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mamiya/sekor

CWP

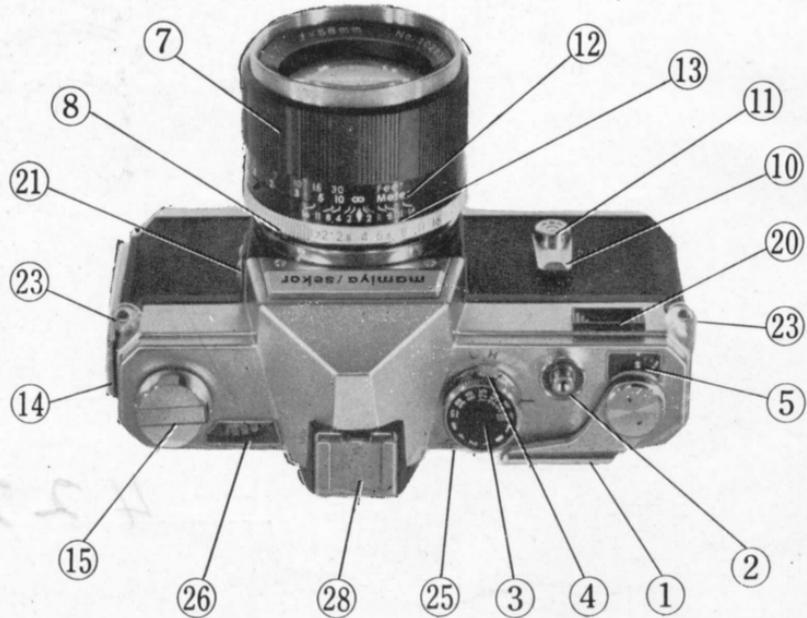


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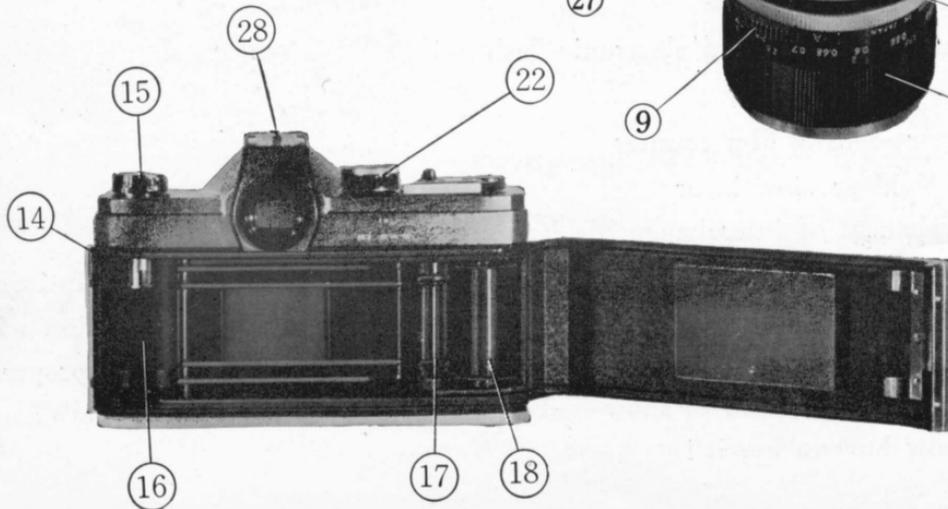
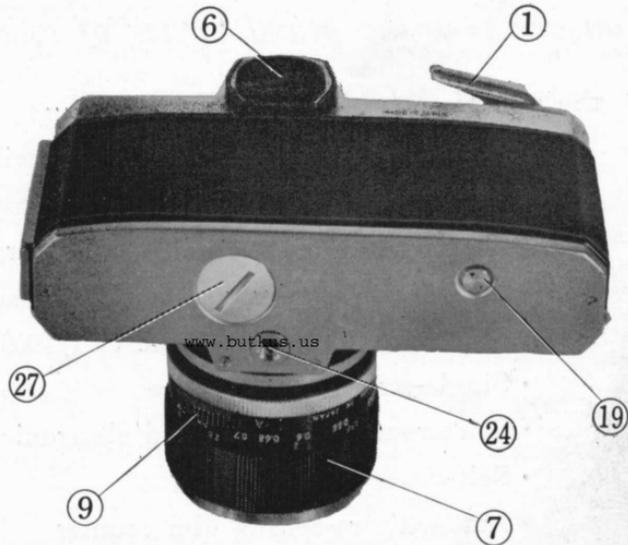
OWNER'S MANUAL

