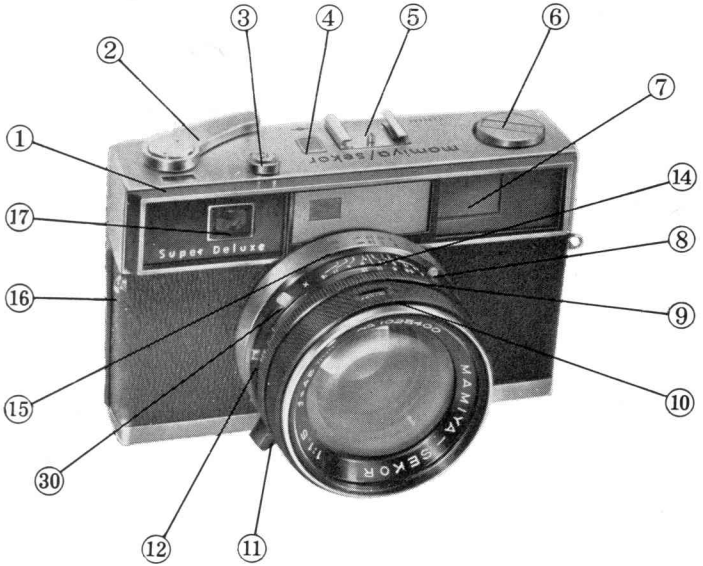
mamiya/sekor

Super DeLuxe

35mm Camera

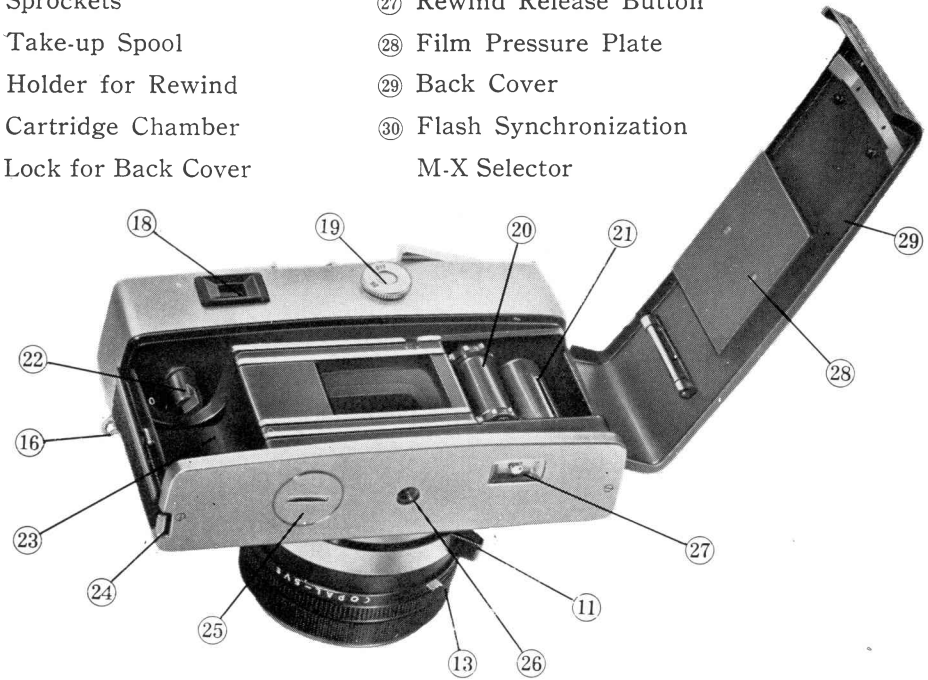
OWNER'S MANUAL

with F1.5

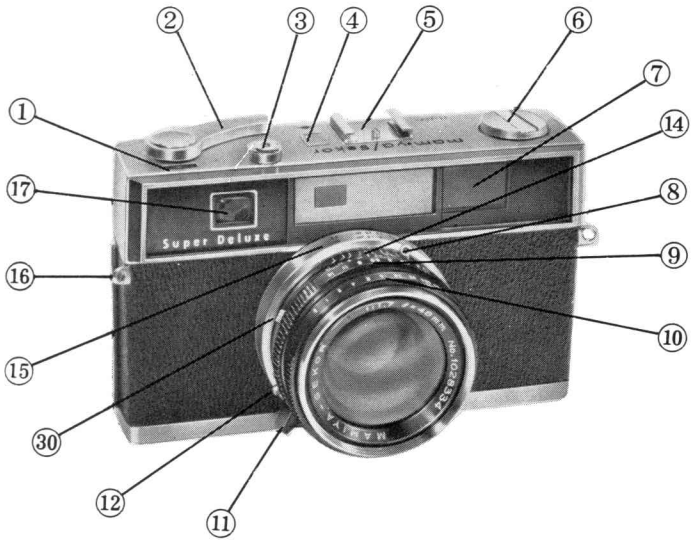


① Exposure Counter
② Film Advance Lever
③ Shutter Release Button
④ Exposure Indicator Window
⑤ Accessory Shoe
⑥ Rewind Knob
⑦ Rangefinder Window
⑧ Self-timer Lever
⑨ Aperture Scale Ring
⑩ Shutter Speed Ring
⑪ Focusing Lever
⑫ Flash Synchronization Terminal
⑬ ASA Film Speed Lever
⑭ Depth-of-field Guide
⑮ Distance Scale
