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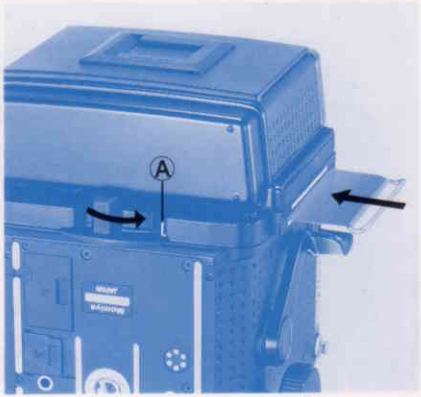
Loading the Film Holder

Removing the Holder



4. Insert the Dark Slide into the Roll Film Holder. For instant recognition, the Dark Slide Slot is bordered by white reference lines.

The Film Holder can be removed after moving the Holder Lock Lever as far as it will go toward the Lock Release Lever (A). It is recommended that you remove the holder on a table or similar support, or in your lap, to avoid the possibility of dropping the holder or having it fall off the camera.

If you attempt to remove the holder without replacing the Dark Slide, the Holder Lock Lever will automatically lock in place, preventing accidental removal of the holder and exposure of the film.

However, if you must remove the holder without the Dark Slide in place, the automatic lock can be overridden by pulling the Lock Release Lever toward the Holder Lock Lever, holding the lever there, and then moving the Lock Lever.

1. Pull out the upper and lower Back Cover Latches and the back cover will open.

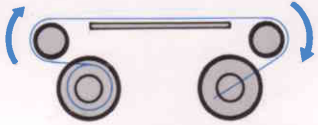
Because of the double safety lock, pulling out just one of the two Back Cover Latches will not open the back cover.

After opening the back cover of the Roll Film Holder, remove the Film Insert. When loading film, it is not necessary to remove the holder from the camera back.

When loading film, avoid direct sunlight, either loading the film in the shade or turning your body away from the sun and loading it in the shade of your own body.

2. While holding down the left-hand Spool Release Pin of the Film Insert, fit a roll of film between the upper and lower left-hand Film Spool Studs.

Pull the backing paper in the direction of the dotted line and arrow around the stud, over the roller, across the back, over the right-hand roller, and feed it into the Take-up Spool. When loaded correctly, the inside of the backing paper (black side) will appear outside of the insert back. If it does not, remove the roll of film, turn it upside-down, and reload it.

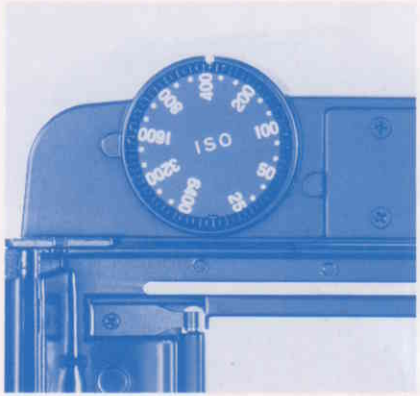


Loading the Film Holder

3. After feeding the tip of the backing paper into the slot of the Take-up Spool.

4. Gently wind the Film Advance Knob until the arrow of the backing paper aligns with the insert Start Mark.

As you gently advance the backing paper, make sure it advances evenly between the spool flanges and does not begin to slant. If it advances unevenly, remove the backing paper from the Take-up Spool and refeed, starting again. Heeding this point will eliminate the possibility of crinkling the edge of the film.



5. Set the correct film speed value on the Film Speed Dial of the Roll Film Holder.

6. Place the Film Insert into the outer cassette, making sure the film advance coupler of the insert fits into the appropriate opening of the cassette.

7. After correctly placing the insert into the cassette, close the back cover, and while gently holding it in place, push both of the Back Cover Latches as far as they will go.

The RZ Roll Film Holder outer cassette will accept either 120 or 220 Film Inserts.

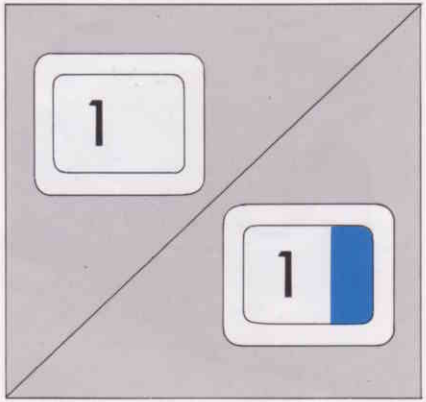
Advancing the Film

Before attempting to advance the film to the first frame, make sure the R-M Lever is set to its normal (center) position. If the lever is set to 'M' (multiple exposure), it will not be possible to advance the film with the Cocking Lever.

The film can be advanced in either of two ways.

A) By winding the Film Advance Knob of the Film Insert until it stops.

B) By pressing the Cocking Lever of the camera body several times, until it stops. (The lens shutter will not be cocked unless the Cocking Lever is consecutively pressed until it stops.)



When the film is completely advanced, the numeral '1' will appear in the Exposure Counter and the red, film-unadvanced warning will disappear.

While advancing the film from S (start) to 1 with the Cocking Lever, the shutter releasing mechanism is automatically locked until the film is fully advanced to frame 1.