NOMENCLATURE

- ① Film Advance Lever
- ② Shutter Release Button
(with cable release socket)
- ③ Shutter Speed Dial
- ④ Light Meter Sensitivity Selector
- ⑤ Exposure Counter
- ⑥ Viewfinder
- ⑦ Focusing Ring
- ⑧ Lens Aperture Ring
- ⑨ Depth of Field Preview Lever
- ⑩ Self-timer Lever
- ⑪ Self-timer Actuating Button
- ⑫ Distance Scale
- ⑬ Depth of Field Scale
- ⑭ Slide Lock for Back Cover
- ⑮ Film Rewind Crank
- ⑯ Film Chamber
- ⑰ Sprocket
- ⑱ Take-up Spool
- ⑲ Sprocket Release
- ⑳ Light Meter Window



- ②1 Flash Terminal
- ②2 Film ASA Scale
- ②3 Strap Eyelets
- ②4 Tripod Socket
- ②5 Focusing Indicator
- ②6 Exposure Meter Indicator Window
- ②7 Battery Cover
- ②8 Accessory Shoe



You are now the proud owner of one of the world's finest cameras

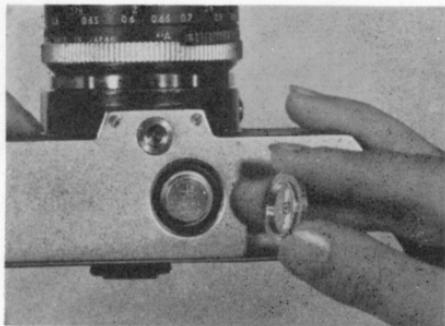
the **mamiya/sekor CWP** with……

- Fast 58mm, 6 element, F 1.7 lens with high resolution
- Built-in CdS light meter
- Through-the-lens viewing—no parallax problems
- Instant-return mirror—for before and after viewing
- Shutter speed range: Time to 1/1000
- Single-stroke film advance
- Synchronized for bulb and electronic flash
- Self-timer—10 seconds
- Automatic re-setting film counter
- Depth of field preview lever
- Full complement of interchangeable lenses and accessories available

The time spent reading this Instruction Book will be repaid in excellent pictures. Intimate knowledge of the various parts of your **mamiya/sekor CWP** and their function will make ease of handling second nature—your pictures will be sharp, clear and properly exposed. Pictures you will be proud to show—because you have one of the world's finest cameras and you know how to use it !

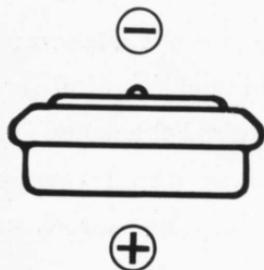
GETTING READY

Take your **mamiya/sekor CWP** in hand and notice the fine balance and convenient location of the controls.



LIGHT METER BATTERY

Now, turn the camera over and turn the battery cover (27) counterclockwise with a coin to open. Insert provided battery (1.3V) so that positive (+) side faces the back of the cover. Replace cover. Your meter is now ready to use.



CARE OF MERCURY BATTERY

Positive (+) side and negative (-) side of the battery are as shown by drawing. The battery will last approximately one year depending on the frequency of use.

Dispose of the exhausted battery in a safe place. It is dangerous to take it apart or throw into a fire.



