clockwise until it locks into place.

When attaching the film advance crank, push in on the release lever (A) as you twist the crank.

● Removing the crank



★When desiring to exchange the film advance crank or knob, first rotate it until it stops and the shutter is cocked. If this is not done, the camera body receptor [and red dot (B)] will freely rotate, making replacement difficult.

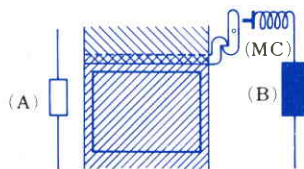
1. Rotate the film advance crank until it stops.
2. Then, rotate it counterclockwise approximately 20° while simultaneously pushing in on the release lever (A), and it will detach.

The Mamiya Moving Coil Electronic Shutter

The electrical consumption of Mamiya's newly developed Moving Coil Electronic Shutter is merely 1/10 that of the electro-magnetic system currently in wide use. Moreover, the consumption remains constant regardless of shutter speed with Mamiya's M. C. Shutter. Therefore, Mamiya has been able to greatly increase battery life. At normal temperatures, as many as 100,000 exposures are possible with a single 6V silver-oxide battery.

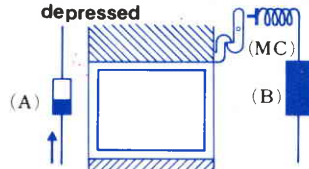
Furthermore, battery performance is maintained at a high level, as indicated in the accompanying diagrams, as the moving coil condenser is normally charged keeping the battery at peak voltage. Thus, the battery is protected from drops in voltage, as when the switch is on.

1. The shutter is closed



The moving coil energizing condenser (B) is normally charged. (At this time current is not flowing.)

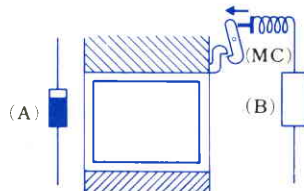
2. First blind moves, opening the shutter when release button is depressed



When the first blind moves, the exposure time control condenser (A) begins to charge. (The right-hand latch is holding back the second shutter blind.)

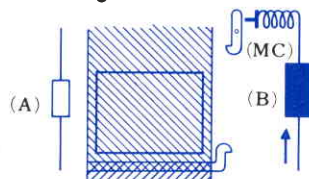
The charge-time of condenser (A) is determined by the shutter speed.

3. The instant of exposure



When condenser (A) reaches the determined voltage, condenser (B) discharges, energizing the moving coil which in turn moves the second shutter blind, release latch.

4. Second shutter blind moves, closing shutter



Condenser (B) charges. (The charge-time is extremely short and accomplished by very little electric power.)

Trouble-Shooting

If your camera appears to be malfunctioning, check the list below to see whether or not you have forgotten something.

1. The shutter release button will not move.

- A) Did you unlock the shutter release button? (p.31)
- B) Did you wind the film advance knob until it stops? (p.31)

2. The mirror is locked in the up position. (Cannot see anything through the finder.)

A) Did you release the shutter without a battery in the camera? Has the battery been correctly inserted into the camera, or is it backwards? Is the correct battery type inserted into the camera?

Press the battery check button, as far as it will go, to lower mirror. (p.23)

B) Did you release the shutter with the shutter speed dial set to the ☉ position?

If so, move the shutter speed dial to B or 1/500 sec. (p.29)

3. The developed roll of film has 1 or 2 frames less than it should have.

A) Did you align the start marks with the film advance knob after placing the roll-film insert into the camera?

The film should always be set to the start mark before placing the film insert into the camera. (p.26)

B) Did you properly align the start marks of the film and roll-film insert?

Check the instructions once again. (p.26)

4. The PD Prism Finder's LED's do not illuminate when pressing the meter switch.

Did you set the camera's shutter speed dial to the ☉ position? If not, there will be no electrical connection. (p.42)

5. You may receive an electric shock when an electronic flash is connected to the X-sync terminal and you touch the hot-shoe. Also, you may receive an electric shock when an electronic flash is attached to the hot-shoe and you touch the X-sync terminal.


