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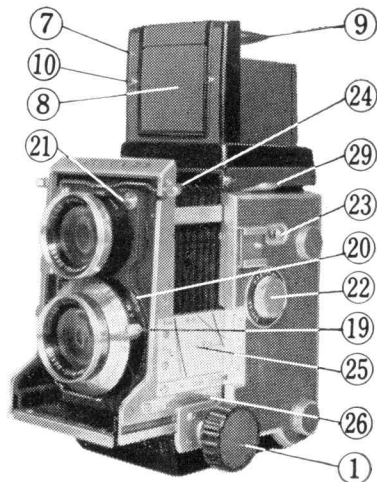
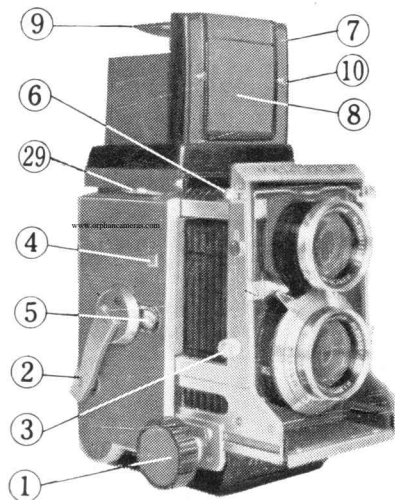
# MAMIYA C3

*professional*



# U S E R ' S M A N U A L

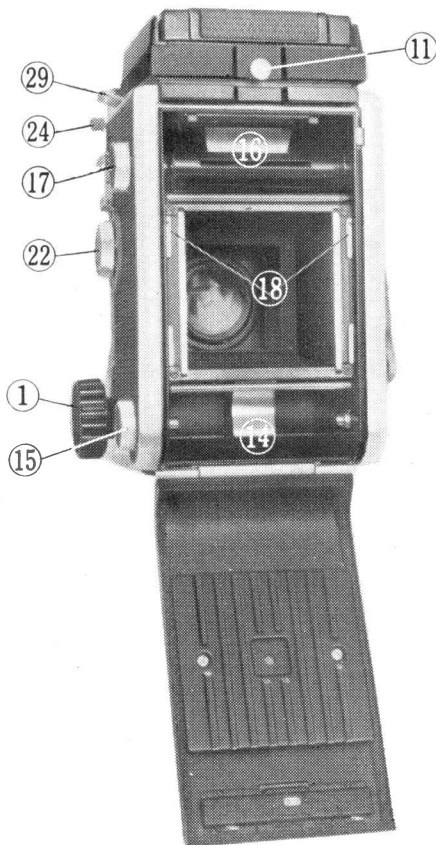
## NOMENCLATURE

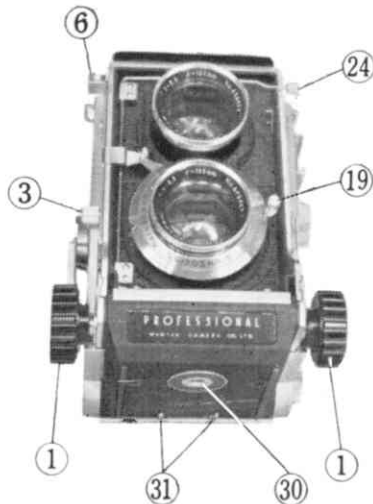
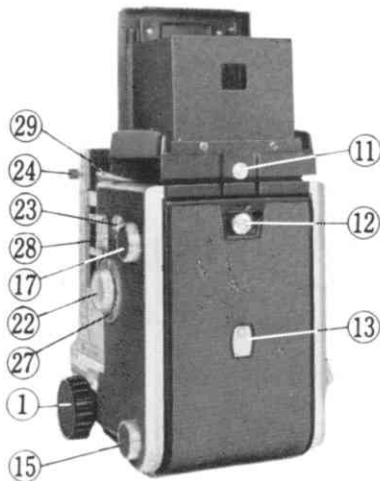


1. Focusing Knobs  
(right and left)
2. Filmwind Crank
3. Shutter Button
4. Film Counter Window

5. Multiple Exposure  
/Filmstop Selector
6. Cable Release Socket
7. Focusing Hood Front
8. Frame Viewfinder Lid

9. Magnifying Glass
10. Frame Viewfinder Mask  
Studs (right and left)
11. Focusing Hood Lock  
Screw
12. Backlid Catch Button
13. Red Window Cover
14. Film Chamber
15. Film Spool Catch Stud
16. Take-Up Spool Chamber
17. Take-Up Spool Catch Stud
18. Start Marks  
(right and left)
19. Shutter Cocking Lever  
(lens-shutter assembly)
20. Synchroflash M-X Selector  
(lens-shutter assembly)
21. Synchroflash Tip  
(lens-shutter assembly)