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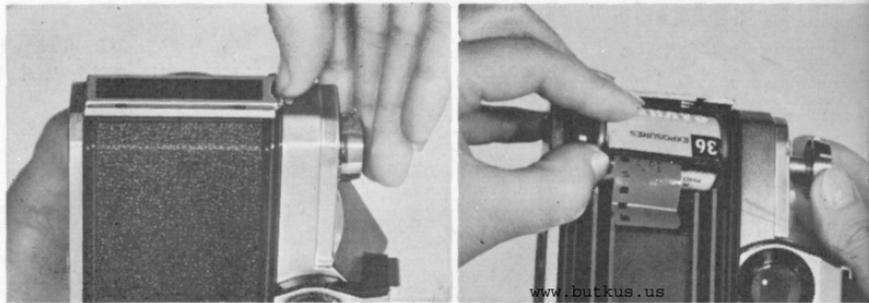
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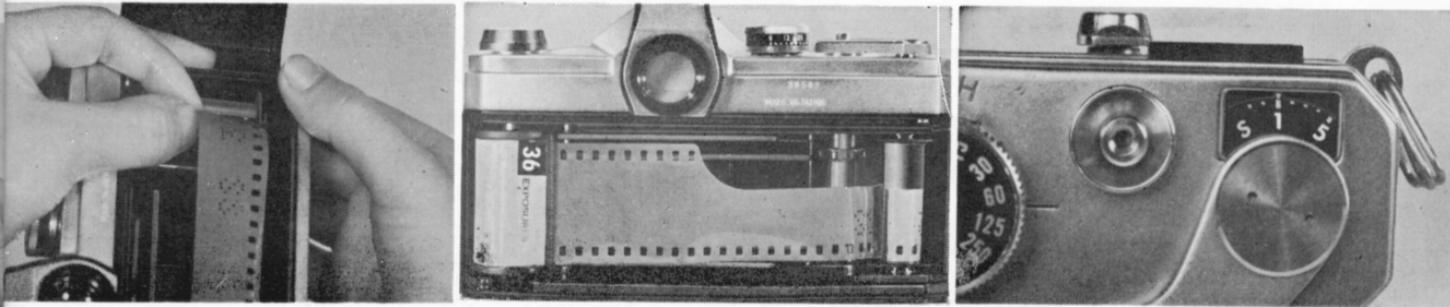
LOADING FILM

All 35mm film, black and white, color, 20 or 36 exposures can be used.

Always load film in subdued light.

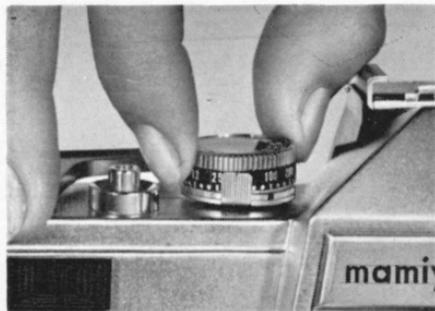


1. Open back of camera by pulling out the slide lock. Pull up the rewind crank knob (15) and insert the 35mm cartridge in the chamber (16). Return the rewind crank to its former position.....if it does not position itself turn handle to right or left until it fits in place with a click.
2. Turn the take-up spool (18) until the slit appears; insert end of the film in the slit (fold end of film for tight fit, if necessary), wind the film on the spool for one turn. Be sure the lower edge of the film is against the lower flange of the spool and that the sprocket teeth engage the film perforations.



3. Next, turn the rewind crank (15) in direction of the arrow until all film slack is taken up. Check again to make sure the sprocket teeth engage the film perforations.....close and lock the back.
4. The letter S appears opposite the arrow in the exposure counter window (5). Advance film a single stroke and depress shutter release button after each stroke. Continue this until the figure 1 appears opposite the arrow. The camera is now ready for the first picture.
5. Each time the film is advanced the rewind lever will turn.....this assures proper film action in the camera.
6. The shutter is cocked when film is advanced ; next frame can only be advanced after shutter is released.