As a precaution against possible shock, always keep the safety cover on the terminal when not in use (see p.56)


Precautions

Releasing the shutter with no film in the camera

The film transport mechanism has a built-in safety lock which prevents the shutter from being released after the last exposure on a roll of film, or when there is no film in the camera. Thus, when the shutter release button locks under such circumstances, do not force it. To release the shutter, merely set the multiple-exposure lever to "MULTI".

The position on the Shutter Speed Dial

If the shutter is released with the shutter speed dial set to the  position, the mirror will lock in the up position and the film advance knob will not move. If the camera is left in this condition, the battery will lose its power within several hours.

Set the dial to the  mark only when using the AE Prism Finder or PD Prism Finder.

Photographing at Low Temperatures

When photographing at low temperatures, be careful of the following points to maintain camera performance.

1. Be sure to use a fresh battery.
2. When using electronic flash, set the shutter speed dial to 1/30 sec. or longer.
3. Place the camera in the outside air only during the moment of exposure.

★ A battery that malfunctions at low temperatures will become usable again when it is returned to normal temperature. However, the battery should not be subjected to rapid and extreme changes of temperature, lest it grow unreliable.

Mamiya-Sekor C Lenses

Mamiya-Sekor Lenses have long been established as a standard for lenses of professional calibre. Whether you are using a wide, standard, or telephoto lens, the name "Mamiya-Sekor" is your assurance that your camera is using optics foremost in quality. In order to make the most of the intrinsic contrast, high resolution, rich color saturation, and clear definition of Mamiya-Sekor lenses, all the lenses for your camera have been multi-coated. Not only has the quality been enhanced, but flare and ghost images have been reduced to a minimal level, even when shooting under highly unfavorable lighting.

For shooting in cramped quarters, for extensive depth-of-field, dynamic perspective, and exciting panoramics, you will enjoy the wide-angle lenses.

For flattering portraiture, shallow depth-of-field, sports, and candid photography, the telephoto lenses are ideal.

As each lens alters perspective, a choice of lenses offers you a choice in the manner of expression. Mamiya-Sekor C lenses are your tools for creative photography.

Because the Mamiya-Sekor C 35mm f/3.5 and 45mm f/2.8 lenses incorporate a Floating System in which some of the lens elements automatically move forward or backward as the lens is focused, high resolution, including the very edges of the field, is assured even at the minimum (closest) focusing distances.

The 70mm f/2.8 lens has a built-in between-the-lens shutter which makes it possible to synchronize electronic flash at all speeds up to 1/500 sec. (1/500 — 1/30 sec.). Moreover, the between-the-lens shutter of the lens can be by-passed at any time, allowing the focal plane shutter of the camera to be used in its place.

The Fisheye 24mm f/4 Lens is designed so that the distance from the picture center to any point is always proportional to the angle from the optical axis to that point (equidistance projection type). Angle of view is 180° measured on the diagonal of the image and it produces a full frame (56 × 41.5mm) image. Four filters are built-in: LB-A (81C), SL-1B, Y48 (Y2) and O56 (O2).

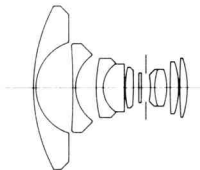
The Macro 80mm f/4 Lens has a built-in floating element system that automatically corrects close-distance aberration to ensure sharp resolution to the very edges of the picture in close-ups, copying and other short-distance work. Use possible as an ordinary lens from 1/2 life-size to infinity. And by using the optional Auto Macro Spacer, close-ups can be made with magnification ratios from 1/2 to life-size.

The 145mm f/4 SFC Lens is a high quality soft-focus lens designed with major stress placed on modeling. The soft-focus effect can be varied continuously by rotating the Softness Control Ring and Aperture Ring. Use is also possible as an ordinary lens for sharp images by stopping down to f/8 or smaller aperture.