After removing the Dark Slide and releasing the shutter, the red warning mark will reappear in the Exposure Counter, indicating that the exposure has been made and the camera needs to be set for the next exposure.

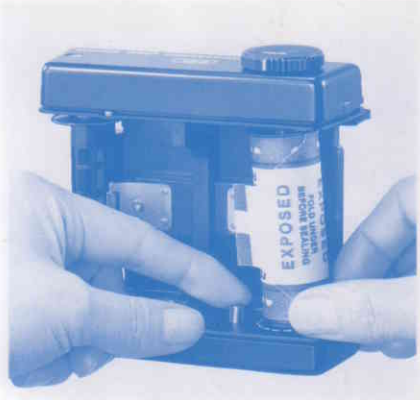
When the film is advanced to the next frame, the numeral in the Exposure Counter will automatically change and the red mark will disappear.

Operate the Cocking Lever gently. If it is pressed very rapidly, the spacing between frames may not be uniform.

After an exposure is made, the automatic double exposure prevention mechanism will make it impossible to release the shutter until the film is advanced.

After completing the last exposure, press the Cocking Lever several times, until the film and backing paper is completely wound onto the Take-up Spool. Instead of using the Cocking Lever, you can use the Film Advance Knob of the Film Insert, if you prefer.

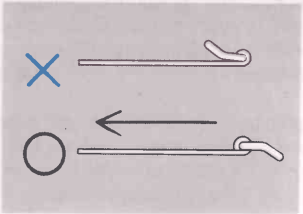
Unloading the Film



1. Open the back cover of the Film Holder and remove the Film Insert.
2. While holding down the right-hand Spool Release Pin, remove the film, exercising care that the backing paper does not unroll or become loose.
3. In preparation for the future, remove the empty spool from the Film Insert, replacing it on the right-hand side so that it will act as the new Take-up Spool.

When the back cover of the holder is opened, the Exposure Counter will automatically return to 'S' (Start).

If anything other than 'S' appears in the Exposure Counter, it indicates that there is film in the holder. To prevent accidental exposure of the film to light, always check the Exposure Counter before opening the back cover of the holder.

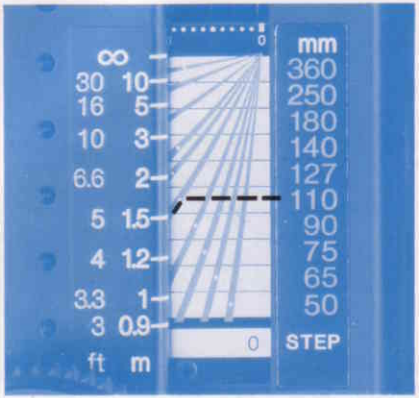


When desiring to turn in for processing a roll of film that has been only partially exposed, first remove the holder after inserting the Dark Slide. Next, while holding in the pin in the center of the coupler(A), completely wind the film onto the Take-up Spool with the Film Advance Knob. Instead of continuously holding in the coupler pin, you can push it in once after each frame, if preferred.

During exposures, the Dark Slide can be stored in the Dark Slide Slot in the back of the holder.

The Memo Clip on the back cover can be used for holding the film box-top as a film reminder or for holding a piece of paper with special notes.

Distance Scale



The Distance Scale is used to determine the film-plane-to-subject distance. The scale itself is composed of two parts, the Distance Graduation and Focal Length Scale.

After focusing, the correct distance can be determined by locating the point at which the curved line for the focal length in use intersects the Distance Graduation.

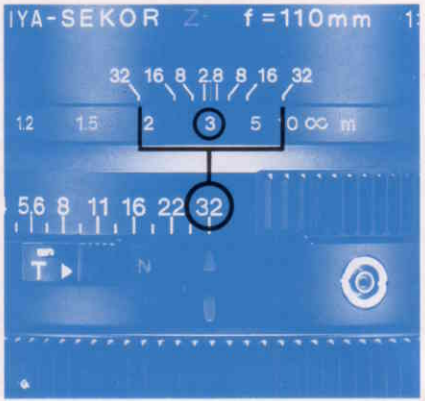
For example, if the 110mm lens is mounted on the camera and focused as shown in the illustration, the subject is 1.5m (5 ft) from the film plane.

Depth-of-Field

Depth-of-Field Preview

1. Set the Aperture Ring to the desired f-stop and focus the lens.
2. Depress the Depth-of-Field Preview Lever of the lens and you will be able to check the depth-of-field directly on the focusing screen.

Using the Depth-of-Field Scale

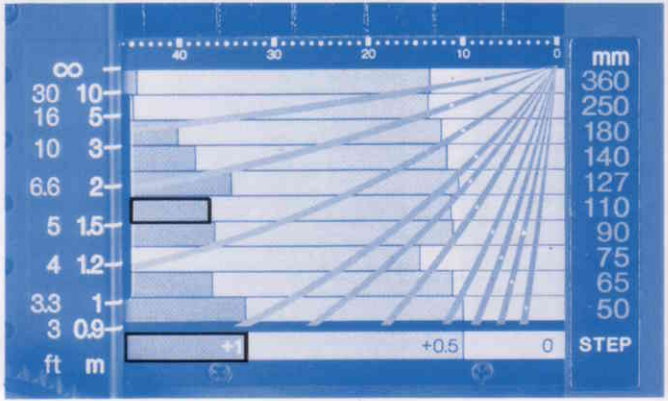


1. Check the camera-to-subject distance on the Distance Scale.
2. Rotate the Lens Distance Scale Knob until the previously noted camera-to-subject distance is aligned with the center index of the Depth-of-Field Scale.
3. Locate the selected aperture on both sides of the Depth-of-Field Scale.
4. The figures of the Lens Distance Scale, appearing above the selected aperture, indicate the nearest and furthermost limits of sharpness for that aperture.

