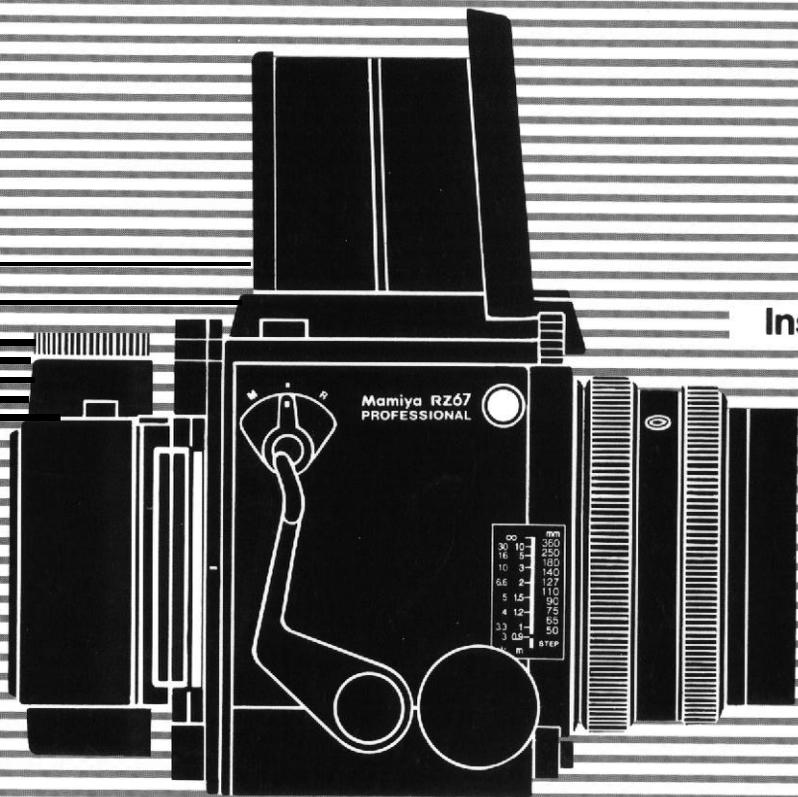


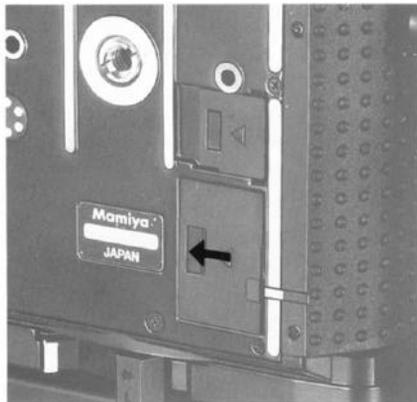
Mamiya RZ67 PROFESSIONAL



Instructions

mm	mm
∞	250
30	180
16	100
10	3-127
6.6	2-110
5	1.5-95
4	1.2-75
3.3	1-65
3	0.8-50
2	m STEP

Inserting a Battery



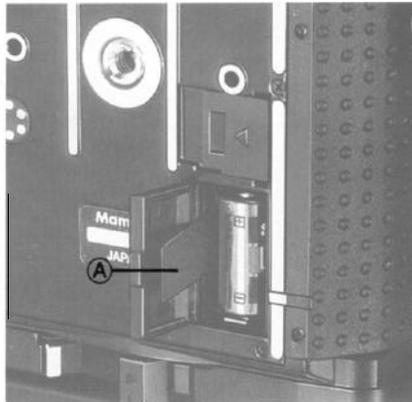
Because the Mamiya RZ67 does not function properly without a battery, be sure to load one into the Battery Chamber before attempting to use the camera.

The camera uses one of either of the following batteries:

4LR44 (6V alkaline manganese battery)

4SR44 (6V silver oxide battery)

1. Pull the Battery Chamber Cover in the direction of the arrowhead to open it.



2. Insert the battery into the chamber, taking care to match the \pm poles of the battery with those shown in the diagram found in the chamber. Future replacement of the battery will be simplified if the Battery Removal Ribbon (A) is placed under and over the battery.