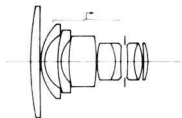
The Zoom 105-210mm f/4.5 Lens is suitable for both portraits and distant scenes. The zoom function can also be used for easy, accurate focusing. First, turn the Zoom Ring to the maximum focal length of 210mm; the subject now appears large in the viewfinder and depth-of-field is shallow, so accurate focusing is easy. After focusing, again rotate the Zoom Ring to the desired focal length. Of course, the lens can also be focused at the desired focal length from the very beginning.

Mamiya-Sekor C Lenses

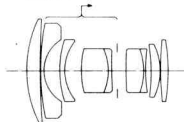
**Fisheye
24mm f/4**



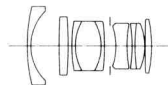
35mm f/3.5



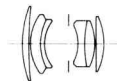
45mm f/2.8



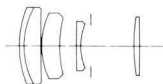
55mm f/2.8



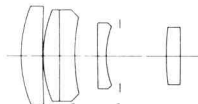
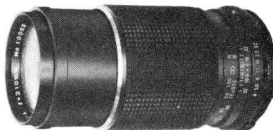
**70mm f/2.8
(lens-shutter type)**



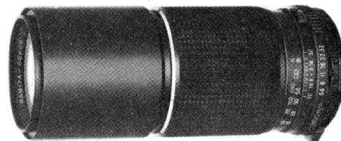
150mm f/4



210mm f/4

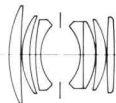


300mm f/5.6

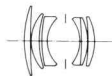


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80mm f/1.9



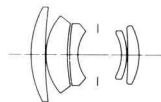
80mm f/2.8



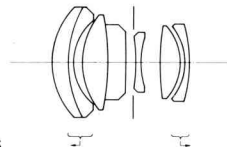
**Macro
80mm f/4**



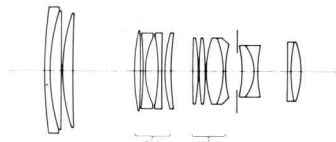
110mm f/2.8



**SF (Soft Focus)
145mm f/4**



Zoom 105—210mm f/3.5



500mm f/5.6



Mamiya-Sekor C Lenses

Lens	Optical construction	Angle of view	Minimum aperture	Diaphragm	Minimum focusing distance	Filter size	Lens hood	Weight
Fisheye 24mm f/4	10 elements, 8 groups	180°	22	Automatic	1ft. or 0.3m	Built-in	None required	27.7oz. (785g)
35mm f/3.5	9 elements, 7 groups	90°	22	Automatic	1.5ft. or 0.45m	77mm	None required	15.7 oz. (445g)
45mm f/2.8	9 elements, 7 groups	76°	22	Automatic	1.75ft. or 0.5m	77mm	Slip-on	19.0 oz. (540g)
55mm f/2.8	9 elements, 6 groups	65°	22	Automatic	1.75ft. or 0.55m	58mm	Screw-in	13.9 oz. (395g)
70mm f/2.8 (lens-shutter type)	6 elements, 4 groups	53°	22	Automatic	2.75ft. or 0.8m	58mm	Screw-in	13.9 oz. (395g)
80mm f/1.9	7 elements, 6 groups	47°	22	Automatic	2.25ft. or 0.7m	67mm	Screw-in	14.8 oz. (420g)
80mm f/2.8	6 elements, 5 groups	47°	22	Automatic	2.25ft. or 0.7m	58mm	Screw-in	8.8 oz. (250g)
Macro 80mm f/4	6 elements, 4 groups	47°	22	Automatic	1.25ft. or 0.375m	67mm	None required	20.6 oz. (585g)
110mm f/2.8	5 elements, 5 groups	35°	22	Automatic	4ft. or 1.2m	58mm	Screw-in	13.8 oz. (390g)
Soft Focus 145mm f/4	7 elements, 5 groups	27°	32	Automatic	5ft. or 1.5m	77mm	Screw-in	31.7 oz. (900g)
150mm f/4	5 elements, 4 groups	26°	32	Automatic	5ft. or 1.5m	58mm	Built-on	15.5 oz. (440g)
210mm f/4	5 elements, 4 groups	19°	32	Automatic	8ft. or 2.5m	58mm	Built-on	25.2 oz. (715g)
300mm f/5.6	6 elements, 5 groups	13°	32	Automatic	15ft. or 4m	58mm	Built-on	25.0 oz. (710g)
500mm f/5.6	6 elements, 5 groups	8°	45	Automatic	30ft. or 9m	105mm	Built-on	80.4 oz. (2280g)
Zoom 105-210mm f/4.5	15 elements, 11 groups	36°-19°	32	Automatic	8ft or 2.5m	77mm	Screw-in	43.0 oz. (1220g)

