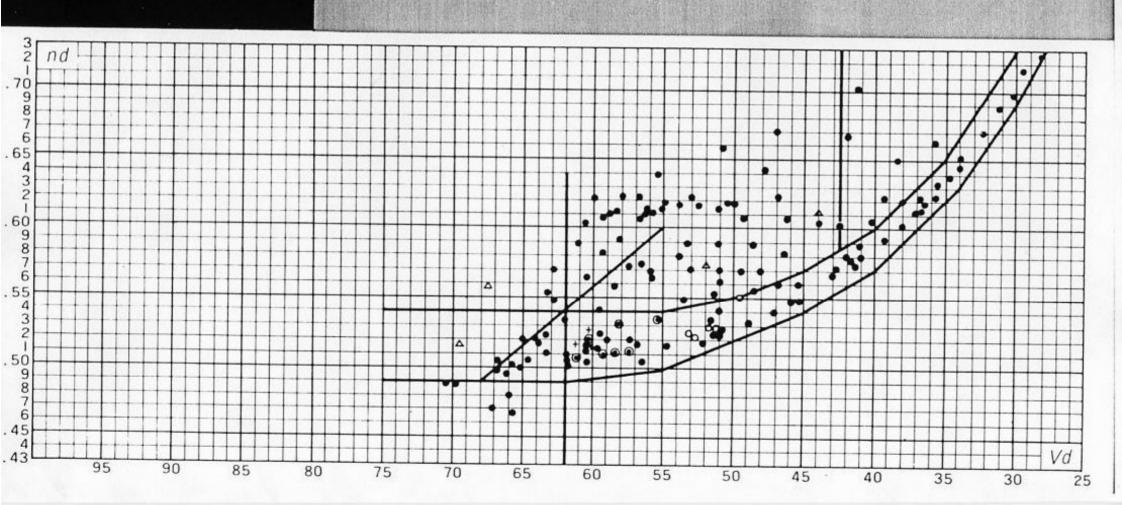


ULTRA-ACHROMATIC-TAKUMAR 85mm F4.5 • 300mm F5.6

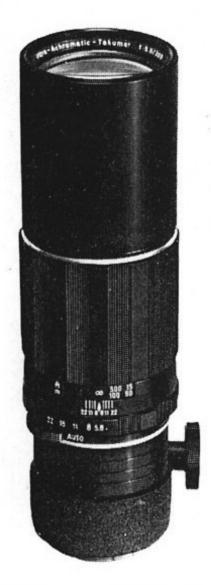
OPERATING MANUAL



ULTRA-ACHROMATIC-TAKUMAR



85mm F4.5



300mm F5.6

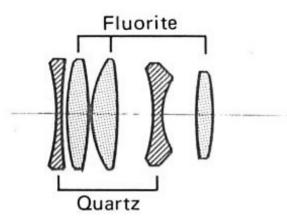
SPECIFICATIONS

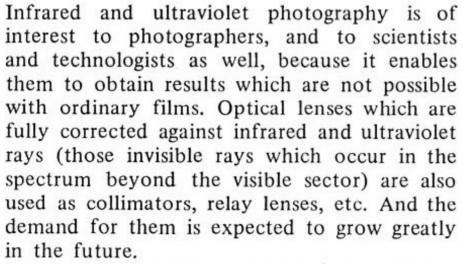
Focal length
Chromatic aberration
correction
Lens element
Angle of view
Diaphragm
Aperture scale

Minimum distance Weight Filter Lenshood

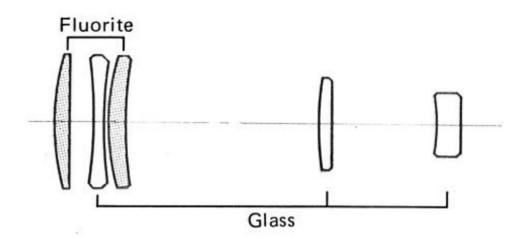
Accessories

85mm	300mm
$220 \sim 1000 \text{m}\mu$	$400 \sim 850 \text{m}\mu$
5	5
29°	8°
Fully automatic	Fully automatic
$4.5 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdot 16 \cdot 22$	$5.6 \cdot 8 \cdot 11 \cdot 16 \cdot 22$
(Mark "•" indicates f/5.6, and "	
0.6m (2 ft.)	4.85m (16 ft.)
248g (8.7 oz.)	825g (29 oz.)
49mm screw-in type	58mm screw-in type
49mm screw-in type	Pull-out type
	(attached to lens)
Filters for infrared photography	
(R62, R68, 862m)	
Filter for ultraviolet photograph	у
(365m)	





Within the past few years, we have added a new dimension to the possibilities of photography with Ultra-Achromatic-Takumar lenses.