- 22. Lens-Shutter Assembly
- 23. Lens-Shutter Catch
- 24. Lens-Shutter Assembly
- 25. Distance Scale
- 26. Exposure Correction

- Scale
- 27. Filmspeed (ASA) Dial
- 28. Accessory Clip
- 29. Strap Eyelets
- 30. Tripod Socket
- 31. Backlid Hinge Release

## FOCUSING HOOD OPERATION

1. The focusing hood will snap erect when the focusing hood front (7) is lifted up from the rear.

2. Slight pressure on the frame viewfinder lid (8) will release the magnifying glass (9) which will spring into proper position over the ground glass viewing and focusing screen.

3. When the frame viewfinder lid (8) is pushed down fully it will catch and stay down over the ground glass. Eye level viewfinding can then be performed through the peephole of the focusing hood back plate.

4. To release the frame viewfinder lid (8) for returning to original position push in the focusing hood side plate on the filmwind crank (2) side. (see Fig. 1)

5. To collapse and fold the focusing hood, first see that the frame viewfinder lid (8) is closed, then fold down the magnifying glass (9). Fold down the side plates and the back; hold momen-



tarily while folding back the focusing hood front (7).

## FOCUSING

1. The method of focusing is the same as for any twin-lens reflex camera. Turn either of the focusing knobs (1) while keeping the image of your subject centered on the ground glass screen.

2. When using the eye-level frame viewfinder in conjunction with the 80-millimeter lens, no masking of the opening of the focusing hood front (7) is necessary.

3. When using 65-, 105-, 135-, and 180-millimeter lenses, use the appropriate mask hooked on the mask studs (10).

## LENS CHANGING

1. Before removing or fitting a lens-shutter assembly turn focusing knob (1) to **make certain that the lens mount is fully retracted into the camera body.**

2. Turn lens-shutter assembly change knob (22) to "UNLOCK".

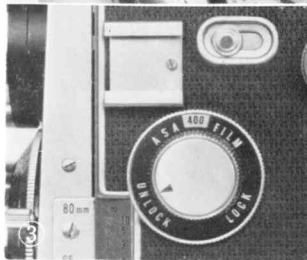
3. Push lens-shutter catch lock button (23) toward front of camera. (Fig. 2)

4. Press down knurled head of the lens-shutter assembly

catch (24), and allow it to swing out forward. The lens-shutter assembly can then be lifted out. (Figs. 3, 4 and 5)

5. To attach a lens-shutter assembly, lower carefully into position on the lens mount, then secure in place by replacing the lens-shutter assembly catch (24), then turn the lens-shutter assembly change knob (22) to "LOCK". The catch lock button (23) will return automatically to lock position.

6. A red warning signal visible under the ground glass screen indicates that the lens-shutter assembly change knob (22) is at "UNLOCK" position, with light barred from entering the camera through the lens. Always make sure that your camera is readied for picture-taking.

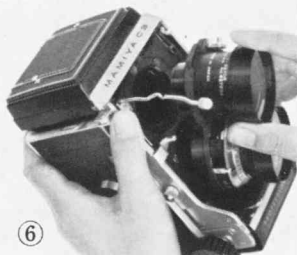
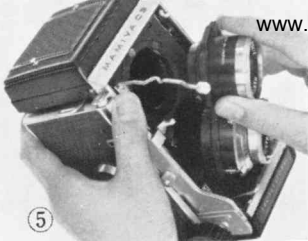




## FILM LOADING

1. To open backlid, first turn backlid catch button (12) so that the red dot is aligned vertically, then push to the right, in the direction indicated by the arrow mark. The backlid will be released, and the film counter (4) will be re-set at "O".

2. Loading and unloading film is done in the same way as with other twin-lens reflex cameras. However, before loading **always make certain that the multiple exposure/filmstop selector (5) is turned to "ROLL FILM"**. In this position, you are assured that the shutter button (3) cannot be operated for release of shutter unless the film has been wound and advanced one frame.



On the right hand spool holder (16) there is a yellow mark which moves when the crank is turned. This mark is provided for your convenience: align the yellow mark with the white mark on the camera body for easy loading and unloading of film.