⑯ Loop for Neck Strap
⑰ Exposure Meter Window

⑱ Viewfinder
⑲ Switch Dial for Exposure Meter
⑳ Film Sprockets
㉑ Film Take-up Spool
㉒ Film Holder for Rewind
㉓ Film Cartridge Chamber
㉔ Slide Lock for Back Cover
㉕ Cover for Battery Chamber
㉖ Tripod Socket
㉗ Rewind Release Button
㉘ Film Pressure Plate
㉙ Back Cover
㉚ Flash Synchronization
M-X Selector



with F 1.7



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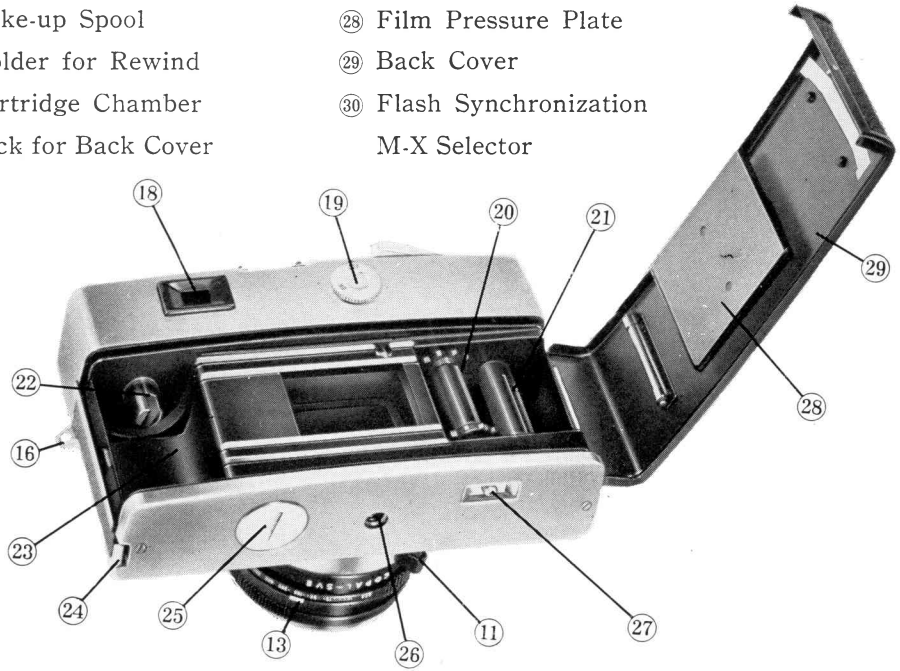
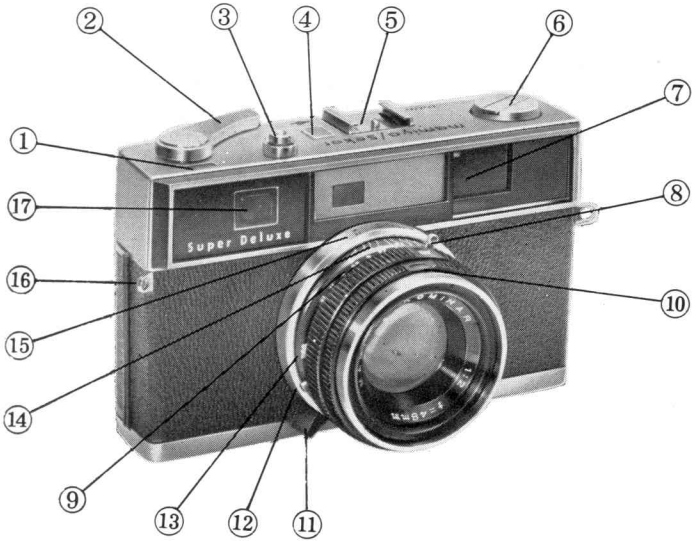


