KIRON

Reverse Mate

Instructions

The Kiron Reverse Mate is an inexpensive way to take true macro photographs by mounting your lens in reverse onto your camera body. It will fit the Kiron 24mm f2.0, 28mm f2.0, 28mm f2.8, and 80-200mm f4.0 lenses, as well as other lenses having a 55mm filter thread.

Mounting the Reverse Mate

1. Thread the Reverse Mate onto the front of your lens, just as you would a filter.

2. Mount the lens in reverse onto your camera body, using the red Mounting Index Mark for proper coupling. The combination of lens, Reverse Mate, and camera body should look as shown in photo A.

Olympus mount lenses require an additional Manual Aperture Setting Adapter, included with Olympus mount Reverse Mates. Simply mount this adapter onto the rear of the lens, as shown in photo B.

Canon mount lenses require three

A

B

additional steps for proper manual aperture operation.

1. Carefully release the Mounting Ring Lock Spring (see photo C) by pushing down on it with a small pointed object.

2. Turn the Mounting Ring counterclockwise until it stops.

3. Place the Manual Diaphragm Adapter over the tip of the Automatic Aperture Lever at the rear of the lens. Push the lever counterclockwise and lower the adapter into the Aperture Lever Slot. (See photo D.)


C


D

Focusing

You will find it most convenient to focus with the lens set at its maximum aperture.

The focusing ring has minimal effect when the lens is reversed. You must therefore bring the camera toward your subject until it's in focus. With wide angle lenses, the distance from the rear lens element to the subject will be quite short. Take care not to damage the exposed rear element by bringing the camera forward too quickly.

When using the Kiron 80-200mm f4.0 Macro Focusing Zoom, set the zoom/ focus ring to the 80mm position. The lens will not allow macro focusing when set to any other focal length.

Determining Exposure

The Reverse Mate will reduce the amount of light reaching the film from 1-4 stops, depending on what lens you're using. Cameras with TTL (through-the-lens) exposure meters will automatically provide correct exposure information.

Metering procedures vary according to camera, but should fall within the following categories. (See your camera instruction manual for more specific information regarding "Stop Down Metering".)

1. Cameras with shutter automation will automatically set the correct shutter speed as the lens is stopped down.

2. With aperture automated and match-needle/diode cameras, the lens would be stopped down until the meter needle (or diode) is centered on the proper index mark.

Manual Exposure Compensation

When using hand-held exposure meters or electronic flash, increase the recommended exposure as shown in the chart below.

Focal Length	Reproduction Ratio (∞ focus)	Exposure Compensation
24mm	3:1	+ 4 stops
28mm	2.5:1	+ 3½ stops
80mm (80-200mm f4.0)	1:2	+ 1 stop

For Best Results

1. Depth of field in macrophotography is extremely shallow. Focus carefully and stop the lens down at least 2-3 stops for optimum resolution and flatness of field.

2. Use a tripod or some other form of support to eliminate camera motion.

3. When using the Kiron 80-200mm f4.0 zoom, position your subject in the center of the frame to take advantage of the effects of field curvature. (The center will be in focus; the edges, out of focus. Stopping the lens down to f8 or f11 will bring the edges into sharper focus.)

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