For example, when the 110mm lens is focused at 3m and stopped down to f/32, everything from approximately 2m to 10m will be in focus.

When desiring to know the depth-of-field in feet, rotate the Lens Distance Scale 180°,as one side is in feet and the other in meters.

Exposure Compensation for Close-up Photography



Area Covered with Bellows fully Extended

LENS	Subject Distance (from lens front rim)	Magnification	Area Covered
Fisheye 37mm f/4.5	6.4 mm	1.23	4.5× 5.6 cm
50mm f/4.5	4.5 cm	0.9	6.2× 7.7 cm
65mm f/4	9.1 cm	0.7	8.0×10.0 cm
Sift 75mm f/4.5	11.4 cm	0.6	9.3×11.5 cm
90mm f/3.5	19.7 cm	0.51	11.0×13.6 cm
110mm f/2.8	31.3 cm	0.42	13.5×16.7 cm
127mm f/3.8	44.1 cm	0.36	15.5×19.2 cm
Macro 140mm f/4.5	50.9 cm	0.33	17.0×21.1 cm
180mm f/4.5	85.4 cm	0.26	21.9×27.2 cm
250mm f/4.5	1 m 57 cm	0.19	29.7×36.9 cm
360mm f/6	3 m 38 cm	0.13	43.2×53.6 cm
500mm f/8	6 m 15 cm	0.09	59.7×74.0 cm
Zoom 100–200mm f/5.2	~22.7 cm ~72.7 cm	~0.46 ~0.31	~12.2×15.1 cm ~18.3×22.8 cm

When working very close to the subject, the exposure must be increased. The actual exposure factor will vary in accordance with the distance that the lens is extended. This is simply because the brightness of the image striking the film grows increasingly dimmer as the lens is progressively moved further from the film plane.

Exposure compensation is easily determined by referring to the Exposure Compensation Scale.

1. After focusing the lens, read the exposure compensation factor on the scale. The scale is divided into three zones of light, medium, and dark shades. As indicated by the table at the base of the scale, the light zone represents an exposure factor of zero (no compensation is necessary), the medium shaded zone indicates +0.5 (a 1/2 stop increase in exposure is required), and the dark zone denotes a factor of +1 (a full stop increase in exposure is necessary).

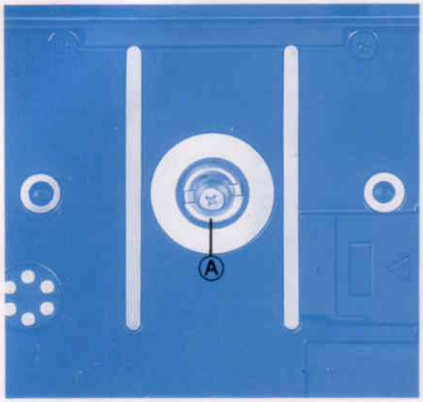
To find the exposure factor, first locate the figure on the Focal Length Scale for the lens in use. Next, move along the scale, in the same column, until you reach the Distance Graduation. The shading of the zone (light, medium, dark) which touches the Distance Graduation indicates the correct exposure factor. For example, when the 110mm lens is focused as shown in the illustration, the correct exposure factor is +1.

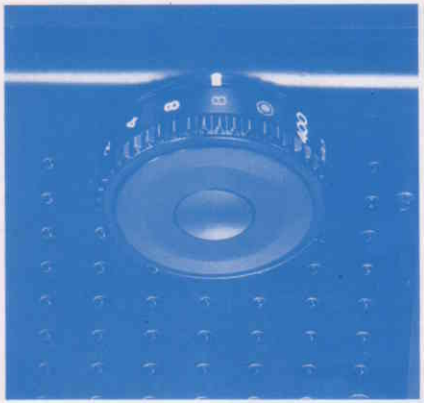
2. Compensate the exposure by changing either the shutter speed or aperture. When the exposure factor is +1, either open the aperture or lengthen the shutter speed by a full stop. With a factor of +0.5, open the aperture by a half-stop. For example, assume that a hand-held exposure meter indicates a normal exposure reading of f/16 at 1/60 sec., for exposure compensation of +1, set the lens to either f/16 at 1/30 sec. or f/11 at 1/60 sec.

When using a finder with a built-in meter, such as the PD Prism Finder, there is no need to compensate for close-up photography.

- For optimum clarity at the corners when using the 50mm and 65mm wide-angle lenses at distances closer than 1 meter, use as small an aperture as possible.
- The bellows extension in millimeters appears on the top of the Focal Length Scale. These figures are used to determine the required exposure compensation factor when using extension tubes.

Bulb (B) Exposures





For optimum quality, use of a large, sturdy tripod is recommended.