3. After the film has been positioned over the film gate, and the end has been secured to the take-up spool, turn the filmwind crank (2), winding until the start mark (double-headed arrow) printed on the paper backing of the film comes into alignment with the start marks (18) near the upper side of the film gate. (Fig. 7)

4. To close the backlid, always press the both sides of the catch button tightly so that both right and left sides of the back are securely engaged to the body. Lock by turning the backlid catch button counterclockwise so that the red mark moves through an arc of 90 degrees.

5. Turn filmwind crank (2) in clockwise direction until it stops. The first frame of film will be correct position for exposure, while the film counter (4) will indicate numeral 1. Turn crank counterclockwise until it stops, then fold out of the way.

6. Repeat the above step after each operation of the shutter.

7. When the full number of exposures have been made, continue winding the film until the film is completely wound on the take-up spool. Remove film.

When the film is to be rewound completely after a short length of film (six exposure color film, etc.) has been exposed, or after exposing a specific number of frames, to take up the film, wind up the exposed frame and cock the shutter. Then, while depressing the shutter button of the camera body, turn the filmwind crank. The entire film may be rewound in one operation.

★ Red window cover (13) can be slid down to ascertain whether or not the camera contains film.

### **CAUTIONS**

1. When the multiple exposure/filmstop selector (5) is set at "ROLL FILM", the shutter button (3) is operable once only for each numeral, from 1 to 12, appearing in the film counter window (4). This automatic locking of the shutter button for prevention of multiple exposure does not occur when no film is loaded.

When there is no film in the camera, crank operation will not cause numerals to appear in the film counter window (4). Consequently, the shutter button cannot be operated even with

the shutter cocked when the multiple exposure button (5) is turned to "ROLL FILM".

However, if the take-up spool is positioned between the spool holders, the same effect as film loading may result, depending on the type of spool. In such case it is not desirable to operate the crank. Avoid doing so if possible.

2. Never forget to operate the shutter cocking lever (19) before each shot. Failure to do so results in the shutter button (3) being locked without any action of the shutter. If you should inadvertently forget to cock the shutter before pressing the shutter button, you can still save the unexposed frame of film by operating the shutter, after cocking, by means of the shutter trip lever on the shutter itself, or by shifting the multiple exposure/filmstop selector (5) to "SHEET or Multi-exp." to release the shutter button. In the latter case, do not forget to re-set the selector (5) at "ROLL FILM" after making good the missed shot. (Fig. 8)



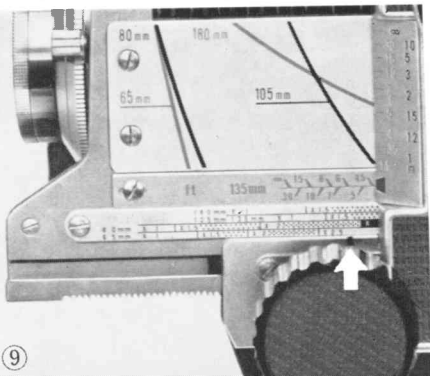
## PICTURE-TAKING

### CLOSE-RANGE PHOTOGRAPHY CAUTIONS

1. As the distance between the lens and the film increases, the effective brightness decreases, and compensation must be made to obtain correct exposure of the film. **When undertaking close-range photography, note the exposure correction scale (26), and adjust shutterspeed or aperture accordingly.** (Fig. 9)

2. If, for example, you are using the 80-millimeter lens, and when the subject is in sharp focus the exposure correc-

tion scale (26) indication is as shown in the cut, exposure must be doubled, much in the same way as when a filter of  $\times 2$  rating is in use. If the brightness of your subject, as measured by an exposure meter, calls for 1/60 second



at f/8, then you must either adjust your settings to 1/30 second at f/8 or 1/60 second at f/5.6.

3. In addition, **compensation must be made for parallax**, particularly with such wide angle lens as the 65-millimeter assembly.

With the 80-millimeter lens in use, when the distance to the subject is down to the range calling for  $\times 1.5$  exposure, the parallax can be corrected by using the upper correction line across the ground glass. Compose your picture so that all essentials come below this line. When the subject is even closer, and  $\times 2$  exposure is needed, use the lower correction line as guide. When  $\times 3$  exposure is needed, an imaginary line across the middle of the ground glass screen should be used as the upper limit. This principle applies to lenses of other focal lengths, but with the 105-millimeter and longer focal length lenses, the cut-off line will be at about the second correction line when the bellows is fully extended.

When a tripod or stand is used, the interpositioning of the parallax compensation mount (PARAMENDER) will permit you to sight and focus without any parallax whatsoever.