USING THE EXPOSURE METER

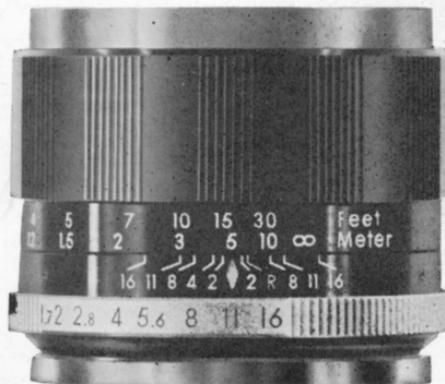


ASA 6 ⁽⁸⁾ ⁽¹⁰⁾ ⁽¹⁶⁾ ⁽²⁰⁾ ⁽³²⁾ ⁽⁴⁰⁾ . . .
50 ⁽⁶⁴⁾ ⁽⁸⁰⁾ ⁽¹²⁵⁾ ⁽¹⁶⁰⁾ . . . 200
250 ⁽³²⁰⁾ ⁽⁵⁰⁰⁾ ⁽⁶⁵⁰⁾ . . . 800

The **mamiya/sekor** CWP incorporates a most advanced and sensitive CdS meter. Its wide range opens up new picture-taking opportunities.....this is how to use it:

1. Lift the shutter speed dial (3) and by turning match the ASA film speed (22) with the red mark on the lower portion of the dial. The meter is now coupled to the film speed.
2. Under normal light conditions the sensitivity selector lever (4) is set on H. This position conserves battery life. For low light conditions set the selector lever at L.
3. Now, point the camera at the subject or scene to be photographed. One of two choices is now possible:
(1) If the shutter speed is important (as in sports events) this should be set first and then the correct exposure regulated by turning the lens

- aperture ring (8) until the pointer is centered in the exposure meter window (26).
- (2) If the depth of field is important (as in scenery, etc.) set the lens aperture ring to the desired F stop, Then turn the shutter speed dial (3) until the pointer is centered in the exposure meter window (26).
4. Shutter speeds are set in click stops. If meter indicates an in-between speed, move shutter to nearest click stop and make adjustment with aperture for proper exposure.
 5. When pointer stays in the red portion in either H or L position it indicates too much or insufficient light for picture taking.



The exposure meter is a reflected light type meter; used properly, excellent exposures can be expected every time. Here are some helpful hints on exposure:

Since this type exposure meter measures the light reflected from the object to be photographed, it is necessary to take a meter reading as near to the object as possible and thereby exclude extraneous light which can affect the exposure.

Portraits

Approach the subject and take the meter reading close to the face. If part of the face is darker, measure both light and dark areas and use the average.

Landscapes

To expose properly for landscapes, tilt the camera slightly downward, thereby restricting the amount of light from the sky, which would affect the meter reading.

Backlighting Photography

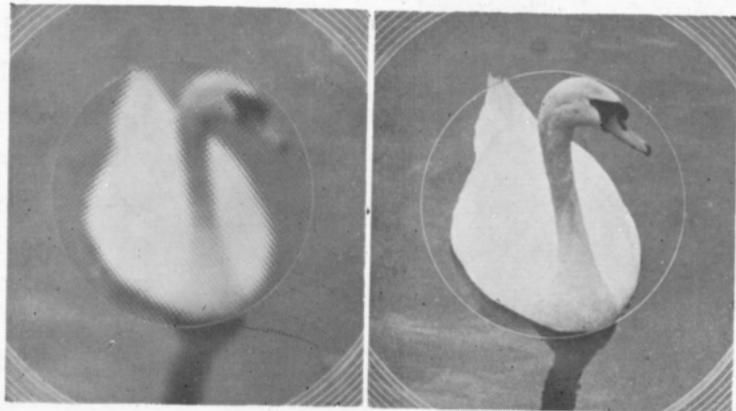
When shooting a silhouette, measure the light from the bright part of the background. When an object is to be photographed by backlighting, measure the light from the object at close range so that the light from the background will not influence the meter reading. When the object and the background are to be photographed at the same time, first measure the darkest part of the object, then measure the light from the background and use the average value.

FOCUSING AND VIEWING

The **mamiya/sekor CWP** is a single lens reflex—you see your picture and take your picture through the same lens. What you see you will get on the film when you press the shutter release. There are no problems of parallax. You obtain perfect composition with any lens and you can check the depth of field at any time before clicking the shutter. Furthermore, you can follow the action up to and immediately after the picture is taken.

FOCUSING

The focusing ring (7) is turned in either direction until the image in the small circle of the finder is sharp. The micro-dia-prism disappears at this point, indicating the sharpest point of focus. It reappears when out of focus.