1. The Tripod Socket will accept standard size (U 1/4"thread) tripod screws without modification. Simply attach the RZ 67 as you would any other camera with standard threads.
2. When using a tripod with a 3/8" screw, first remove the small screw in the base of the Tripod Socket of the camera by rotating it counterclockwise with an appropriate screwdriver. Next, use a coin to remove the 1/4" adapter (A) from the Tripod Socket by rotating it counterclockwise. The camera can then be mounted on a 3/8" screw tripod.

When the Shutter Speed Dial is set to B, the shutter will remain open as long as the Shutter Release Button remains depressed. Since bulb exposure is also controlled electronically, the shutter will automatically close after approximately one minute in order to prevent inadvertent battery depletion. When using bulb, if the Shutter Release Button is depressed for approximately 50 seconds, a warning buzzer will sound. If pressure on the Release Button is maintained, the buzzer will continue for about 10 seconds longer, after which the electricity will be automatically extinguished and the shutter will close. When desiring to take exposures of longer than one minute, use time exposures.

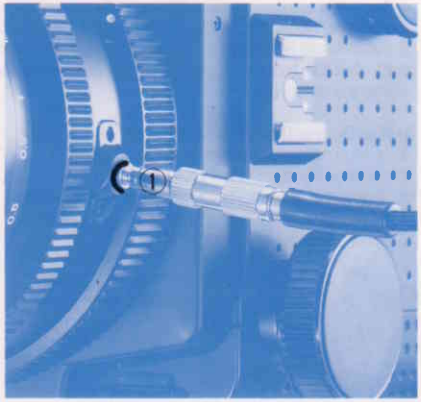
When using bulb, if pressure is released from the Shutter Release Button too quickly (before the mirror completes its upward travel), the shutter may remain open. To correct this situation, press the Shutter Release Button once again, upon releasing pressure the shutter will close. If you do not correct the situation yourself, the buzzer will sound after approximately 50 seconds, 10 seconds later the buzzer will stop and the shutter close.

Mirror-up Operation

Time Exposures

1. To make a time exposure, first slide the T Lever of the lens until the letter 'T' is exposed. After doing so, the shutter will remain open upon depressing the Shutter Release Button. At this time, the setting of the Shutter Speed Dial on the camera body is inconsequential.
2. To close the shutter, slide the T Lever in the opposite direction, exposing the letter 'N' (normal). During time exposures, do not touch the Cocking Lever until the shutter closes.

Since the shutter operates mechanically, not electronically, during a time exposure, there is virtually no expenditure of battery power, and the length of time the shutter remains open is insignificant.



With the RZ 67, it is possible to lock the mirror in the up position beforehand, and at the desired instant release the shutter without the usual accompanying mirror movement.

Referred to as, "mirror-up operation," this technique is extremely valuable when desiring to eliminate even the slightest mirror shock. Because the mirror normally rises and causes vibrations the very instant before the shutter opens, a loss of sharpness is possible when working at high magnifications or with long shutter speeds. Consequently, mirror-up operation is especially useful when engaging in close-up photography, using telephoto lenses, and making long ("slow") exposures. Yet another application is when trying to catch the peak of action. By raising the mirror beforehand, the shutter can instantly be released,

totally eliminating the time lag usually present between the time the mirror completes its upward swing and the time the shutter opens.

1. After screwing a cable release firmly into the Mirror-up Socket of the lens, the socket will elevate slightly and the camera will be ready for mirror-up operation.
2. Press the Cocking Lever as far as it will go.

Step 2 may either follow or precede step 1.

3. Depress the Shutter Release Button. The mirror will rise, but the shutter will remain closed.
4. Press the plunger of the cable release and the shutter will operate.
5. When you no longer need mirror-up operation, remove the cable release.

Upon removing the cable release, the ,Mirror-up Socket will retract and the camera will return to normal shutter operation.

(to be continued)

If you complete step 3 above, but remove the cable release without making an exposure (step 4), the shutter will be released as soon as the cable release is removed.

Even when using mirror-up operation, everytime the shutter is cocked, the mirror is relowered. Therefore, it is possible to check the viewfinder before each frame is exposed.

A convenient double cable release is available as an accesory. Since one end of the release screws into the Shutter Release Button and the other end into the Mirro-up Socket, it is possible to use the same release to raise the mirror and later release the shutter.

CAUTION

- As long as a cable release remains attached to the Mirror-up Socket, it is possible to use the same release to raise the mirror and later release the shutter. photograph by merely pressing the Shutter Release Button.
- If the red line around the Mirror-up Socket is still visible when the cable release is removed, the camera is still set for mirror-up operation. If such is the case, reattach the cable release, making sure that the socket retracts as you remove it once again.
- The shutter should be released with the cable release within 50 seconds of pressing the Shutter Release Button. If this is not done, the buzzer will sound after 50 seconds and continue for 10 seconds before stopping.
- If you release the shutter with the cable release after the buzzer stops, the shutter speed will be 1/400 sec. If you wish to use a shutter speed other than 1/400 sec. after the buzzer stops, follow the procedure for multiple exposure.

Using Bulb with Mirror-up Operation

1. Attach cable release to Mirror-up Socket.
2. Set the Shutter Speed Dial to B.
3. Press the Shutter Release Button (mirror rises).
4. Press plunger of cable release (shutter opens).
5. Press Shutter Release Button (shutter closes).