with F 2



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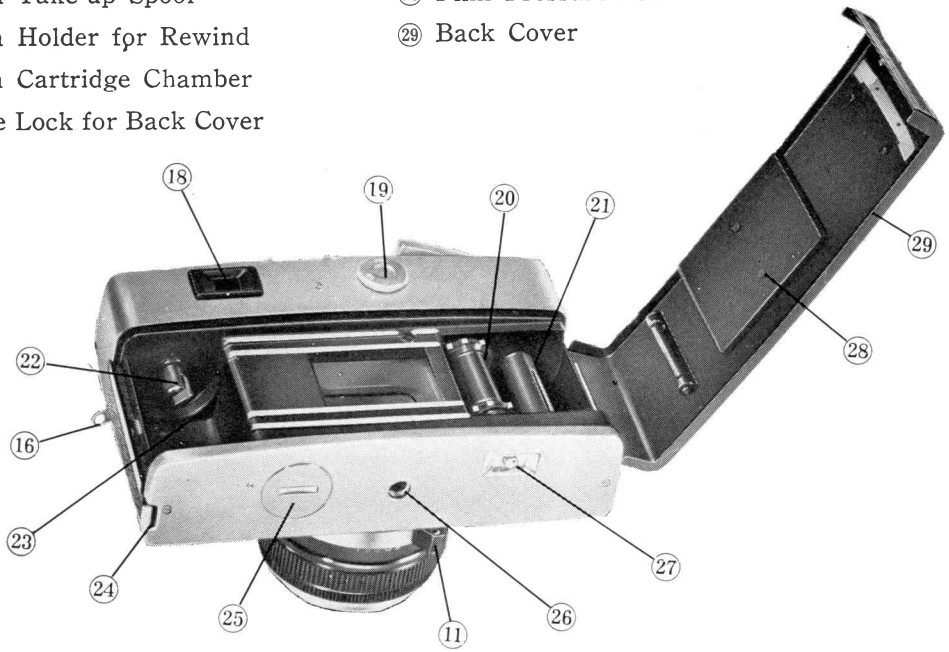
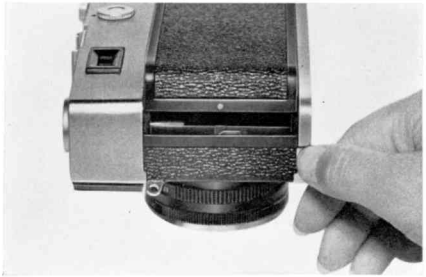


Before Taking Pictures

1. Load camera with film
2. Set ASA exposure index
3. Turn film advance lever
4. Select shutter speed
5. Set the lens aperture
6. Bring the object in focus and trip the shutter

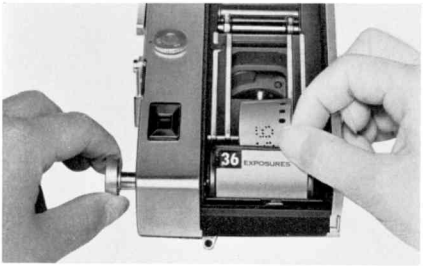
FILM LOADING

Always load film in subdued light.



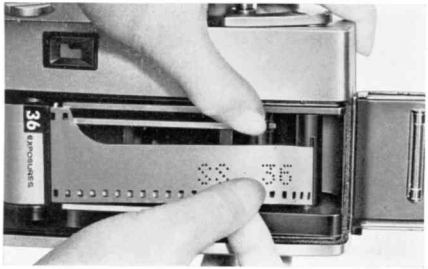
1.

Open back of camera by pulling out the slide lock ㉔.



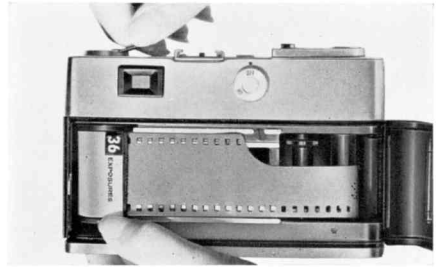
2.

Raise the film rewind knob ⑥ completely, place the 35mm film cartridge into the chamber㉓, and return the rewind knob to its former position. If the rewind knob does not position itself, turn handle to right or left until properly positioned.



3.

Pull out the film end and insert into the slit of the take-up spool㉑. (The take-up spool is free to turn; turn until the slit is in proper position for inserting the film end.)