- Even if battery power is depleted, aligning the Release Button Collar with the orange dot will make it possible to release the shutter at approximately 1/400 sec.

CAUTION:

1. Be sure to match the poles of the battery with those shown in the diagram in the chamber.
2. Carefully wipe the contacts of the battery before inserting it into the chamber. Failure to do so could result in poor electrical contact and consequent erratic functioning of the camera.
3. When not using the camera for a long period of time, remove the battery and store it in a dry, cool place.
4. Used batteries can be dangerous. Consequently, when disposing of a battery, do not place it in a fire or short circuit it.
5. Battery life varies considerably in accordance with the following factors: battery, type, battery brand, freshness of the battery when purchased, the conditions under which the battery was stored before purchase and is stored after purchase, temperature at the time of use, whether the battery receives frequent or intermittent use.
6. Silver oxide batteries have longer battery life than alkaline batteries.

Attaching/Removing Lenses

Attaching Lenses



Before attaching a lens to the camera body, the mirror of the body must be set and the shutter of the lens cocked.

(A) Setting the Mirror

1. Remove the Body Cap from the camera.
2. Make sure the mirror is set (lowered). If the mirror is raised, lower it by pushing the Cocking Lever as far as it will go toward the front of the camera body.

(B) Cocking the Lens Shutter

1. Remove the Rear Lens Cap.
2. If the lens shutter is not cocked, firmly rotate the Shutter Cocking Pins as far as they will go (to the red dot). When releasing the pins, they will return to the green dot and the shutter blades will remain open.

- Moving the Shutter Cocking Pins only as far as the green dot will result in incomplete shutter cocking. Be sure to rotate them as far as the red dot.
- Whenever a lens is removed from the camera body it is already Cocked.



(C) Attaching the Lens

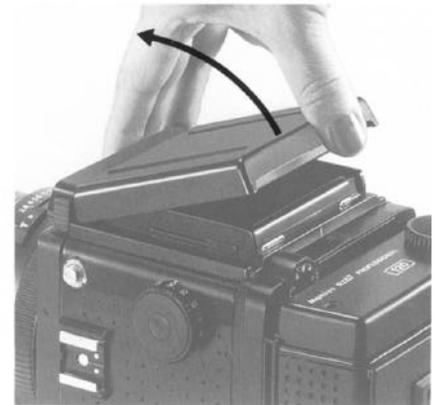
1. With the front of the lens facing you, rotate the Bayonet Ring counterclockwise as far as it will go (the white dot on the Bayonet Ring will be aligned with the central index of the lens).
2. Seat the lens on the camera body with the central index of the lens lined up with the red Alignment Dot of the camera body. Next, rotate the Bayonet Ring of the lens firmly in a clockwise direction, securing the lens to the camera body.