1. Set the R-M Lever to 'M' (multiple exposure). The lever can be moved to 'M' either before or after releasing the shutter.
2. Press the Cocking Lever as far as it will go in order to cock the shutter and set the mirror. The film will not move at this time. The shutter can now be released, creating a double exposure. This procedure can be repeated as often as desired.

When photographing the same subject 2 or more times exposure compensation is necessary. The same is true with different subjects that are all evenly illuminated. With subjects of different brightness, the darker one is normally photographed first. However, it is not within the scope of this operating manual to teach multiple exposure technique, as many excellent books dealing with this subject are already available.

After completing your multiple exposure, immediately replace the R-M Lever to its normal position. If this is not done, the shutter may later be released mistakenly, not only ruining the multiple exposure, but also ruining the additional exposure.

Attaching Flash Units

Compact, clip-on units can be attached directly to the Hot-Shoe of the camera.

When using large, grip-type units, attach the sync cord to the flash to the Flash Sync Terminal (X-sync) of the lens.

Determining the Aperture

When using automatic flash units, refer to the instructions of the flash unit for the correct apertures to use.

When using a manual electronic flash unit or flash bulbs, the guide number divided by the subject distance gives the correct aperture to use.

$$\frac{\text{G.N. (48)}}{\text{Subject Distance (6)}} = \text{Correct aperture setting (8)}$$

Flash Synchronization Table

Flash Type	Shutter Speed	
	8 sec. -1/30	1/60-1/400
Electronic	Yes	Yes
M-class bulb	Yes	No

Close-up Photography with Auto Extension Tubes

After attaching an auto extension tube to a lens, treat the extension tube/lens combination as a single unit, attaching and removing them from the camera as any other lens. Moreover, when using the auto extension tubes, diaphragm automation of the lens is fully maintained so that close-up photography is as convenient as standard operating procedure.

CAUTION

1. Because of the extraordinarily shallow depth-of-field encountered in close-up photography, use as small an aperture as possible.
2. Mirror-up operation is recommended for optimum results.
3. When using a finder with built-in exposure meter, exposure compensation is not necessary. However, when working with a handheld meter, compensation is required. Refer to the individual instructions that come with the auto extension tubes.

Close-up Table

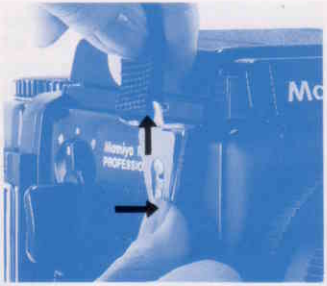
Lens	Extension Tube	Magnification	Subject Distance (cm)	Area Covered (cm)
90mm f/3.5	No. 1	0.50~1.01	20.1~11.0	(11.2×13.9)~(5.5×6.9)
	No. 2	0.91~1.42	12.0~ 8.4	(6.1×7.6)~(3.9×4.9)
	No. 1 +No. 2	1.41~1.92	8.5~ 6.8	(4.0×4.9)~(2.9×3.6)
110mm f/2.8	No. 1	0.41~0.82	31.9~18.1	(13.8×17.1)~(6.8×8.5)
	No. 2	0.74~1.15	19.6~14.2	(7.6×9.4)~(4.8×6.0)
	No. 1 +No. 2	1.15~1.56	14.3~11.7	(4.9×6.1)~(3.6×4.5)
127mm f/3.8	No. 1	0.35~0.72	44.9~26.8	(15.8×19.6)~(7.8×9.7)
	No. 2	0.65~1.01	28.7~21.7	(8.7×10.8)~(5.6×6.9)
	No. 1 +No. 2	1.00~1.36	21.8~18.4	(5.6×7.0)~(4.1×5.1)

- The subject distance appearing on the Close-up Table refer to the distance from the front rim of the lens to the subject.
- The two rows of figures appearing in the "Magnification," "Subject Distance," and "Area Covered" columns of the table apply to zero and maximum (46mm) extension of the bellows. Figures to the left indicate no extension, figures to the right, maximum extension.

How to Use the Carrying Strap

Attaching the Strap

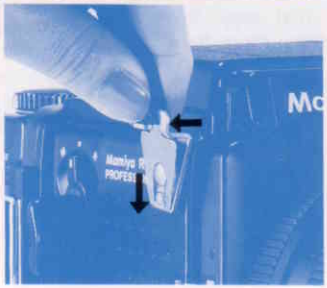
Hold the metal clamp of the strap so that the key-hole shaped opening faces the Carrying Strap Lug on the camera body. Gently fit the upper part of the key-hole opening over the lug. Next, gently push the bottom of the metal clamp upwards and it will lock in place with a click.



If the clamp is attached to the Hot-Shoe side of the camera upside-down, it will be difficult to remove, so be careful to attach the clamp right-side-up.

Removing the Strap

Reach behind the strap and while gently squeezing the top of the protruding front plate (leaf spring), slide the clamp downward and off the lug.