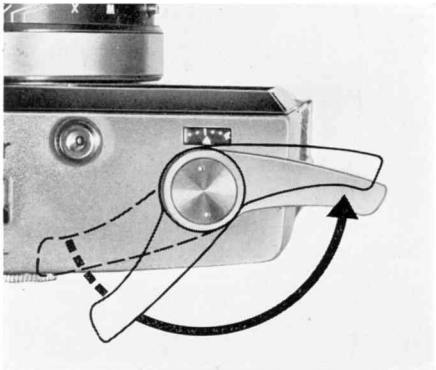


4.

Turn the film advance lever ② as you hold the film cartridge in position and make sure the film sprockets ⑳ have properly engaged the film perforations before closing the back of camera.

The letter S appears opposite the arrow in the exposure counter window①.

FILM WIND



Turn the film advance lever ② and trip the shutter release button ③. Repeat this operation twice, and with the third turn the exposure counter turns to '1' indicating that the first picture is now ready to be taken.

- The film advance lever has 30° starting angle for smooth and rapid action.
- A 120° movement of the lever (until the lever stops) advances the film one frame and cocks the shutter at the same time.

- The lever will not return to its starting position unless it has advanced one complete frame. If lever stops halfway, it indicates end of film or improper loading.

NOTE:

Be sure to load the film properly. When turning the film advance lever make sure that the film rewind knob turns counterclockwise, indicating that the film is moving from the film cartridge to take-up spool.

Four Steps to Determine the Right Exposure

1. ASA FILM SPEED

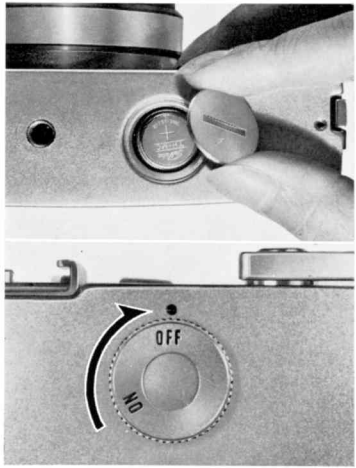
· Set the ASA speed of your film by means of ASA film speed lever ⑬.

		(12)	(20)		(40)		(80)		(160)			
(F1.5)	ASA 10	·	·	· 25	·	·	· 64	· 100		200	400	800
(F1.7)	ASA 10	·	·	· 25	·	·	· 64	· 100	·	200	400	800
(F2)	ASA 10		16	·	32	· 50	·	· 100	·	200	400	800

2. EXPOSURE METER

First, insert mercury battery into the battery chamber ㉕. Open the chamber, located on base of the camera body, by turning the cover counter-clockwise. Insert the battery into the battery chamber with the positive side facing back of cover.

Switch dial ⑲, located below the film advance lever, activates the exposure meter. Turn this dial clockwise to 'ON'. Turn to 'OFF' when the exposure reading is completed.

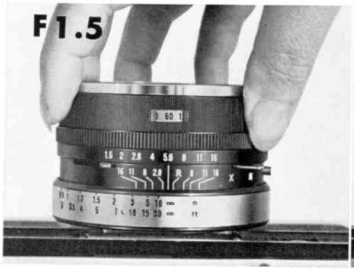


Care of Mercury Battery

This battery will last approximately one year depending upon the frequency of use.

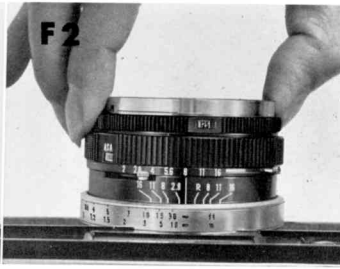
Dispose of the used battery in a safe place. It is dangerous to take apart or throw it into a fire.

3. SHUTTER SPEED



By turning the shutter speed ring ⑩ the desired shutter speed appears in the shutter speed ring window.

Match the shutter speed with the center index on the lens mount.

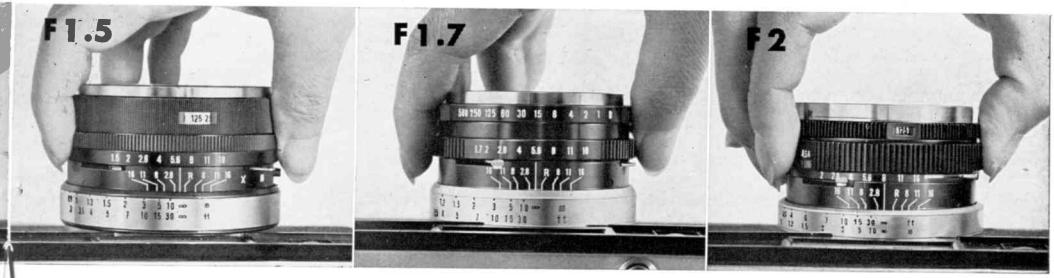


By turning the shutter speed ring ⑩ the desired shutter speed appears in the shutter speed ring window.