## **DISTANCE SCALE AND DEPTH OF FIELD**

1. The curves and scale above the exposure correction scale (26) constitute the distance scale (25). The point at which the curve meets the edge of the scale indicates the distance for the lens in use. A separate scale (blue) is provided, however, for the 135-millimeter lens.

Another scale for 65- and 80-millimeter lenses is provided on the right side of the camera.

When it is necessary to consult the distance scale while using the grip holder, use this scale.

2. When it is necessary to check the available depth of field, obtain the distance to the subject either by referring to the distance scale (25) or by actual measurement, then make use of the depth of field table.

## **SINGLE EXPOSURE PHOTOGRAPHY**

1. Turn multiple exposure/filmstop selector (5) to "SHEET or Multi-exp.". At this position the shutter button can be operated at will, regardless of the filmwind crank and film counter.

2. To remove backlid, first release the backlid catch button

so as to open the backlid, then push inward on the backlid hinge release (31), and lock pivots by turning up into the slots. The backlid will come off completely. (Fig. 10)

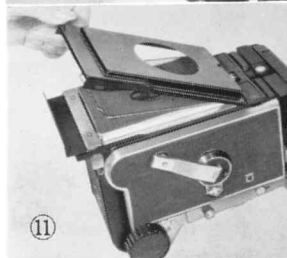
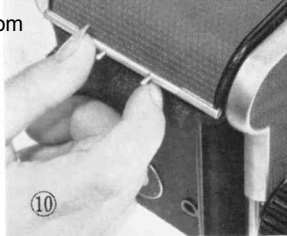
3. Remove the spool from inside the camera, then attach the special single-exposure back, reversing the removal procedure.

4. Insert loaded holder into the single-exposure back. Then close and lock the frame while keeping the plate holder in proper position. (Fig. 11)

You are now ready for single picture photography. (Fig. 12)

## FOCUSING HOOD CHANGE

1. The focusing hood can be easily removed by loosening the lock screw (11) and lifting up the







rear end of the assembly.

2. To mount, match the groove on the front side of the hood to the two pins on the body; match the rear groove to the lock screw (11) and tighten. (Fig. 13)

## SYNCHROFLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

1. By attaching a flashgun or electronic flash unit to the accessory clip and connecting up with the synchroflash tip (21), you have a handy set-up for synchroflash photography. It is convenient to make use of eye-level sighting by means of the frame finder, or the PORROFLEX.

2. Set the synchroflash M-X selector (20) for the type of flash used. This adjustment may be done after the shutter has been cocked.

3. Position "M" gives the correct delayed shutter action for class M flashbulbs (about 20 milliseconds to peak), permitting accurate synchronization at all shutter speeds including 1/500 second.

4. Position "X" gives no time lag, and is used in con-

junction with electronic flash (xenon strobo) for all shutterspeeds, or with ordinary flash-bulbs at shutterspeeds not exceeding  $1/30$  second.

5. When not using synchroflash, keep selector (20) at position "X".



**TABLE OF FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION**

Contact	Type of 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	
M	M class	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
X	Electronic Flash	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	
	F class	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×	
	M class	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	×	×	×	×	

○...will synchronize      ×...will not synchronize

## INTERCHANGEABLE LENS-SHUTTER ASSEMBLIES

(MAMIYA-SEKOR lens with SEIKOSHA-S shutter)

**65-mm:** This lens is fully corrected anastigmat with retro-focus arrangement, unsurpassed for brilliance, sharpness and color fidelity. Wide-angle in conjunction with large negative size gives extreme versatility in press and candid photography. Outstandingly suitable for close-range work such as copying because lens-to-subject distance can be as close as 4 inches.

### INTERCHANGEABLE LENSES

Type of Lens	Focal Length	Speed	Composition element-group	Picture Angle
Wide-Angle	65 mm	F 3.5	6-5	63°
Standard	80 mm	F 2.8	5-3	50° 40'
	105 mm	F 3.5	4-3	41°
Long Focal Length	135 mm	F 4.5	4-3	33°
Telephoto	180 mm	F 4.5	4-3	24° 30'

**80-mm:** A general purpose anastigmat, this lens permits close-range photography down to approximately 7 inches between lens and subject. It is therefore convenient for document copying and high magnification work.

**105-mm:** All-purpose; this lens is used for portraiture and general landscapes, serving both amateur and commercial photography.

