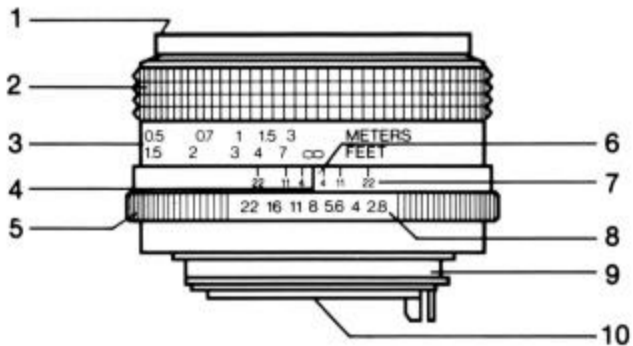


Vivitar

Wide Angle Lens



Controls and Components

1. Accessory Thread
2. Focus Control
3. Distance Scales
4. Distance and Aperture Index Mark
5. Aperture Ring
6. Infrared Index Mark
7. Depth of Field Scale
8. Aperture Scale
9. Lens Mount
10. Lens Mounting Alignment Dot

Mounting the Lens

Your Vivitar wide angle lens will mount on your camera in the same manner as

your normal lens. While mounting your lens, leave the front lens cap on to avoid smudging the front element. Make sure the Lens Mounting Alignment Dot on the lens and the similar dot on the camera are aligned before attempting to mount the lens.

NOTE: Canon mount Vivitar lenses have a black locking ring at the back of the lens mount. To mount the lens on your camera, grasp the lens firmly in your right hand with the lens mount facing away from you. With the left hand, turn the locking ring counter-clockwise so that the red index dot on the locking ring is aligned with the Aperture Index Mark. Remove the rear lens cover. The locking ring is now in the correct position for mounting the lens on the camera.

Holding the camera in your left hand, mount the lens onto the camera, making sure that the red index dot on the camera is aligned with the red index marks on the lens. Turn the locking ring clockwise to lock the lens on your camera.

To remove the lens from the camera, simply reverse the process. *Remember*, in order to remove or mount the lens *or* to remove or replace the rear protective lens cover, the red index marks on the lens *must* be in alignment.

Holding the Camera and Lens

For best balance during use, support the lens/camera combination with your left

hand under the lens. This leaves your right hand free to operate the camera controls.

Setting the Aperture

The Aperture Ring controls the amount of light allowed to reach the film by varying the size of the lens diaphragm opening. As the lens is set to higher f/stop numbers, the diaphragm becomes smaller, allowing less light to reach the film.

This lens has an automatic mechanism which allows you to focus and compose the picture with the diaphragm wide open. At the moment of shutter release, the diaphragm will automatically stop down to the aperture pre-selected manually or as determined by the camera's metering and exposure control system.

NOTE: Certain model lenses have an auto/manual selector which must be set at the auto position for automatic diaphragm control. In the manual position, the f/stop is selected by rotating the Aperture Ring.

Lenses for Automatic Cameras

Many of today's cameras are designed to automatically set the lens aperture. Your Vivitar wide angle lens is fully compatible with these systems.

Canon: Canon mount lenses have a click stop at the green dot for automatic operation. The Aperture Ring may be set and removed from this position in a manner similar to your normal lens.

Pentax KA (P/K-A): Pentax KA mount lenses have a green "A" position on the aperture ring for automatic modes of operation. Set the green "A" to the Aperture Index Mark.

Minolta: On Minolta mount lenses, the minimum aperture setting is engraved in green. When using this lens in automatic mode on correspondingly equipped cameras, set this minimum aperture position to the Aperture Index Mark.

Focusing

Your new Vivitar wide angle lens has been designed to provide you with the utmost in fast and easy focusing. To focus, simply turn the Focusing Ring until the subject appears sharpest in the camera's viewfinder.

Distance to Subject

Once focused, you can determine the approximate distance between camera and subject, if desired, (useful in flash and infrared photography) by finding the point on the feet or meters Distance Scale intersected by the Distance Index Line.

Infrared Index Mark

Since infrared radiation focuses at a different point from light, your lens has an Infrared Index Mark for use with infrared film. When using infrared film, focus normally on your subject and read the distance on the Distance Scale as indicated by the Distance Index Mark. Then turn the Focus Control until the distance reading is opposite the Infrared Index Mark and your lens will be focused for average infrared photography.

NOTE: Infrared radiation is variable by nature; therefore, the Infrared Index Mark should be used only as an approximation for focusing.

Depth of Field

Depth of field is the area of acceptable sharpness in front of and behind the subject in focus. This depth is determined by three factors: the lens aperture, the focal length, and the distance to subject. Increasing aperture size and/or focal length reduces the depth of field around a given subject. Decreasing aperture and/or focal length has the opposite effect.

Conversely, depth of field increases as distance to subject increases and vice versa.

This variability of the depth of field offers you creative possibilities — by opening the lens to wider apertures you can blur out unwanted backgrounds and foregrounds, something which is particularly pleasing in portrait and still-life photography.

Depth of Field Scale

Your lens has a double set of numbers representing f /stops engraved on the Depth of Field Scale. Once you have focused on your subject, everything within the distance range indicated between the two aperture numbers you have selected will be in the zone of acceptable sharpness.

As an example, with your lens focused at 10 feet (3.05 m) and the Aperture Ring set to $f/8$, everything between 6.5 feet (1.95 m) and infinity will be in focus.

Lens Care

1. It is a good idea to keep a Skylight 1A or UV filter on your lens at all times. This not only improves photographs, but also protects the front lens element from dirt and scratches.
2. Keep your lens dust free by making sure both front and rear lens caps are in place when the lens is not in use.

3. Clean your lens with an air brush, anti-static brush or wipe it lightly with a camel-hair brush or lens tissue to gently brush away loose particles. To remove fingerprints or smudges use a clean, soft cotton cloth moistened with lens cleaning fluid. Never rub the lens surface with your finger, clothing or any other possibly abrasive material. This will scratch the lens coating and cause damage to the element surface.
4. Always store your lens in a cool, dry place. It is a good idea to store it with the silica gel packet supplied, especially during wet or humid weather. A lens case with a silica gel packet is a handy means of storage and provides excellent protection for your lens.

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Santa Monica, California 90406-2100 USA
A Subsidiary of Hanimex Corporation Limited

Printed in Japan
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