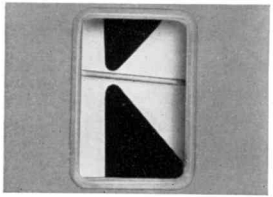
When the shutter speed is set at 'B' (bulb), the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release button is pressed, and closes when released. Bulb is used for an exposure longer than one second.

When the shutter speed is set slower than 1/30 second, the use of a tripod is recommended to prevent camera movement.

4. APERTURE SCALE RING

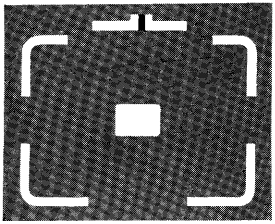


Turn aperture ring ⑨ to bring desired aperture opening opposite the center index for proper lens opening.



To Determine the Right Exposure

After setting ASA rating and shutter speed, turn exposure meter dial to 'ON'. Point the camera towards your subject and rotate the aperture scale ring while observing the needl in the exposure indicator window ④. Correct exposure is obtained when this needle is positioned in center of the



window. Correct exposure can also be determined by looking through the viewfinder. When the needle is positioned in the center of the ▬ mark in the upper viewfinder frame, the exposure is correct.

If the needle does not reach the center, repeat the same operation by turning to a slower or faster shutter speed. Slight variation of the needle from the index mark is permissible, since film latitude will compensate for this variation.

Note: When using a selected aperture and balancing exposure with the shutter speed settings, never turn to 'B' (bulb). 'B' setting is not connected with the exposure meter.

Cameras having F1.5 and F2 lenses:

The lens mount is so constructed that the shutter speed ring ⑩ also carries the aperture scale ring ⑨. This is highly convenient when a change of lens aperture is desired after the correct exposure has been obtained in previous pictures. For example, if the lens aperture is F8 at 1/60 second, the aperture is changed to F5.6 when the shutter speed of 1/125 second is selected. Because of this system, a variety of shutter speeds can be selected with automatic compensation of apertures for correct exposures.

Using the Exposure Meter

The exposure meter is a reflected light type meter; used properly, excellent exposures can be expected every time.

Here are some helpful hints on exposure: Since this exposure meter measures the light reflected from the object to be photographed, it is necessary to take a meter reading as near to the object as possible and thereby exclude extraneous light which can affect the exposure. The pointers are matched in this position and then the pictures can be taken as far back as good composition demands. Thus, when the shutter is released, the pointers do not necessarily have to be in matching position.

Portraits:

Approach the subject and take the meter reading close to the face. If part of the face is darker, measure both light and dark areas and use the average.

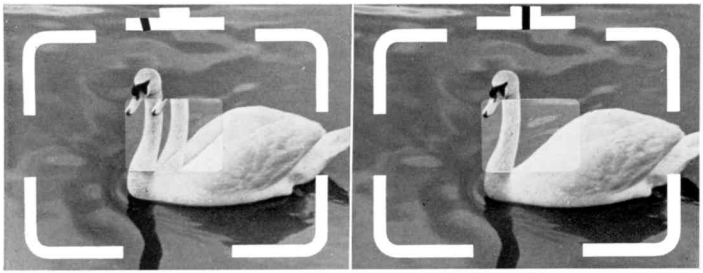
Landscapes:

To expose properly for landscapes, tilt the camera slightly downward, thereby restricting the amount of light from the sky, which would affect the meter reading.

Backlighting Photography:

When shooting a silhouette, measure the light from the bright part of the background. When an object is to be photographed by backlighting, measure the light from the object at close range so that the light from the background will not influence the meter reading. When the object and the background are to be photographed at the same time, first measure the darkest part of the object, then measure the light from the background and use the average value.

FOCUSING



Two images of the object may be observed within the center rectangular field in the viewfinder frame. Bring the two images together by rotating the focusing lever ⑪. Now the object is in focus. Calibrations on the distance scale ⑮ are given in both meters and feet. The distance between camera and the object can be read at the center index.

COMPOSING PICTURE

A translucent frame can be observed inside the viewfinder; this is called a bright frame, and the scene or object inside this frame is photographed. This bright frame moves during focusing, thus automatically correcting the parallax to give actual field of vision. Parallax is the apparent displacement of an object observed due to a difference in the position of the viewfinder and lens.