Removing Lenses



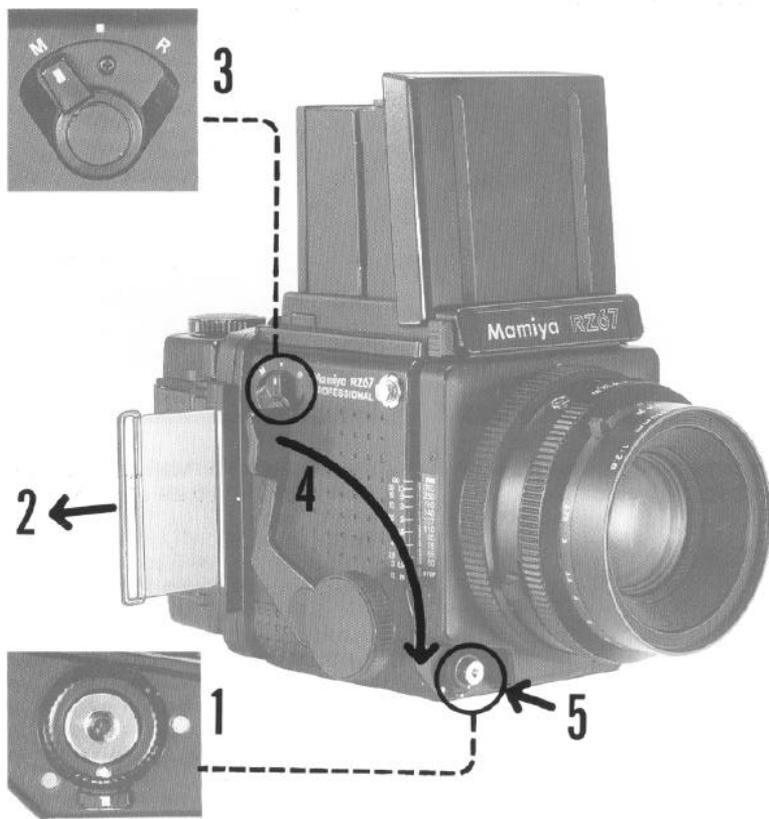
1. Push the Cocking Lever of the camera body completely down, setting the mirror and cocking the lens shutter.
2. Rotate the Bayonet Ring of the lens counterclockwise as far as it will go (white dot of Bayonet Ring will align with central index of lens) and remove lens.
 - If you try to rotate the Bayonet Ring counterclockwise without first depressing the Cocking Lever of the camera body, the movement of the ring will be interrupted, making it impossible to remove the lens. This safety feature assures that the mirror is always lowered whenever the lens is removed, thereby assisting the Light Baffle in shielding the film from light.

Raising the Focusing Hood



Merely lift the back of the hood until it opens completely.

Releasing the Shutter

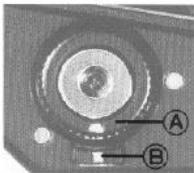


It is best to become acquainted with the method of releasing the shutter before using film in the camera.

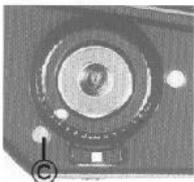
1. Rotate the Release Button Collar until the white dot on it is aligned with the one immediately below (on the Collar Stop Lever).
2. Remove the Dark Slide.
3. Set the R-M Lever to the "M" (multiple exposure) position.
4. Push the Cocking Lever all the way down.
5. Press the Shutter Release Button.

The first 4 steps can be done in any order. After you are thoroughly familiar with the above steps, return the RM Lever to its normal setting (the center position).

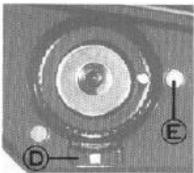
Using the Release Button Collar



1. For normal operation, align the white dot on the Release Button Collar (A) with the white dot on the lever below (B). When this is done, the Shutter Release functions electromagnetically and the various safety mechanisms operate electrically.



2. When the camera is not in use, lock the Shutter Release Button. This is done by aligning the white dot of the Release Button Collar with the red dot (C) on the camera body. By locking the Shutter Release Button, you not only prevent unintentional exposure of film, but also prevent accidental battery drainage caused by pressure on the Release Button. For this reason, be sure to lock the Release Button when carrying the camera in a bag.



• Emergency Shutter Operation

If you were to suddenly find yourself with a dead battery in the midst of a photographic session, switch over to the emergency Shutter operation mode. In order to do so, push the Collar Stop Lever (D) toward the camera body and while holding it there align the white dot of the Release Button Collar with the orange dot (E) on the camera body. The shutter will now operate (even without a battery) at approximately 1/400 sec., regardless of the setting of the Shutter Speed Dial.

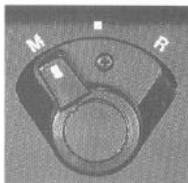
Because electricity is not being used in the emergency shutter operation mode, the Monitor Lamps in the viewfinder will not illuminate. Moreover, even if the Dark Slide is not withdrawn, the shutter can still be released, so exercise care.