These unique lenses are ideal for infrared and ultraviolet photography.

It will come as no surprise to most people that Asahi Optical Company was the one to create such unusual lenses. Asahi Pentax, after all, **pioneered** the development of "crystal optics" for ultraviolet photography.

Ultra-Achromatic-Takumar lenses are available in two models: the 85mm f/4.5, useful for ordinary and infrared shooting, but particularly helpful in close-up ultraviolet photography; and the 300mm f/5.6, designed especially for ordinary and infrared telephotography.

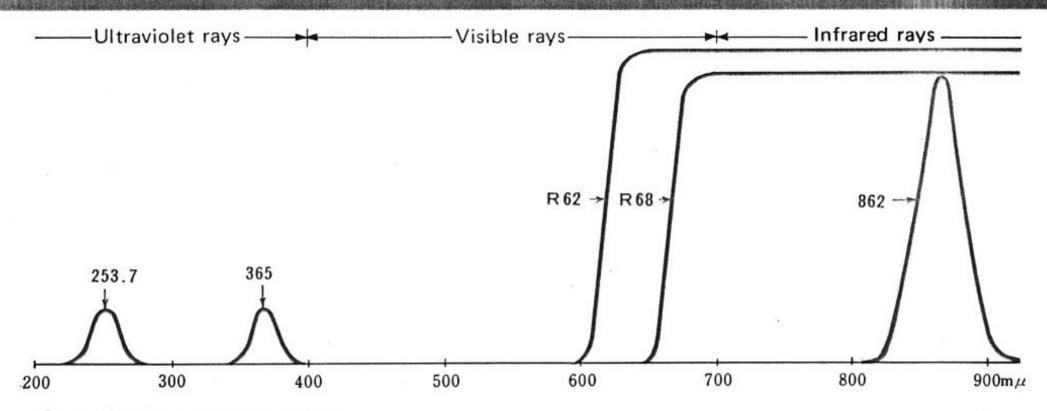
No Traditional Glass Used

Unlike ordinary lenses, the Ultra-Achromatic-Takumar lenses do not consist of ordinary glass at all. Instead, they combine fluorite with quartz (an artificial crystal) to improve the transmission of ultraviolet as well as visible rays.

Fluorite Element — Very Low in Color Dispersion

The fluorite element provides a special type of dispersion, bringing color dispersion to a minimum. When combined with quartz, it gives the lens designer a powerful tool for improving the chromatic aberration against the infrared and ultraviolet rays.

The Ultra-Achromatic-Takumar 85mm f/4.5 offers remarkably good performance over a wide range of wavelengths from 220 to 1,000 millimicrons and the 300mm f/5.6, from 400 to 800 millimicrons. They are even easier to handle than the usual crystal lenses, which need one special filter for focusing and another one for actual shooting. Ultra-Achromatic-Takumar lenses have to be focused only against the visible spectrum. For actual shooting, it is merely a question of mounting a particular filter on the front of the lens.



♠ A Choice of Special Filters

A total of seven filters are available for Ultra-Achromatic-Takumar lenses: two for ultraviolet photography and five for infrared photography. Of the five infrared filters, the R62 and the R68

are of the absorption type. The other three are of a special "interference" type—absorbing all wavelengths in a particular segment of the spectrum.

For ultraviolet photography	253.7mμ, 365mμ
For infrared photography	R62A, R62B (620mμ), R68A, R68B (680mμ), 862mμ