DEPTH-OF-FIELD SCALE

Depth of field is the range of maximum sharpness obtainable at different lens apertures.

See the depth-of-field guide ⑭ on the lens mount to determine this range. On each side of the distance index are the calibrations of aperture settings.

For example: if the lens aperture of F 8 is to be used with the distance scale ring set at 5 meters, the two F 8's on the depth-of-field guide will point to 2.8 meters and infinity. This indicates range of sharpness.

HOW TO USE 'R' MARK FOR INFRA-RED FILM

The 'R' mark on the depth-of-field guide ⑭ is used when infra-red film and infra-red filter are used.

After bringing the object in focus through the viewfinder, read the distance scale⑮ and match the reading to the 'R' mark to obtain the right focus for the infra-red film.

DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE

MAMIYA-SEKOR F1.5, 48 mm (circle of confusion 1.7/1000 inch)

Aperture	Focused Distances (in feet)								
	∞	30	15	10	7	5	4	3.5	3
1.5	116′ 7″ ∞	23′ 11″ 40′ 3″	13′ 4″ 17′ 1¾″	9′ 2¾″ 10′ 10¾″	6′ 7½″ 7′ 5″	4′ 9¾″ 5′ 2½″	3′ 10½″ 4′ 1½″	3′ 5″ 3′ 7¼″	2′ 11¼″ 3′ ¾″
2	87′ 5½″ ∞	22′ 5″ 45′ 5″	12′ 10¼″ 18′ ¼″	9′ 11′ 2¾″	6′ 6″ 7′ 7″	4′ 9″ 5′ 3¼″	3′ 10″ 4′ 2″	3′ 4½″ 3′ 7½″	2′ 11″ 3′ 1″
2.8	62′ 6″ ∞	20′ 4¼″ 57′ 2¼″	12′ 2″ 19′ 7¼″	8′ 8″ 11′ 10″	6′ 4″ 7′ 10″	4′ 8″ 5′ 4¾″	3′ 9½″ 4′ 3″	3′ 4″ 3′ 8¼″	2′ 10½″ 3′ 1½″
4	43′ 9¼″ ∞	17′ 10¾″ 93′ 7¾″	11′ 3″ 22′ 6¾″	8′ 2½″ 12′ 10″	6′ 1″ 8′ 3″	4′ 6¼″ 5′ 7″	3′ 8¼″ 4′ 4¼″	3′ 3¼″ 3′ 9¼″	2′ 10″ 3′ 2¼″
5.6	31′ 3½″ ∞	15′ 5″ 628′ 11¼″	10′ 2¾″ 28′ 3½″	7′ 7¾″ 14′ 5¾″	5′ 9¼″ 8′ 10¾″	4′ 4¼″ 5′ 10½″	3′ 7″ 4′ 6¼″	3′ 2½″ 3′ 10¾″	2′ 9¼″ 3′ 3¼″
8	21′ 11¼″ ∞	12′ 9¼″ ∞	9′ 45′ 9¼″	6′ 11½″ 17′ 11¼″	5′ 4½″ 10′ ¾″	4′ 1½″ 6′ 4¼″	3′ 5¼″ 4′ 9½″	3′ ¾″ 4′ 1″	2′ 8¼″ 3′ 5″
11	15′ 11¾″ ∞	10′ 6¼″ ∞	7′ 10″ 202′ 5½″	6′ 3″ 25′ 7″	4′ 11½″ 12′ ½″	3′ 10½″ 7′ ¾″	3′ 3¼″ 5′ 2¼″	2′ 11¼″ 4′ 4¼″	2′ 7″ 3′ 7¼″
16	11′ ¼″ ∞	8′ 1½″ ∞	6′ 5¼″ ∞	5′ 4″ 89′ 7¾″	4′ 4½″ 18′	3′ 6½″ 8′ 8½″	3′ ¼″ 6′	2′ 8¾″ 4′ 11″	2′ 5″ 3′ 11½″

DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE

MAMIYA-SEKOR F1.7, 48 mm (circle of confusion 1.7/1000 inch)