Accessories

● Filters

Filters are available in 58, 67, 77, and 105mm sizes and come in the following five types: SY48 (Y2), SQ56 (O2), SL39 (UV), YG, SL-1B (skylight). The correct filter sizes are indicated on pages 67.

● Lens Hoods

An important accessory to eliminate the detrimental effects of stray light entering the lens.

The lens hood for the 45mm lens is of the square, slip-on type. Attach so that the sides are parallel with the sides of the camera body. Can also be used with the 65mm lens for the RB67.

Special hoods are required for the 55mm, 70mm, 80mm f/1.9, 145mm SFC and Zoom 105-210mm lenses. Even though the diameters are the same, the use of a lens hood designed for a long focal length lens with a short focal length lens will result in vignetting of the picture edges. The lens hood for the 145mm SFC lens can also be used with the 127mm lens for the RB67.

The 80mm f/2.8 and 110mm lenses share the same lens hood.

Telephoto lenses are equipped with their own built-on lens hoods which should be fully extended when in use.

● Bellows Lens Hood

The length of the Bellows Lens Hood can be freely adjusted with the rack and pinion for use with any lens from 55mm to 300mm focal length. The RT-58 and RT-67 adapter rings are included for attachment to lenses with 58mm or 67mm diameter filter threads. A very useful feature of the Bellows Lens Hood is the gelatin filter slot directly in front of the lens which accepts standard 3 in. (7.6cm) gelatin filters. By combining the Bellows Lens Hood with the Auto Bellows and Slide Copy Attachment for the M645, any slide from 35mm to 6×7cm can be copied.

● Focusing Handle

The focusing handle is a grip that attaches to the focusing ring and makes rapid focusing possible. Ideal for sports, news, and action photography. The focusing handle can be used on all lenses from 55mm to 300mm which use 58mm diameter filters, excepting the 70mm f/2.8.



Accessories

- **Focusing Screens** Five interchangeable focusing screens are available to meet various photographic needs.

No.1 Microprism

Entirely matted, with a Fresnel lens and a central microprism spot. It is ideal for general purpose photography. The microprism assures rapid and accurate focusing and the matte surface makes the entire screen suitable for focusing.

No.2 Matte

All matte with Fresnel lens. Ideal for close-up photography, checking the depth-of-field, and slow lenses such as the 500mm f/5.6 since there is no microprism or rangefinder central spot. Focusing aids such as microprisms and rangefinders grow dark when the lens is stopped down and may prove distracting. The No.2 focusing screen is designed to eliminate this problem.

No.3 Checker

All matte with Fresnel lens and engraved lines. The engraved lines are a useful aid in determining composition. The intersections also prove useful as reference points when making multiple-exposures where perfect registration of the images is called for.

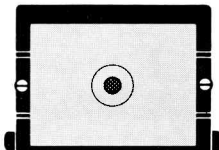
No.4 Rangefinder Spot

All matte, with Fresnel lens and central rangefinder spot. Assures accurate focus even with wide-angle lenses which are usually more difficult to focus because of the extensive depth-of-field. Also suitable for general purpose photography.