The R-M Lever



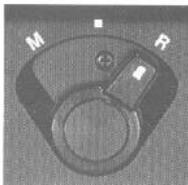
The Normal Position

For normal operation of the camera, the R-M Lever should be kept in the center position, aligned with the index mark. Setting the lever to this position activates the double exposure prevention mechanism so that photo after photo can be taken without fear of accidental double exposures.



Multiple Exposure Position

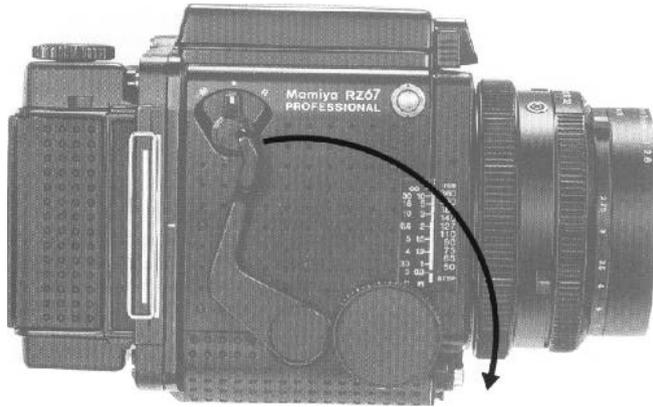
When desiring to make deliberate double of multiple exposures, set the R-M Lever to the "M" position. When this is done, pushing down on the Cocking Lever will cock the lens shutter, but will not advance the film. Upon completion of the multiple exposure, do not forget to return the R-M Lever to its normal (center) position. The lever is also set to "M" when testing the shutter without film in the camera.



Revolving Back Position

Before revolving the back, set the R-M Lever to the "R" position. After this is done, the lever will automatically return to the normal position when the Shutter Release Button or Cocking Lever is next used.

Operating the Cocking Lever



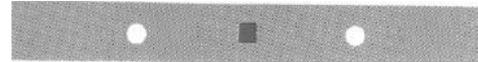
When depressing the Cocking Lever, be sure to push it all the way forward (toward the Shutter Release Button).

If the Cocking Lever is not pressed forward as far as it will go, it will return to its original position when released, but the shutter will not be cocked. At such a time, the shutter will not operate and an orange warning lamp will illuminate in the viewfinder when the Shutter Release Button is depressed.

Depressing the Cocking Lever advances the film, sets the Light Baffle and mirror, and cocks the shutter.

Monitor Lamps

Under the following circumstances an orange, red, or green lamp will illuminate in the viewfinder when the Shutter Release Button is depressed.



1. Cocking Lever Not Set (Orange warning lamp)

If the Cocking Lever has not been depressed or has been only partially depressed, an orange warning lamp will illuminate in the viewfinder when the Shutter Release Button is pressed, warning the user that the film has not been advanced, the mirror not been set, and the shutter not been cocked.

2. Dark Slide in Holder (Red warning lamp)

When attempting to take a photograph without removing the Dark Slide from the Film Holder, the Shutter Release Button will lock and a red warning lamp acts as a reminder to withdraw the Dark Slide.

3. Mamiyalite Charged (Green signal lamp)

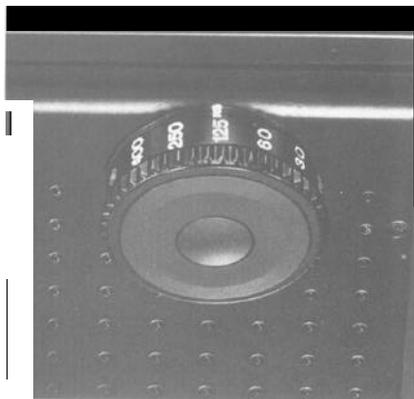
When a Mamiyalite ZE, MZ 18 R, or MZ 36 R is connected to the Hot Shoe and fully charged, a green lamp will illuminate upon pressing the Shutter Release Button halfway, indicating that the flash unit is ready to fire.