Aperture	Focused Distances (in feet)							
	∞	30	15	10	7	5	4	3.5
1.7	102′ 10¼″ ∞	23′ 3½″ 42′ 1¾″	13′ 1½″ 17′ 5¾″	4′ 1¾″ 11′ ¼″	6′ 6¾″ 7′ 5¾″	4′ 9¼″ 5′ 2¾″	3′ 10¼″ 4′ 1½″	3′ 4¾″ 3′ 7¼″
2	87′ 5¾″ ∞	22′ 5″ 45′ 4¾″	12′ 10¼″ 18′	9′ ¼″ 11′ 2¾″	6′ 6¼″ 7′ 6¾″	4′ 9″ 5′ 3¼″	3′ 10″ 4′ 2″	3′ 4½″ 3′ 7½″
2.8	62′ 6¼″ ∞	20′ 4½″ 57′ 1¾″	12′ 2″ 19′ 7″	8′ 8″ 11′ 9¾″	6′ 4″ 7′ 10″	4′ 8″ 5′ 4¾″	3′ 9½″ 4′ 3″	3′ 4″ 3′ 8¼″
4	43′ 9½″ ∞	17′ 11″ 93′ 6¼″	11′ 3″ 22′ 6½″	8′ 2¼″ 12′ 9¾″	6′ 1″ 8′ 3″	4′ 6¼″ 5′ 7″	3′ 8½″ 4′ 4¼″	3′ 3¼″ 3′ 9¼″
5.6	31′ 3¾″ ∞	15′ 5¼″ 624′ 5¼″	10′ 2¾″ 28′ 3″	7′ 8″ 14′ 5½″	5′ 9½″ 8′ 10½″	4′ 4¼″ 5′ 10¼″	3′ 7″ 4′ 6¼″	3′ 2¼″ 3′ 10½″
8	21′ 11½″ ∞	12′ 9½″ ∞	9′ ¼″ 45′ 7¾″	6′ 11½″ 17′ 10¾″	5′ 4¾″ 10′ ½″	4′ 1¾″ 6′ 4″	3′ 5¼″ 4′ 9½″	3′ ¾″ 4′ 1″
11	16′ ∞	10′ 6½″ ∞	7′ 10¼″ 200′ 6¼″	6′ 3″ 25′ 6″	4′ 11½″ 12′ ¼″	3′ 10¾″ 7′ ½″	3′ 3¼″ 5′ 2″	2′ 11¼″ 4′ 4¼″
16	11′ ½″ ∞	8′ 1¾″ ∞	6′ 5½″ ∞	5′ 4¼″ 88′ 8¾″	4′ 4¾″ 17′ 11″	3′ 6½″ 8′ 8¼″	3′ ¼″ 5′ 11¾″	2′ 8¾″ 4′ 10¾″

DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE

MAMIYA-KOMINAR F 2, 48 mm (circle of confusion 1.7/1000 inch)

Aperture	Focused Distances (in feet)							
	∞	30	15	10	7	5	4	3.5
2	87′ 5¾″ ∞	22′ 5″ 45′ 4¾″	12′ 10¼″ 18′	9′ ¼″ 11′ 2¾″	6′ 6½″ 7′ 6¾″	4′ 9″ 5′ 3¼″	3′ 10″ 4′ 2″	3′ 4½″ 3′ 7½″
2.8	62′ 6¼″ ∞	20′ 4½″ 57′ 1¾″	12′ 2″ 19′ 7″	8′ 8″ 11′ 9¾″	6′ 4″ 7′ 10″	4′ 8″ 5′ 4¾″	3′ 9½″ 4′ 3″	3′ 4″ 3′ 8¼″
4	43′ 9½″ ∞	17′ 11″ 93′ 6¼″	11′ 3″ 22′ 6½″	8′ 2½″ 12′ 9¾″	6′ 1″ 8′ 3″	4′ 6¼″ 5′ 7″	3′ 8½″ 4′ 4¼″	3′ 3¼″ 3′ 9¼″
5.6	31′ 3¾″ ∞	15′ 5¼″ 624′ 5¾″	10′ 2¾″ 28′ 3″	7′ 8″ 14′ 5½″	5′ 9½″ 8′ 10½″	4′ 4¼″ 5′ 10¼″	3′ 7″ 4′ 6¼″	3′ 2¼″ 3′ 10½″
8	21′ 11½″ ∞	12′ 9½″ ∞	9′ ¼″ 45′ 7¾″	6′ 11½″ 17′ 10¾″	5′ 4¾″ 10′ ½″	4′ 1¾″ 6′ 4″	3′ 5¼″ 4′ 9½″	3′ ¾″ 4′ 1″
11	16′ ∞	10′ 6½″ ∞	7′ 10¼″ 200′ 6¼″	6′ 3″ 25′ 6″	4′ 11½″ 12′ ¼″	3′ 10¾″ 7′ ½″	3′ 3¼″ 5′ 2″	2′ 11½″ 4′ 4¼″
16	11′ ½″ ∞	8′ 1¾″ ∞	6′ 5½″ ∞	5′ 4¼″ 88′ 8¾″	4′ 4¾″ 17′ 11″	3′ 6½″ 8′ 8¼″	3′ ¼″ 5′ 11¾″	2′ 8¾″ 4′ 10¾″