DEPTH OF FIELD

To check the depth of field, the preview lever on the lens (9) is depressed until 'M' appears. This closes the diaphragm to the preselected F value and you can now see exactly the area of sharpness which will appear in the picture. When the lever is returned, 'A' appears and aperture adjustment becomes automatic.



Depth of field can also be determined by consulting the scale on ring (13). This is helpful when the lens is stopped down so that it cannot be checked with the preview lever due to low light transmission.

For example, with the standard lens and the aperture set at F 11, focused at 16 feet, the F 11 on the depth of field ring (13) will point to approximately 10 feet and infinity. This indicates the range of sharpness within which all will be in focus. Consult table for other distances and apertures on page 12.

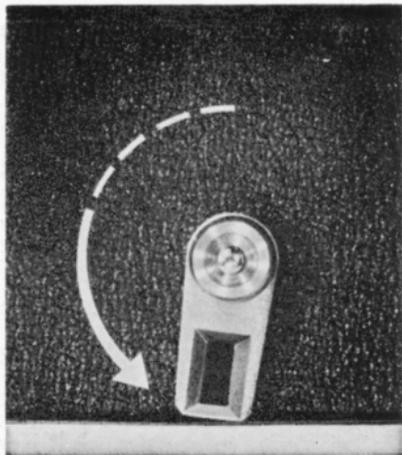
DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE

mamiya/sekor F 1.7, 58mm

(circle of confusion, 1.7/1000 inch)

Aperture	Distances focused on (in feet)										
	∞	30	15	10	7	5	4	3	2.5	2	1.75
1.7	151' 9½"	25' 1½"	13' 8¼"	9' 5"	6' 8½"	4' 10¼"	3' 11"	2' 11½"	2' 5½"	1' 11¾"	1' 8¾"
	∞	37' 3"	16' 7"	10' 8"	7' 3¾"	5' 1¾"	4' 1"	3' ½"	2' 6½"	2' ¼"	1' 9¼"
2	129' ½"	24' 5"	13' 5¾"	9' 3¾"	6' 8"	4' 10"	3' 10¾"	2' 11¼"	2' 5½"	1' 11¾"	1' 8¾"
	∞	38' 11"	16' 10¾"	10' 9½"	7' 4½"	5' 2¼"	4' 1¼"	3' ¾"	2' 6½"	2' ¼"	1' 9¼"
2.8	92' 2¾"	22' 8¾"	12' 11½"	9' ¾"	6' 6½"	4' 9¼"	3' 10¼"	2' 11"	2' 5¼"	1' 11¾"	1' 8¾"
	∞	44' 2"	17' 9¾"	11' 1¾"	7' 6¼"	5' 3"	4' 2"	3' 1"	2' 6¾"	2' ½"	1' 9¼"
4	64' 7½"	20' 7¼"	12' 3"	8' 8¾"	6' 4¼"	4' 8"	3' 9½"	2' 10¾"	2' 5"	1' 11½"	1' 8½"
	∞	55' 5"	19' 4¼"	11' 8¾"	7' 9½"	5' 4½"	4' 2½"	3' 1½"	2' 7"	2' ½"	1' 9½"
5.6	46' 2½"	18' 3¾"	11' 5"	8' 3½"	6' 1¾"	4' 6¾"	3' 8¾"	2' 10¼"	2' 4¾"	1' 11¼"	1' 8½"
	∞	83' 11½"	21' 11"	12' 7¼"	8' 1¾"	5' 6½"	4' 4"	3' 2"	2' 7¼"	2' ¾"	1' 9½"
8	32' 4¾"	15' 8½"	10' 4½"	7' 8¾"	5' 10"	4' 4¾"	3' 7¼"	2' 9½"	2' 4¾"	1' 11"	1' 8¼"
	∞	373' 3½"	27' 4¼"	14' 2¼"	8' 9¼"	5' 9¾"	4' 5¾"	3' 3"	2' 8"	2' 1¼"	1' 9¾"
11	23' 7¼"	13' 4"	9' 3½"	7' 1¾"	5' 6"	4' 2½"	3' 5¾"	2' 8½"	2' 3¾"	1' 10½"	1' 8"
	∞	∞	39' 8¼"	16' 10½"	9' 8¼"	6' 2¼"	4' 8½"	3' 4½"	2' 8¾"	2' 1½"	1' 10¼"
16	16' 3½"	10' 8¼"	7' 11¼"	6' 4"	5'	3' 11"	3' 3½"	2' 7¼"	2' 2¾"	1' 10"	1' 7¾"
	∞	∞	162' 11¾"	24' 7¾"	11' 9¼"	6' 11¼"	5' 1¼"	3' 6½"	2' 10¼"	2' 2½"	1' 10¼"