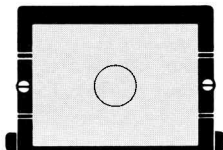
No.5 Rangefinder Spot 45°/Microprism

A highly versatile screen which offers three-way focusing for ultimate focusing accuracy. A central split-image rangefinder spot has a diagonal wedge (45°) which makes pinpoint focusing possible with either horizontal or vertical lines. A microprism collar surrounds the rangefinder spot, serving as a useful focusing aid with any subject. Finally, a fine ground glass ring encircles the microprism collar, for easier focusing even at relatively small apertures. The remainder of the screen is all matte and has a Fresnel lens for corner-to-corner brightness.

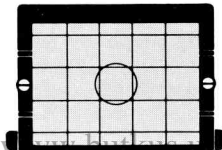
No. 1



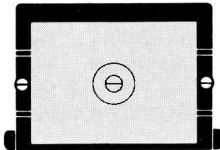
No. 2



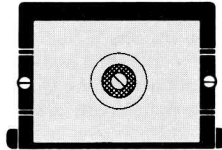
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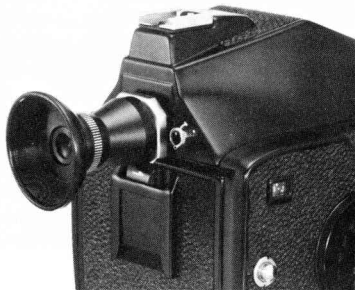
No. 4



No. 5

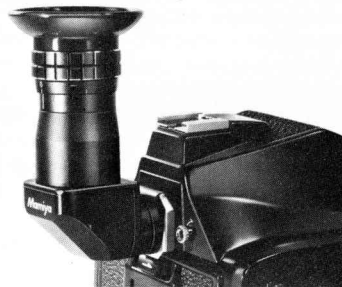


● **Magnifier**



For precise focusing. Magnifies the central portion of the focusing screen. Magnification of 2X and built-in -5 to $+5$ diopter correction.

● **Angle Finder Model 2**



Useful for low angles and copy work. More versatile than waist-level finder because if the camera is held vertically, the image appears upside down in the waist-level finder, but rightside up in the angle finder. Thus visualizing composition is faster and easier. The angle finder has click stops and built-in diopter corrections of -4 to $+4$.

Accessories

● Diopter Correction Lenses

Diopter Correction Lenses for prism finders are available in six strengths: -3, -2, -1, +1, +2, and +3 diopters.

Merely unscrew (counterclockwise) the diopter correction lens retainer ring from the eyecup, insert the necessary correction lens, and replace the retainer ring. Then slide the eyecup on the eyepiece of the prism finder for easier focusing.

Before actually purchasing a Diopter Correction Lens at your Mamiya Dealer, be sure to attach it to the camera and try viewing through it to assure correct matching with your eyesight.



● Diopter Lenses

(Interchangeable diopter correction magnifiers)

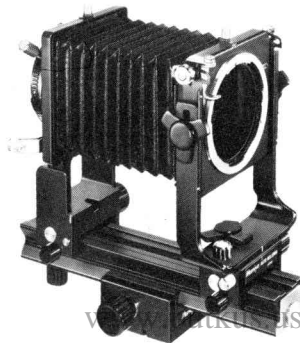
For the waist-level finder. In addition to the standard -1.5 diopter magnifier, there are five more magnifiers available: -3, -2, 0, +1, +2 diopters.

The method of changing magnifiers is explained on page 52.

● Auto Bellows

The Auto Bellows represents the ultimate tool for macrophotography. The special features of this high performance instrument are indicated below.