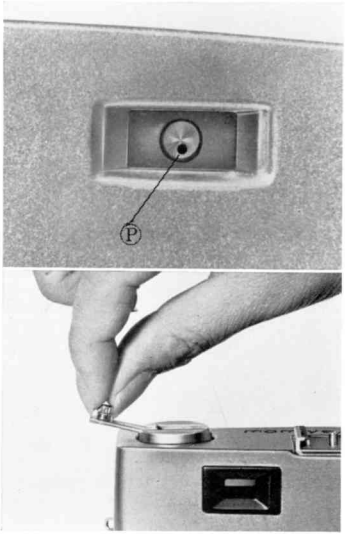
HOW TO HOLD YOUR CAMERA

Hold the camera firmly with both hands and trip the shutter with even pressure on the release button.

Note:

Blurred pictures are often due to movement of the camera; hold the camera firmly to obtain satisfactory performance. Be especially careful not to cover the exposure meter window with your finger, or any other obstacle, for this produces inaccurate exposure ratings.

UNLOADING FILM



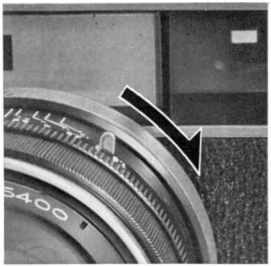
The film must be rewound when all the frames (20 or 36 exposures) have been exposed. Depress the rewind release button ㉗ at the bottom of the camera body. Turn the rewind crank in a clockwise direction.

When the film has been completely rewound, the tension of the rewind crank lessens as the film end comes off the take-up spool and the rewind release button stops turning, indicating that the film is now ready to be removed from the camera.

In case the film advance lever stops halfway after the final picture on the roll has been taken, rewind the film in exactly the same manner as explained before.

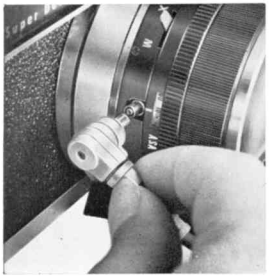
The red pointer Ⓟ on the rewind release button ㉗ turns according to the advance or rewind direction of the film.

SELF TIMER



The self-timer operates in conjunction with all shutter speeds except 'B' (bulb). In order to cock the self-timer, push the self-timer lever ⑧ down. Then trip the shutter release button ③. 8 seconds will elapse before the shutter activates. The self-timer lever can be set either before or after cocking the film advance lever.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY



Mount flash gun on top of camera, using the accessory shoe ⑤, and connect the flash gun cord to the synchronization socket ⑫. The following three types of flash bulbs can be used with this camera:

Strobo light
M class
F class

The guide number printed on the container of each type of flash bulb indicates the intensity of flash. Divide this

guide number by the distance to the object in order to obtain the proper lens aperture. For example: suppose the ASA rating is 100, shutter speed is 1/60 second, distance 5 meters, and the guide number of the flash bulb is 40, the calculation will be:

$$40 \div 5 = 8$$

so set the lens aperture at F8 in this case.

Relationship of Type of Flash Bulb and Shutter Speed

The employable combination of shutter speeds and types of flash bulbs are represented by the area shaded by oblique lines on the accompanying table.

Contact / Flash Bulb \ Shutter Speed (Sec.)		B	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500
X	Strobo											
M	M class											
	F class											

When using the camera with the F2 lens, the 'M' and red index found at the head of the lens mount show the range within which 'M' class flash bulbs and shutter speeds are synchronized.

FILTERS

When using a filter, ASA rating must be set at the value obtained by dividing the ASA rating of your film by the exposure factor of the filter. Be sure to reset the ASA rating back to normal, after removing the filter.

Caution

- Always hold the camera firmly and slowly squeeze the shutter release button. Make sure that the exposure meter window is not obstructed by your finger or camera case.
- Always cover the lens with the lens cap when the camera is not in use.
- Do not touch the lens with your finger. Remove dust from lens by using a clean, soft cloth or lens brush. When finger prints are impressed, quickly wipe the surface using a dry, soft cotton cloth.
- Do not store the camera in humid or dusty places.
- Store camera without cocking shutter. This relieves spring tension.