4. Battery Check

To check the condition of the battery, insert the Dark Slide into the Film Holder and depress the Shutter Release Button; the red warning lamp should illuminate with a steady glow. If the red lamp flickers, it indicates that battery voltage is low and the battery should be replaced as soon as possible.

Shutter Speed and Aperture

The Shutter Speed Dial



When the Shutter Speed Dial is set to “B” (bulb), the shutter will remain open as long as pressure is applied to the Shutter Release Button and will close as soon as pressure is released.

The  mark which appears between “B” and 400 on the Shutter Speed Dial is the setting for the AE Finder (which will be available in the future). When set at this position, the dial locks in place. To unlock it, rotate the dial while depressing the Lock Release Button which appears in the center of the dial.

Select the shutter speed desired and rotate the Shutter Speed Dial until the appropriate figure is aligned with the shutter speed index mark.

The Shutter Speed Dial must be set to a click-stop position and can not be used at in-between settings.

The numerals as they appear on the dial and the shutter speeds they represent are shown in the following table.

	Fractions of a second									Wholeseconds			
Numerals	400	250	125	60	30	15	8	4	2	1	2	4	8
Shutter speed	1/400	1/250	1/125	1/60	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	2	4	8

The Aperture Ring

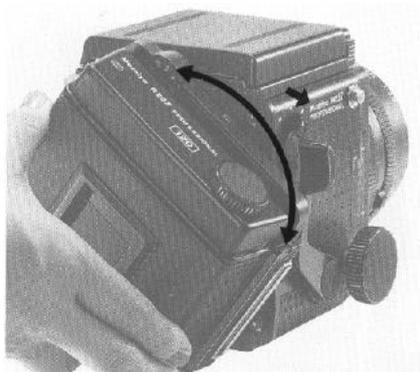


To set the diaphragm to a desired aperture, rotate the Aperture Ring until the appropriate figure is aligned with the central index line. It is perfectly acceptable to use the Aperture Ring at in-between click-stop settings.

When the Shutter Release Button is depressed, the diaphragm will automatically stop down to the preselected aperture before the shutter opens for the exposure.

The Revolving Back

The Vertical and Horizontal Formats



Before attempting to revolve the back, set the R-M Lever to "R". To change from horizontal to vertical format, rotate the Film Holder clockwise as far as it will go. Rotating it counter-clockwise, changes the format from vertical back to horizontal.

Be sure to rotate the Film Holder gently, as undue use of force can result in damage to the camera.

The R-M Lever will automatically return from "R" to its normal position upon depressing the Cocking Lever or Shutter Release Button. However, as long as the R-M Lever remains at the "R" setting, the Film Holder can inadvertently be moved off-center. Consequently, we recommend manually returning the lever to its normal position (center index mark) immediately after revolving the back.

Change in Viewfinder Format



As the revolving back is rotated, the viewfinder format automatically changes from horizontal to vertical, or vice versa. This is accomplished by viewfinder masks which are coupled to the revolving back.

Additionally, when viewed from the top, a small rectangle appears at the upper edge of the Film Holder. Visible at a glance, this rectangle acts as a reminder, indicating whether the holder has been set for the vertical or horizontal format.

The Roll Film Holder

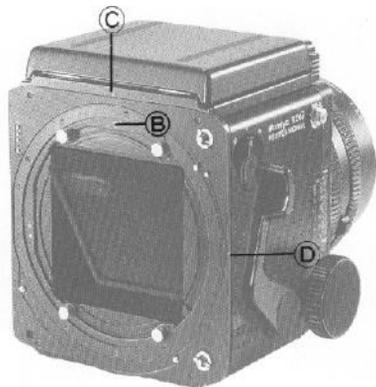
Attaching the Holder



Remove the rear body cap by sliding it upwards.

CAUTION: Do not touch the Light Baffle or mirror.

Touching the Baffle could result in a light leak or malfunction.