SELF-TIMER



This feature makes it possible for the photographer to get in the picture. It can also be used for slow speeds with camera mounted on a tripod or held against a stationary object by the photographer.

When the self-timer lever (10) is turned counterclockwise approximately 180° , the timer allows ten seconds before it trips the shutter. Time can be adjusted freely over a range of 70° to 180° with the lever.

When the self-timer actuating button (11) on the lever shaft is depressed, the timer starts to operate. After the self-timer has been set, the shutter can still be released by pressing the shutter release button (2).

In this case, the self-timer action stops.

Further, before actuating the self-timer, the shutter must first be cocked. When releasing the shutter with the self-timer, the automatic aperture control mechanism works in the same way as when the shutter is released by depressing the shutter release button.

HOLDING THE CAMERA



Lightly support the bottom of the camera with the palm of the left hand; adjust the position of the camera so that the thumb and forefinger of the left hand can reach the focusing ring (7). Place the palm of the right hand against the end of the camera body. Then the forefinger of the right hand will automatically be near the shutter release button (2) and the thumb will be on the film advance lever (1). Bring the finder window to the level of the eyes and rest against the forehead. This will assure steady holding of the camera.

In taking vertical pictures, the camera is to be held with the film advance lever upward. Procedure is the same as for horizontal pictures. Hold the camera with the left elbow as close to the body as possible.

When the camera is to be held with the film advance lever (1) downward, with the right thumb on the

shutter release button (2), support the camera with the palm of the right hand. Place the left thumb and forefinger on the focusing ring (7). Hold the right elbow close to the body.

The above camera positions are the same when other lenses are used.



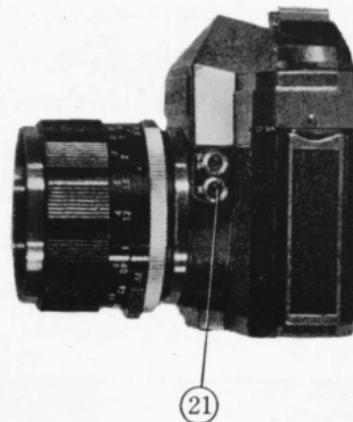
When taking pictures with speeds of less than 1/30 second, use a tripod or rest the camera on a steady supporting base to prevent movement when the shutter is released, or when using the self-timer.

FLASH PHOTOGRAPHY

The flash terminal (21) has two fittings, one for FP and one for electronic (X contact).

The relationship between terminal, exposure time and flash bulb is shown in the table below.

The flash terminal and the shutter speed time dial are synchronized and indicated by symbols of the same color. When using the FP flash you can use any of the shutter speeds marked in green on the shutter speed dial (3). When using the electronic flash you can use any of the shutter speeds marked in orange on the shutter speed dial (3).



Terminal	FP (Green)	X (Orange)
Exposure time	1/1000 sec.—1/60 sec.	1/30 sec.—1 sec.
Flash bulb	Focal plane flash bulbs	Electronic or flash bulbs F and M classes

CHANGING LENSES

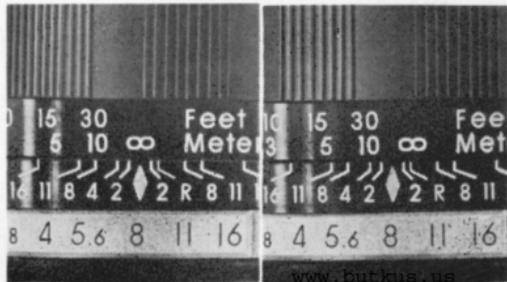


To change the lens, hold the lens cylinder in the right hand and turn counterclockwise. When mounting a lens, turn clockwise until it stops. When mounting or detaching a lens, hold the section where the depth of field scale (13) is marked.