**135-mm:** Ingeniously designed fully corrected anastigmat, this lens gives reproductions of extreme naturalness and depth, which cannot be obtained with conventional twin-lens reflex

**CLOSE-RANGE PHOTOGRAPHY TABLE**

Lens	Minimum Distance from Film to Subject	Subject Coverage at Minimum Distance
65-mm	10 $\frac{9}{16}$ "	2 $\frac{3}{8}$ " $\times$ 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ "
80-mm	1' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3 $\frac{1}{8}$ " $\times$ 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ "
105-mm	1' 10 $\frac{13}{16}$ "	7 $\frac{1}{16}$ " $\times$ 7 $\frac{1}{16}$ "
135-mm	2' 8 $\frac{7}{16}$ "	9" $\times$ 9"
180-mm	3' 10 $\frac{13}{16}$ "	9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\times$ 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

cameras using lenses of 75-mm focal length or thereabouts. This fully corrected anastigmat is eminently suitable for portraiture, commercial and art photography, and scientific and industrial documentation.

**180-mm:** Fully corrected, this unique lens, because of its telephoto design and construction, does not differ much in physical length from the 135-millimeter assembly, and is particularly suitable for stage action photography, portraiture, and candid shots in situations where the subject cannot be easily approached.

## **SPECIAL ACCESSORIES**

### **LENS HOODS**

Four types are available: for 65-mm wide angle, for 80-mm and 105-mm standard lenses, for 135-mm long focal length lens, and for the 180-mm telephoto.

**Caution 1:** When attaching the hoods for the 135-mm and 180-mm lenses, the securing screw side should be fitted to the picture-taking (not viewfinding) lens. Otherwise the dividing partition will obstruct picture-taking.

**Caution 2:** Mount the hood for 65-mm lens on the lower lens of the camera by moving side plate facing the viewing

lens. During the focusing operation, reflection from the upper side plate sometimes enters the viewing lens, depending on the direction of light, affecting the image reflected on the focusing glass. When this happens, incline the upper side plate to prevent the reflection from entering the upper lens.

### **FILTERS**

Filters of various types are available in three sizes:

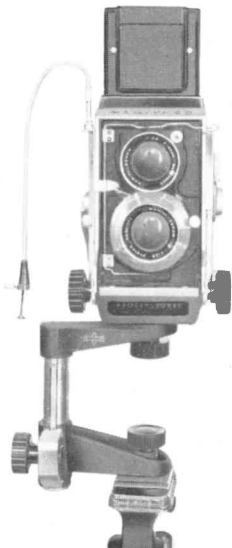
Diameter	Lens	Type
40.5-mm	80-mm 105-mm	screw-in type
46-mm	135-mm	screw-in type
49-mm	65-mm 180-mm	screw-in type

Y2, YG, O2 color filters, UV ultraviolet filter, and SUNLITE filter for color film are available.

**Note:** When attaching filter to the 180-mm or 65-mm lens, the guard ring at front extremity of the barrel must first be removed by applying the palm and turning counterclockwise. Always replace guard ring when filter is removed. Be sure to specify filter for model C.

### **GRIP HOLDER**

Special grip-form handle is particularly handy for carrying steady camera grip during picture-taking. It also provides a mount for the flash unit.



### **PARAMENDER**

(Parallax Correction Mount)

An accessory interposed between the camera and tripod or other mount, the PARAMENDER permits the lowering of the viewfinding lens down to level of picture-taking lens for parallax-free viewing during focusing and composing. Before releasing the shutter, raise the camera until it stops. The picture-taking lens comes into the position of the viewfinding lens and parallax is thus completely eliminated.

### **CLIP-ON DISTANCE SCALE**

When this scale is mounted on the accessory shoe, quick focusing

becomes possible by setting estimated distance on the scale graduation. This is particularly convenient in flash photography or when pictures are to be made at a pre-determined distance.

### **PORROFLEX**

This reflex mirror attachment permits eye-level viewing and focusing by means of an image in correct orientation. Fitted in the same way as the standard mirror finder, this viewer is indispensable for candid and press photography.

### **SINGLE-EXPOSURE ATTACHMENT**

By using the single-exposure back in place of the standard backlid, the special plate and cut film holders permit the taking of single-frame negative pictures which are so useful in professional and advanced amateur work. Immediate checking of results is possible.

### **MAMIYA FILM CUTTER**

For easy and accurate cutting of sheet film in a darkroom.

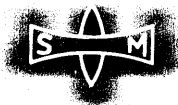
### **GADGET BAG**

For carrying camera, interchangeable lenses, & c.

### **COMPARTMENT BAG**

A large portable case in which the camera and practically all its accessories can be stowed.





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