1. Slide the Holder Lock Lever of the Film Holder completely toward the Lock Release Lever (A).

2. Align the orange circle (B) of the Revolving Ring (found at the rear of the camera) with one of the two white index marks on the camera body.

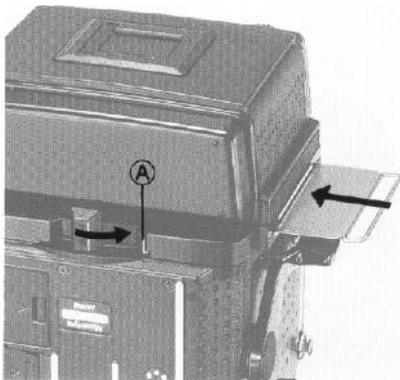
Hold the Film Holder so that its orange circle is at the same position as the one on the Revolving Ring (B) and fit the holder onto the camera back, taking care that the four Camera Back Mount Pins fit into the four openings of the holder



3. Lock the holder on the camera body by moving the Slide Lock as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow.

Loading the Film Holder

Removing the Holder

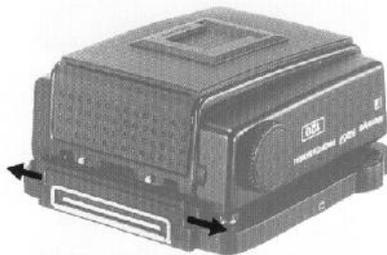


4. Insert the Dark Slide into the Roll Film Holder. For instant recognition, the Dark Slide Slot is bordered by white reference lines.

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.

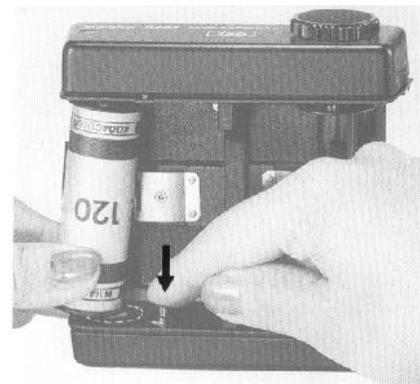


1. Pull out the upper and lower Back Cover Latches and the back cover will open.

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

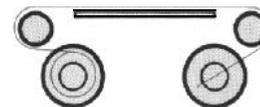
After opening the back cover of the Roll Film Holder, remove the Film Insert. When loading film, it is not necessary to remove the holder from the camera back.

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



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

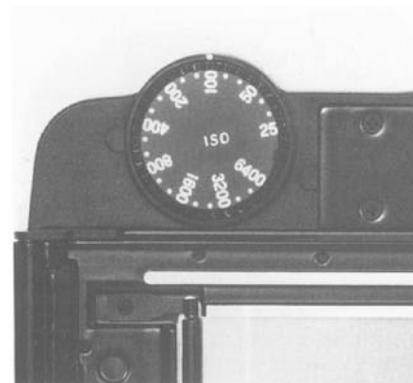


3. After feeding the tip of the backing paper into the slot of the Take-up Spool.

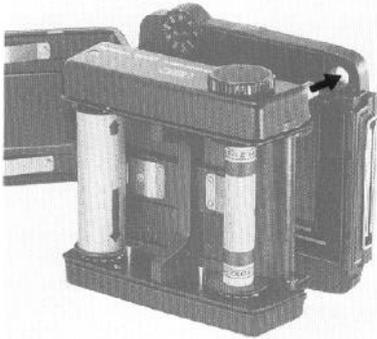


4. Gently wind the Film Advance Knob until the arrow of the backing paper aligns with the insert Start Mark.

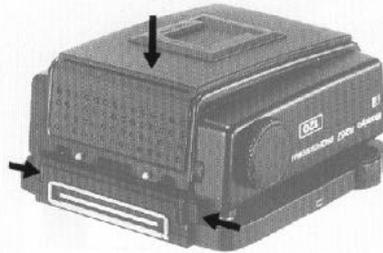
As you gently advance the backing paper, make sure it advances evenly between the spool flanges and does not begin to slant. If it advances unevenly, remove the backing paper from the Take-up Spool and refeed, starting again. Heeding this point will eliminate the possibility of crinkling the edge of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