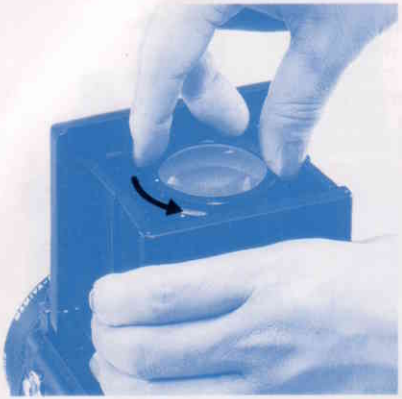


Three Carrying Positions

Depending upon the way the strap is attached to the camera, there are three ways of carrying the camera as shown in the accompanying illustrations. Since the Carrying Strap Lug is not rotary, the carrying strap will not become twisted.

Interchanging Magnifier/ Focusing Hood/Focusing Screen

Magnifier



The Magnifier of the Focusing Hood is interchangeable. In addition to the standard (−1.3 diopter) magnifier, the following diopter lenses are also available: +1, 0, −1, −2, −3.

To remove the Magnifier, gently squeeze the sides of the Focusing Hood, preventing the Magnifier Base Plate from moving, rotate the Magnifier counter-clockwise and remove.

Focusing Hood

Removing the Focusing Hood

To remove the Focusing Food, push the right and left release buttons towards the rear of the Finder while holding them inside, and lift the front of the Focusing Hood.

These release buttons are equipped with a safety mechanism so that they are not removed merely by pushing them from the right or left side.

Attaching the Hood

To attach the hood, slide the Focusing Hood Catches into the groove of the camera body, and while holding in both Focusing Hood Lock Buttons, seat the front of the hood on the camera body. The hood will lock in place after releasing pressure from the Lock Buttons.

Focusing Screens

There are seven instantly interchangeable focusing screens to choose from, each designed for specific applications.

Removing a Focusing Screen

After removing the focusing hood, lift up and remove the screen by grasping the lug on the right-hand side (as viewed from the back of the camera). To replace a screen, gently lower the left-hand side of the screen (as seen from the camera back), followed by the right-hand side, and lightly snap screen into place.

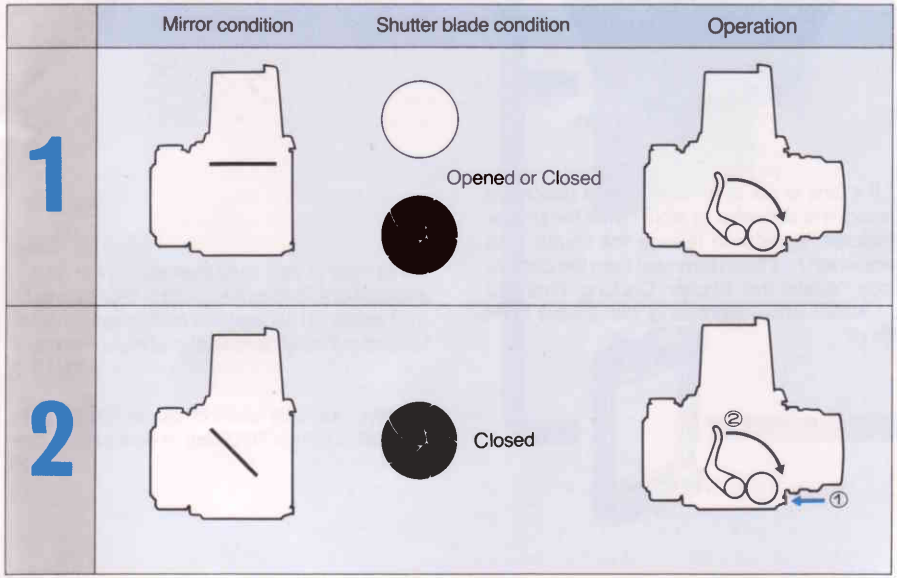
CAUTION

When removing screens, exercise care not to touch the vertical and horizontal format viewfinder masks.

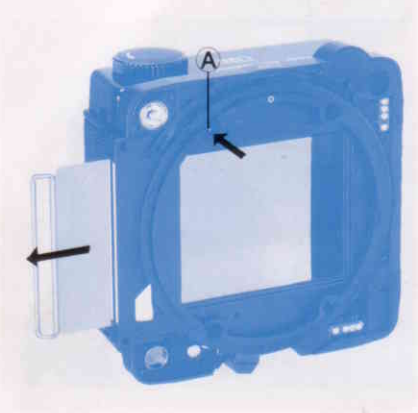
Attaching a Lens with Shutter Released or Mirror Raised

When a lens is removed from the camera body, the mirror is set (lowered) and the lens shutter cocked. Conversely, when attaching a lens, the same conditions should prevail (mirror set and shutter cocked). However, should a lens be attached with either the mirror raised or shutter released, or both, the camera can be reset by following the procedures below.

1. If the mirror is raised (regardless of whether the lens shutter is cocked or released), simply depress the Cocking Lever to reset the camera.
2. If mirror is set and lens shutter released (closed), remove the Dark Slide from Film Holder and depress the Shutter Release Button (film will not be exposed). Next, depress the Cocking Lever to reset the camera.



