

Auxiliary Telephoto Lens



Focal length: 58.4mm (in combination with the camera lens); Ratio of magnification 1.3X; Angle of view 40°

Maximum aperture: f/4

Lens composition: 3 elements in 3 groups

Mount: 55mm screw-in mount

Others: Distance conversion scale; Exclusive viewfinder (shows field of view of both auxiliary telephoto and wide-angle lenses); Accepts 72mm screw-in type filter

Auxiliary Wide-Angle Lens



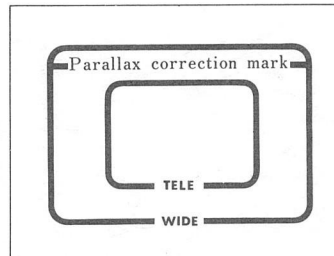
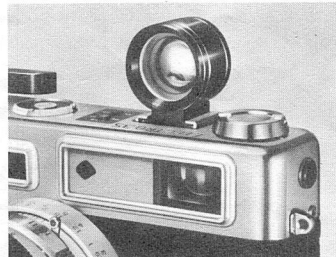
Focal length: 37.7mm (in combination with the camera lens); Ratio of magnification 0.8X; Angle of view 61°

Maximum aperture: f/4

Lens composition: 2 elements in 2 groups

Mount: 55mm screw-in mount

Others: Distance conversion scale; Exclusive viewfinder (shows field of view of both auxiliary telephoto and wide-angle lenses); Accepts 72mm screw-in type filter



HOW TO MOUNT THE AUXILIARY LENS

1. Screw lens on the threaded filter mount.

If distance conversion scale fails to align properly with other scales on the camera lens barrel, take off setscrew, re-position scale and reset screw securely. Three screw sockets are provided for ready setting of the scale at any desired position.

2. Clip exclusive viewfinder on accessory shoe.

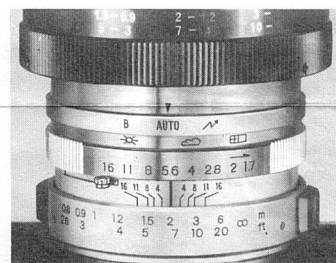
Before mounting viewfinder, see that the plastic shoe cover is removed.

The viewfinder shows two bright frames, one for telephoto coverage and the other for wide-angle coverage. When shooting at close range (0.8 to 1m) with the auxiliary wide-angle lens, compose your subject within the parallax correction mark.

FOCUSING

Because the auxiliary lens either extends or reduces the focal length of the camera lens, focus compensation becomes necessary. The range of focus compensation differs with the auxiliary telephoto and wide-angle lenses; therefore, refer to the distance conversion scale of each lens.

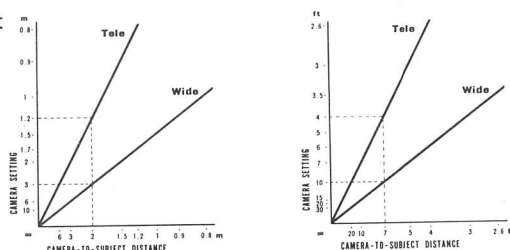
After making focus compensation, shoot in the normal manner. When the auxiliary lens is in use, there is no need for exposure compensation.



1. To secure focus when the auxiliary telephoto lens is in use, first make precise focus adjustment by sighting your subject through the finder.
2. After thus securing focus in the normal manner, read the camera-to-subject distance off the distance scale.
3. If the camera-to-subject distance is, for instance, 3 meters, read the color-coded figure in alignment with '3' on the distance conversion scale.
4. Since the color-coded figure '2' is in alignment with the figure '3', reset the distance scale of the camera lens to 2 meters. This re-adjustment of the distance scale accomplishes the necessary focus compensation.

Distance Conversion Chart

The distance conversion scale is featured on each auxiliary lens, but when more accurate compensation is required, refer to the distance conversion chart.



Example

If the camera-to-subject distance is 2 meters, draw a line upward at right angle to the horizontal line at a point equivalent to 2 meters. Read off the figure on the vertical 'camera setting' line corresponding to the point where the line extending from the horizontal line intersects the 'telephoto' and 'wide-angle' diagonal lines. This shows that the distance scale of the camera lens must be reset to 1.2 meter with the auxiliary telephoto lens and to 3 meters with the auxiliary wide-angle lens.

PRECAUTIONS

1. For best results, set the aperture at either f/5.6, f/8 or f/11. Under certain conditions, good results may not be obtained if the lens opening is adjusted to f/1.7, f/2, f/4 or f/16.
2. Make sure the filter is removed from the camera lens before mounting the auxiliary lens.
3. When using a filter over the auxiliary lens, mount it on the filter mount of the auxiliary lens. Depending on the photographic condition, the use of a filter may occlude the remote corners of the picture.