

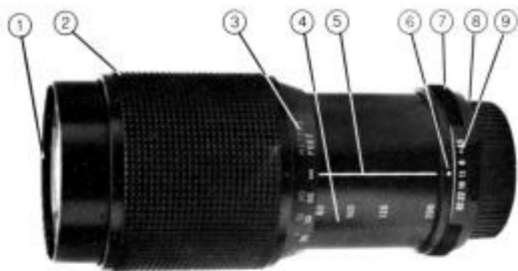
Vivitar®

Auto Zoom Lens

Instructions

80-200mm

f4.5



Features and Controls

1. 62mm Accessory Thread
2. One-Touch Zoom/Focus Ring
3. Distance Scales
4. Focal Length Scale
5. Distance Index Line
6. Aperture Index Dot
7. Aperture Ring
8. Lens Mount
9. Alignment Reference Dot (bayonet mounts only)

Mounting the Lens

While mounting, leave the front lens cap on to avoid smudging the front element. For easiest handling, slide the Zoom/Focus Ring forward to the 80mm position and grasp the lens around the barrel. For bayonet mounts, engage and lock as you would your normal lens. For thread mounts, turn the camera body face up, engage the threads carefully and screw the lens down vertically to avoid excessive strain on the threads.

Exposure Control

This lens has an automatic diaphragm which

enables you to compose your picture and focus wide-open at f4.5, where the image is at its brightest. When the camera shutter is released, the diaphragm automatically stops down to the aperture setting preselected manually or automatically, depending on your particular camera system. The diaphragm immediately reopens as soon as the exposure is completed.

Focusing and Zooming

Your new Vivitar lens features exceptionally smooth, "one-touch" focusing and zooming characteristics. Simply rotate the Zoom/Focus Ring to focus; slide it backward or forward along the lens barrel to zoom from one focal length to another. The 80 to 200mm focal range of this lens enables you to handle diverse photo situations from portrait shots to medium telephoto. You can also crop out unwanted backgrounds "on camera" by zooming to longer focal lengths, where the subject fills more of the image frame.

NOTE: Zooming to a longer focal length may affect the exposure. Most cameras today have through-the-lens metering systems, which determine exposure settings by averaging the light intensities in the image area. If the central subject is darker than the surrounding areas, zooming toward 200mm will progressively delete the surrounding lighter areas, and the overall light intensity will drop correspondingly. If the lens is already at or near maximum aperture on a shutter-priority system camera, an underexposure situation may be indicated, requiring a slower shutter speed. On aperture-priority cameras, an undesirably slow shutter speed may result. Although less likely, the converse situation with a bright subject against a dark background may lead to an overexposure condition requiring correction. Match needle/diode cameras will require manual readjustment of shutter speed or aperture in either case. Always check the

exposure control readout *after* zooming to the focal length at which you wish to take the picture.

If you wish to photograph with infrared film, it must be noted that infrared rays focus on a different plane from rays of the visible spectrum. Therefore, you should focus normally, note the distance indicated on the Distance Scale by the Distance Index Line, and then rotate the Zoom/Focus Ring until that distance matches up with the Infrared Index Line.

Holding the Camera and Lens

Hold your camera as steadily as possible to avoid blurred pictures. This is especially important at long focal lengths, because not only is the image magnified but so also is any movement of the camera/lens combination. For hand-held shots, support the camera with your left hand under the lens and the heel of your palm under the baseplate of the camera. Brace your upper arm and elbow against your chest or, if possible, on some solid support. It is always preferable to use a sturdy tripod of the tilt/pan head type.

EE Coupled Lenses

The Aperture Ring on Konica mount lenses locks with a positive click when placed in the "EE" position. To remove Konica mount lenses from EE operation, press the EE lock button and turn the Aperture Ring to the desired f-stop.

Canon mount lenses have a click-stop at the EE position, marked by an "O". The Aperture Ring may be set and removed from this position in the same way as for any f-stop setting.

On Minolta MD mount lenses, the minimum aperture setting is engraved in green. When using this lens in the shutter-priority mode on a Minolta XD camera, the lens must be set at this minimum aperture.

Lens Care

1. It's 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 element from dirt and scratches.
2. Help keep your lens dust-free by always mounting the front and rear lens caps when the lens is not in use.
3. Clean the lens only when necessary and use only special photographic lens cleaning accessories, such as an air brush, anti-static brush, or liquid lens cleaner and lens tissue. In EXTREME cases, you may use a clean, soft cotton cloth moistened with denatured alcohol. Never rub any lens element with your finger, clothing or any other possibly abrasive material. Doing so will scratch the lens coating and may damage the element surface.
4. Always store your lens in a cool, dry place, preferably with a packet of silica gel.

Specifications

Optical Construction: 10 elements, 7 groups.
Multicoated.

Angles of Acceptance: 30° - 12°

Aperture Range: f4.5 - f32

Minimum Focusing Distance from Film Plane: 1.8 m
(6 ft.)

Maximum Reproduction Ratio: 1:7.5

Maximum Diameter: 70 mm (2.8 in.)

Length at Infinity Setting: 148 mm (5.8 in.)

Weight: 730 g (25.6 oz.)

Accessory Size: 62mm

Specifications subject to change without notice. Weight and length may vary slightly depending on lens mount.

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For Komine made lenses that take
a 62mm filter - 1980/1