Overriding the Dark Slide Safety Lock

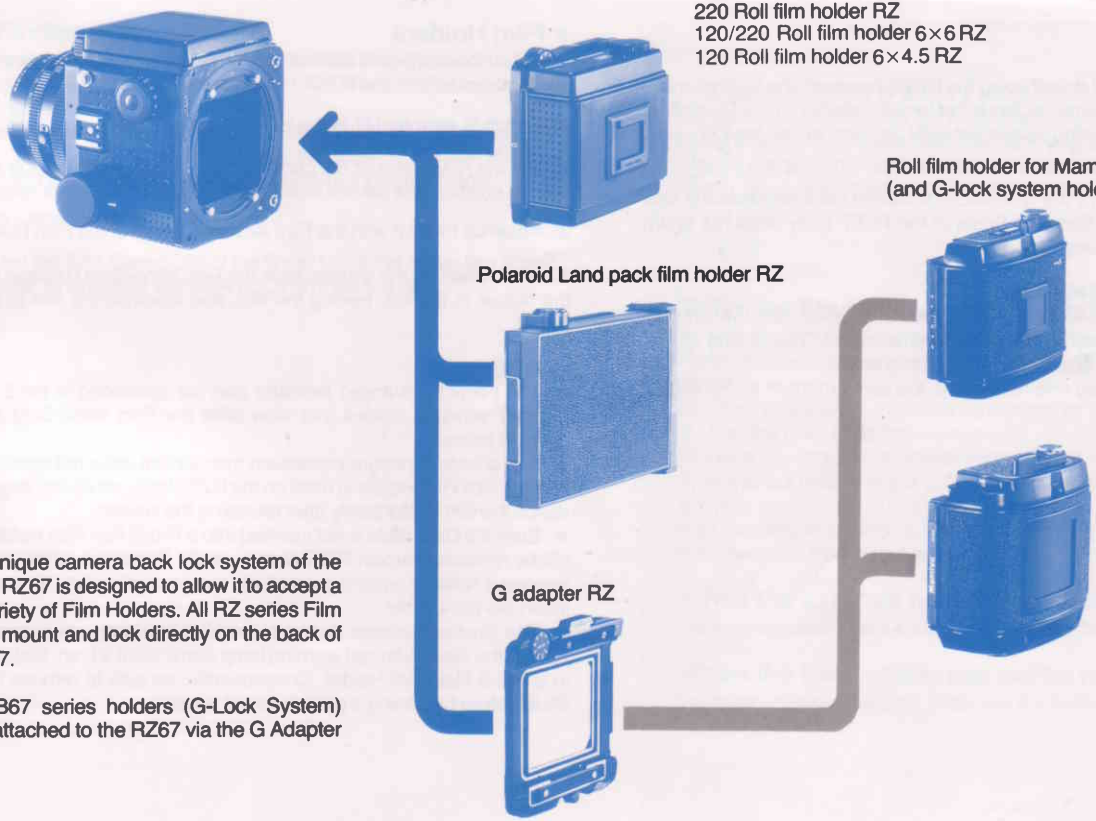


When a Film Holder is removed from the camera body, the Dark Slide automatically locks in place to prevent possible exposure of the film to light. Nevertheless, this safety lock can be overriden if necessary. Simply depress the Dark Slide Release Pin (A) with the tip of a ball point pen or similar object and remove the slide.

Overriding the Shutter Lock Pin

If a lens is not to be used over a prolonged period, it is desirable to store it with the shutter released. In order to release the shutter of a lens which has been removed from the camera body, rotate the Shutter Cocking Pins (C) clockwise while depressing the Shutter Lock Pin (B).

Camera Back Lock System



The unique camera back lock system of the Mamiya RZ67 is designed to allow it to accept a large veriety of Film Holders. All RZ series Film Holders mount and lock directly on the back of the RZ67.

All RB67 series holders (G-Lock System) can be attached to the RZ67 via the G Adapter RZ.

• Lenses

1. Focusing

RB67 lenses mount directly onto the RZ67; however, the bellows must be extended 7mm in order to focus the lens at infinity (∞). Therefore, even when photographing distant subjects, be sure to use the Focusing Screen.

CAUTION: Because of the differences in flange back between the two series of lenses, the Distance Scale of the RZ67 body does not apply when using RB67 lenses.

2. Shutter Speed Selection

When a RB67 lens is mounted on the RZ67 body, use the Shutter Speed Ring of the lens for shutter speed selection. The setting of the camera body Shutter Speed Dial is inconsequential.

The shutter is cocked and released in the same manner as RZ series lenses.

• Film Holders

Follow the procedure outlined below in order to use RB series (G-Lock System) holders on the RZ67.

1. Attach G Adapter RZ to the back of the RZ67.

2. Set the R-M Lever of the camera body to "M". If the lever is set to its normal position (the central index mark), the shutter will not release.

3. Advance the film with the Film Advance Lever of the Film Holder.

4. After releasing the shutter, slide the Film Wind-Stop Release Lever of the holder to the left, freeing the film, and advance the film to the next frame.

CAUTION:

★ The Film-Unadvanced Indicator (red bar appearing in the Exposure Counter window) comes into view after the Film Wind-Stop Release Lever is moved.

★ The double exposure prevention mechanism does not operate when a Pro-S Roll Film Holder is used on the RZ67 body, so do not forget to advance the film immediately after releasing the shutter.