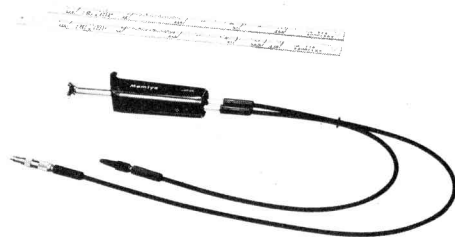
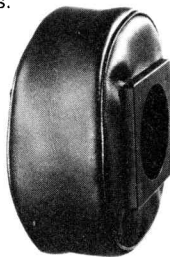
1. Accepts a double cable release for diaphragm automation.
2. Has shifts and tilts for depth-of-field and perspective control.
3. Has a revolving mount which makes it possible to instantly rotate the camera from horizontal to vertical format, or vice versa.
4. In addition to standard front focusing, the focusing rail allows moving the



entire camera and bellows combination back and forth for fine focusing control.

● Balloon Bellows

The Balloon Bellows is available for easily making shifts and tilts which are difficult with the Auto Bellows at short extensions.



● Reverse Rings RS-58, RS-67

Reverse rings are used to mount the lens in reverse position for improved performance when photographing at larger than life-size. Reverse rings are available to fit either 58mm or 67mm diameter filter threads.



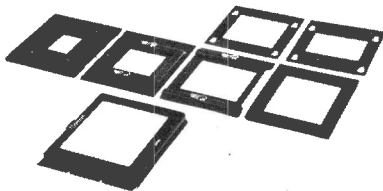
● Connecting Rings CN-58, CN-67

CN Rings are used to attach the Bellows Lens Hood when copying 35mm format slides. An RS Ring is essential to mount the lens in the reverse position, because the magnification ratio is larger than life-size. The CN Rings are available for 58mm and 67mm diameter filter threads.



● Slide Copy Attachment Set

Use in conjunction with the Auto Bellows and Bellows Lens Hood. The lens is first mounted on the Auto Bellows, and the Bellows Lens Hood is then attached to the lens. Finally, the Slide Copy Attachment is attached to the front of the Bellows Lens Hood, which then functions as a slide copier. Five sizes of slides can be copied: 35mm, 4×4, 6×4.5, 6×6 and 6×7. Film strips can also be copied.



● Auto Macro Spacer

Used with the 80mm f/4 Macro Lens, this spacer allows close-up photography from one-half to life-size. Diaphragm automation and meter coupling make operation the same as for normal camera usage.



Accessories

● Auto Extension Rings

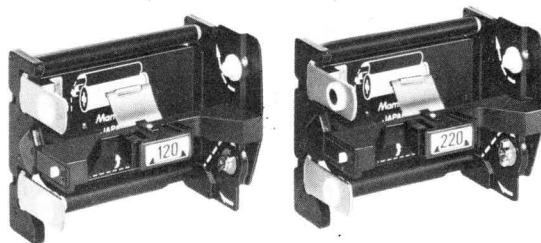
A set of three auto extension rings (designated No.1, No.2, No.3-S) are designed for use with the 80mm f/1.9 and 80mm f/2.8 lenses. Diaphragm automation and meter coupling are retained to simplify the exciting world of close-up photography. The following chart indicates magnification as well as the size of the subject it is possible to photograph.

Rings	Magnification	Subject size
No.1	0.15 — 0.30	11-1/8"×1'3" — 5-1/2"×7-1/4"
No.2	0.29 — 0.44	5-9/16"×7-1/2" — 3-11/16"×4-15/16"
No.3-S	0.44 — 0.59	3-11/16"×5" — 2-3/4"×3-3/4"
* No.1+No.3-S	0.59 — 0.74	2-3/4"×3-3/4" — 2-3/16"×3"
* No.2+No.3-S	0.74 — 0.89	2-3/16"×3" — 1-7/8"×2-1/2"
* No.1+No.2+No.3-S	0.88 — 1.03	1-7/8"×2-1/2" — 1-9/16"×2-1/8"

* When combinations of more than two auto extension rings are used with the f/1.9 lens, the No.3-S ring should be closest to the camera body. No.3 rings which do not have the designation, "S" were designed for the f/2.8 lens and should not be used with the f/1.9 lens as they may cause vignetting. When purchasing an auto extension ring for an f/1.9 lens, be sure the No.3 ring has the "S" designation.