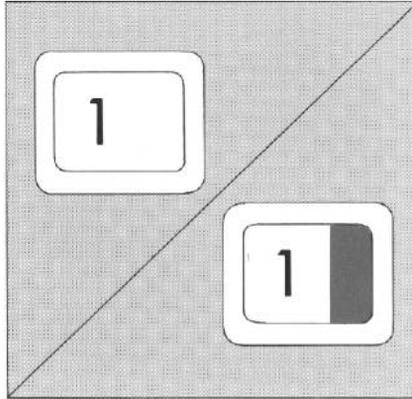
Taking Photographs



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.

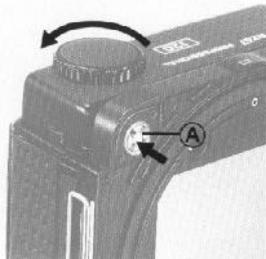
Unloading the Film



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.

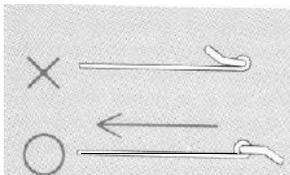


When desiring to turn in for processing a roll of film that has been only partially exposed, first remove the holder after inserting the Dark Slide. Next, while holding in the pin in the center of the coupler(A), completely wind the film onto the Take-up Spool with the Film Advance Knob. Instead of continuously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

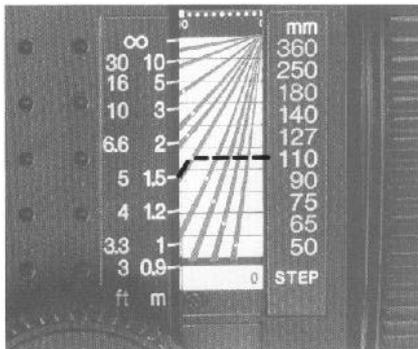


During exposures, the Dark Slide can be stored in the Dark Slide Slot in the back of the holder.

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.

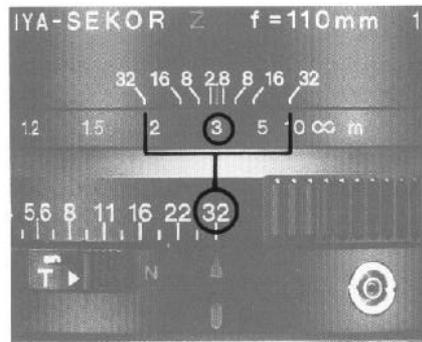
Depth-of-Field

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



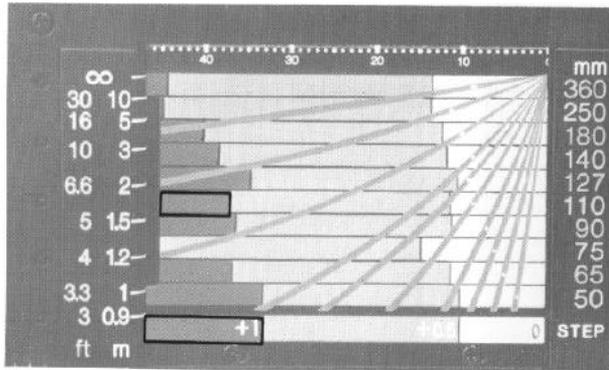
1. Check the camera-to-subject distance on the Distance Scale.
2. Rotate the Lens Distance Scale Knob until the previously noted camera-to-subject distance is aligned with the center index of the Depth-of-Field Scale.
3. Locate the selected aperture on both sides of the Depth-of-Field Scale.
4. The figures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

Close-up Photography

Exposure Compensation for Close-up Photography



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

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
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

+ 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.

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 accessory. Since one end of the release screws into the Shutter Release Button and the other end into the Mirror-up Socket, if 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.