★ Even if a Dark Slide is not inserted into a Pro-S Roll Film Holder, it can still be removed from an RZ67 camera body. Therefore, when desiring to remove a holder containing a partially exposed roll of film, be sure to first insert the Dark Slide.

★ The Shutter Release Button of the RZ67 will not lock automatically, nor will the viewfinder red warning lamp illuminate if a Dark Slide remains in a Pro-S Roll Film Holder. Consequently, be sure to remove the Dark Slide before beginning a picture-taking session.

•CdS Finders

When using the RB series CdS Finder or CdS Prim Finder on a RZ67 body, be sure the Electrical Contact Cover is in place, for it is used to depress the switch at the base of the finder.

The Lens Speed Scale of either of the above finders does not have provision for a lens faster than f/3.8; therefore, when using the Mamiya-Sekor Z 110mm f/2.8 lens, follow the procedure indicated below.

1. Set the Lens Speed Scale to 3.8.

2. Next, set the Film Speed Dial of the finder to 1/2 the actual film speed. For example, when using 100 ASA (ISO) film, set the dial to 50.

Uniquely designed to prevent errors, the RZ67 incorporates numerous safety features, so if you can not release the shutter, or remove a lens or holder, it is most likely due to user error rather than a camera malfunction. Should something appear to go wrong, be sure to check the following points.

When the shutter can not be released

1. Has the film been completely advanced to the first frame? Have all the exposures already been made (10 with 120, 20 with 220)?
2. Has the Cocking Lever been advanced as far as it will go?
3. Has the Dark Slide been removed?
4. Have you locked the Shutter Release Button and forgotten?
5. Is there a battery in the Battery Chamber? Is the battery still good?

• In the case of examples 1-3, an orange lamp will illuminate in the viewfinder if an error has been made.

When the lens can not be removed

Have you pressed the Cocking Lever completely forward?

When the Film Holder can not be removed

Have you inserted the Dark Slide into the holder?

When 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 40°C or below −10°C. Also avoid storing the camera in a damp or salty area.

As your camera is a precision instrument, avoid exposing it to severe vibrations or shocks. When handholding your camera always use a neck strap and exercise extreme caution when removing a lens or Film Holder.

Prolonged disuse does not lengthen camera life, but shortens it. Thus, when storing a camera for a long time, periodically remove the camera and release the shutter several times to keep the camera in good condition.

Cleaning

Do not touch the lens or mirror surfaces. If a lens needs cleaning, use a blower or lens tissue to remove dust particles. Never use anything other than a blower for the mirror, as its surface should never be touched.

Periodic Check

Periodically check the camera to make sure it is in working order. This is especially important before beginning a photographic session or assignment. Check the battery, flash synchronization, mirror and shutter operation, diaphragm automation, and film advance. Also check any accessories you plan to use.

For a general overhaul, cleaning, or minor repair, take the camera to your nearest authorized Mamiya Service Center or see your camera shop for advice.

Mamiya RZ67 Specifications

Camera Type:	6 × 7cm roll film SLR with lens shutter.
Film Type:	Uses 120 (10 exposure) or 220 (20 exposure) roll film. Actual negative size of 56 × 69.5mm.
Standard Lenses:	Mamiya-Sekor Z 90 mm f/3.5 (6 elements in 6 groups). Mamiya-Sekor Z 110mm f/2.8 (6 elements in 5 groups). Mamiya-Sekor Z 127mm f/3.8 (5 elements in 3 groups).
Lens Mount:	Large diameter (61mm) bayonet (breech lock) mount with built-in safety lock and 12 electrical contacts. Accepts RB lenses without an adapter.
Shutter:	Seiko #1 electronic shutter; B, T, 8-1/400 sec.; mechanical shutter speed of 1/400 sec. usable without a battery; built-in Shutter Release Button safety lock and manual lock provided.
Focusing Hood:	Opens and closes with a single touch; equipped with 3.2 × Magnifier (interchangeable with 5 other diopter lenses); 95% of the field of view visible; several interchangeable viewfinders available.
Focusing Screen:	All matter with Fresnel lens and instantly interchangeable.
Viewfinder Information:	Orange warning lamp illuminates when Cocking Lever has not been set or properly advanced. Red lamp illuminates when Dark Slide has not been withdrawn; also doubles as battery check lamp.
Revolving Back:	Back revolves 90° to change from horizontal to vertical format, or vice versa. Viewfinder format automatically changes as back revolves.
Focusing Method:	Rack and pinion focusing extends built-in bellows up to a maximum of 46mm. Focusing Knob provided with Lock Lever.
Film Transport:	A single 114° stroke of the Cocking Lever advances the film and Exposure Counter, sets the mirror and Light Baffle, and cocks the shutter.
Film Holder:	Interchangeable holders are available for various film types.
Multiple Exposure:	The built-in automatic double exposure prevention mechanism can be overridden with a single touch of a lever, providing multiple exposure provision.
Battery Type:	One 6V silver-oxide battery (4SR44) or 6V alkaline battery (4LR44).
Additional:	Camera has remote control capability and mirror-up capability (for vibrationless photography).
Dimensions:	(with 110mm f/2.8 lens) 104mm (width) × 133.5mm (height) × 211.5mm (length).
Weight:	2.4 kg with 110mm f/2.8 lens.

• Specifications and appearance are subject to change without notice.