● Roll-Film Inserts



Roll-film inserts for 120 and 220 film are available. The inserts come in cases so that they can be safely stored. With several preloaded film inserts, it will be possible to change film almost instantly and to take a large number of photographs without wasting time loading film.

● 6 × 4.5 Slide Mounts

Sets of 50 to a box are available.

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● Power Drive



The Power Winder increases speed by automatically winding the film. When the finger is removed from the shutter release after the shutter has been released, the film is automatically advanced and the shutter cocked so action can be followed continuously as there is no need to remove the eye from the viewfinder.

Power source is 6 ordinary penlight (AA) or Nicad batteries. Winding time is approximately 1 second per frame.

● Pistol Grip



Attaches securely to the bottom of the camera and couples to the shutter release button.

● Deluxe L-Grip Holder



Deluxe grip which couples to the shutter release button. Optional accessory shoe unit has provision for bounce flash.

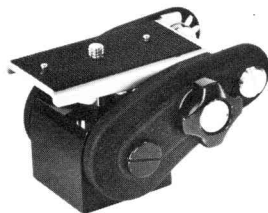
Accessories

● Grip Holder



Lightweight, compact unit. Complete with accessory shoe.

● Revolving Tripod Adapter



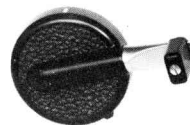
Allows instant change in format from horizontal to vertical, or vice versa, when working with the camera mounted on a tripod.

● Quick-shoe Model 2



A two piece set in which one piece is attached to the camera and the other to the tripod. When this is done, the camera can instantly be mounted to, or removed from, a tripod without the need to fumble with screws.

● Film Advance Crank



Interchangeable with the standard film advance knob, and an ideal choice for those who favor film advance crank.

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● Hand Strap

Extremely convenient as it allows the camera to freely hang from the hand while carrying.



● Compartment Case

Large case which accepts camera mounted on hand grip, several lenses and accessories.



Accessories

● Aluminum Custom Case

A rugged, trunk-shaped case ideal for carrying, storing, or shipping your Mamiya M645 set. The sponge lining offers ample protection for your camera equipment.

Dimensions are 18-3/8"×13-7/8"×6-3/4" (47×35×17cm) and weight is 8 lbs. 2-1/2 oz. (3.7 kg).



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Care of the Camera

When the camera is not used for a long period of time, remove the battery and any film from the camera. Do not store the camera at temperatures exceeding 100°F (40°C), or at temperatures less than 15°F (-10°C). Also avoid storing the camera for prolonged periods of time in a damp or salty atmosphere.

Do not store in places where naphthalene or formalin gases are generated as this may adversely affect the camera mechanism or film.

(Color film should be stored at the manufacture's recommended temperatures.)

As cameras are precision instruments, avoid shocks and rough handling.

When the camera is stored for a long time, periodically remove the camera and release the shutter several times to keep the camera in good condition.

Cleaning

Never touch the lens or mirror surfaces. Keeping a Mamiya UV or SL filter on the lens will protect it from dust, fingerprints, and so on. If a lens needs cleaning, blow away the dust particles with a blower, and clean the lens surface with lens cleaning tissue and lens cleaner. Merely blowing dust particles off the mirror surface is sufficient — never touch it.

Carefully clean camera and lens after photographing at the beach or other places where there is salt in the air.

Periodic Check

Periodically check the camera to make sure it is in working order. This is especially so before an important photographic assignment. Check the battery, flash synchronization, mirror and shutter movement, film wind, diaphragm automation and so on. If the camera is malfunctioning, take it to the nearest authorized Mamiya Service Center for repairs.

Handled with reasonable care, your Mamiya M645J should provide you with years of pleasure.