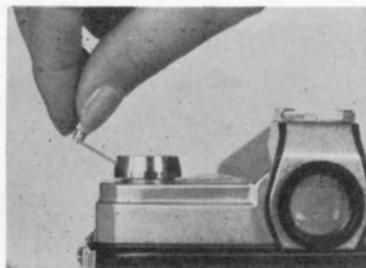
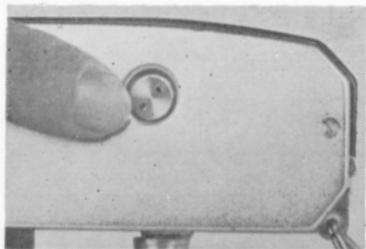
When the lens is detached, the reflecting mirror becomes visible. Never touch this mirror. If dust is found on this mirror, remove by blowing it away with a rubber bulb or brushing with a camel's hair brush.

USING INFRA-RED FILM

With this film, use the red 'R' as the marker on the depth of field scale (13). After focusing through the viewfinder note the distance on the distance scale, then turn the ring until the 'R' is opposite the same distance.



UNLOADING FILM



After 20 or 36 exposures have been taken, press the sprocket release button (19), raise the film rewind crank (15) and turn in direction of arrow. A slight tension can be felt as the film comes off the take-up spool. Remove the film cartridge from camera.

The sprocket release button (19) returns to its normal position when the film advance lever is operated.

Important : Do not force film advance lever when at end of film. Press the sprocket release button (19) to relieve tension and then rewind film.

ACCESSORIES

The following are available :

Interchangeable lenses

Type	Focal Length	Speed (F)	Construction (element-group)	Picture Angle	Diaphragm	Filter Size (p=0.75)	Hood Type
Wide Angle	28mm	2.8	5-7	77°	Preset	58mm	
	35mm	2.8	5-6	63°	Auto	52mm	Screw-in
Standard	58mm	1.7	4-6	40° 50'	Auto	52mm	Screw-in
Telephoto	135mm	2.8	4-5	18° 20'	Auto	62mm	Screw-in Attached to lens
	200mm	4.5	4-4	12°	Preset	58mm	Screw-in Attached to lens
	400mm	6.3	3-3	6°	Preset	※(72mm)	Screw-in Attached to lens

※……no available

Extension ring for close-ups 4 per set

Extension bellows

Microscope adapter (for microphotography)

Angle finder (waist level viewing and focusing)

Lens frame (for eyesight correction lens)

HELPFUL HINTS

Storage of the **mamiya/sekor CWP** (when camera will not be used for a long period of time).

1. Store without cocking the shutter. This relieves spring tension.
2. Set the light meter sensitivity selector on 'H'.
3. Remove mercury battery.
4. Remove camera from carrying case and place inside an air-tight box with a drying agent (silica gel).

CARE AND CLEANING

1. Never expose camera to direct sunlight for an extended period of time.
2. When any abnormality is found in the camera, do not attempt to disassemble or lubricate. Contact the camera shop where you purchased the camera, or a service division of this company.
3. High temperatures of over 100° F and low temperatures of less than freezing, moisture and salty atmosphere are injurious to any camera. Every precaution should be taken for proper care.

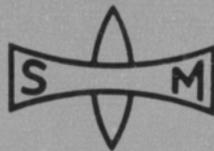
Let's Review

1. Load camera—advance film and trip shutter until exposure 1 appears.
2. Set ASA speed.
3. Set aperture (scenery, etc.) or shutter speed (action) first.
4. Line up pointer in light meter by turning either aperture ring or shutter speed dial (see page 7).
5. Focus and compose.
6. Press shutter release button smoothly.

Presto!

*You have taken a perfectly exposed picture with your
mamiya/sekor CWP.....and we hope it's a prize-winner!*

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