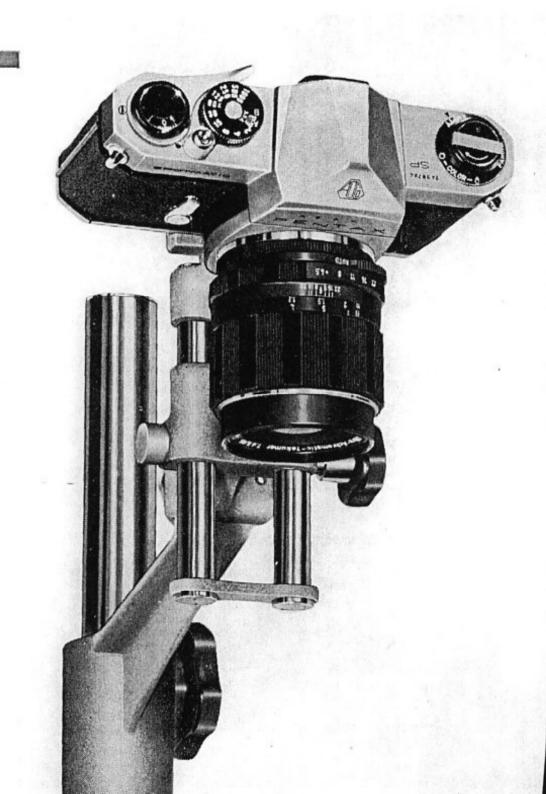
Each of R62 and R68 is available in Types A and B, which differ only in frame configuration.

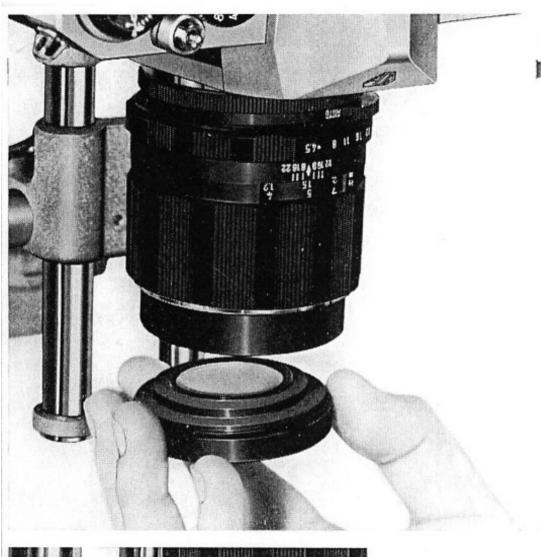
85mm F4.5

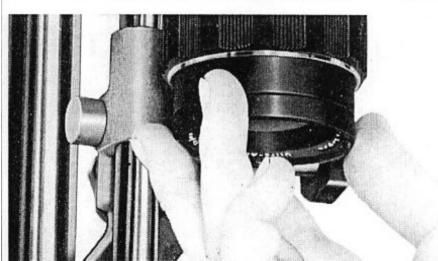
1. Focus the Ultra-Achromatic-Takumar lens for the visible spectrum, manipulating it in the same manner as the standard lens.

Notes:

- 1. The Pentax Copy Stand II is helpful for copy work.
- 2. A closeup ring, Bellows unit or Auto-Bellows should be used for closeup photography.
- 3. Use of a cable release minimizes camera movement.
- 2. Select the light source and sensitive material according to your photographic needs.







3. Screw the proper filter into the front frame of the lens, making sure of its wavelength. Example: The ultraviolet filter 365mμ is used only when the light source has a wavelength of 365mμ. When using the R62 or R68 filter, choose either Type A or B. Type A is used for such films as Sakura Sekigai, and Type B, for Kodak Infrared.

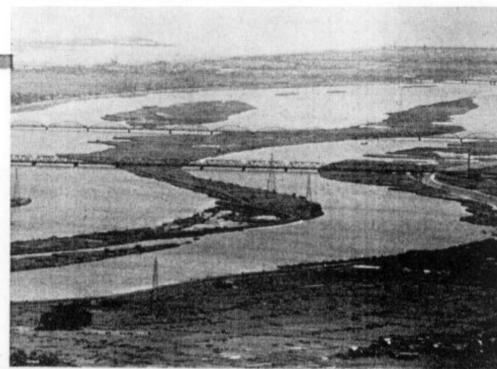
- 4. Ultra-Achromatic-Takumar lenses provide great clarity with the aperture fully open. Even better results are obtained, however, with settings between f/8 and f/16.
- 5. Remember that proper exposure times differ according to the intensity of the light source, object distance, sensitive material, etc. An exact exposure time must be determined by a few tests.

CAUTION

Take care not to look directly into an ultraviolet light source. The rays can do serious damage to your eyes. Sunglasses, however, afford considerable protection. Also, be sure to protect your skin from direct contact with an infrared source. As these rays are a kind of thermal ray, you can be burned by them.

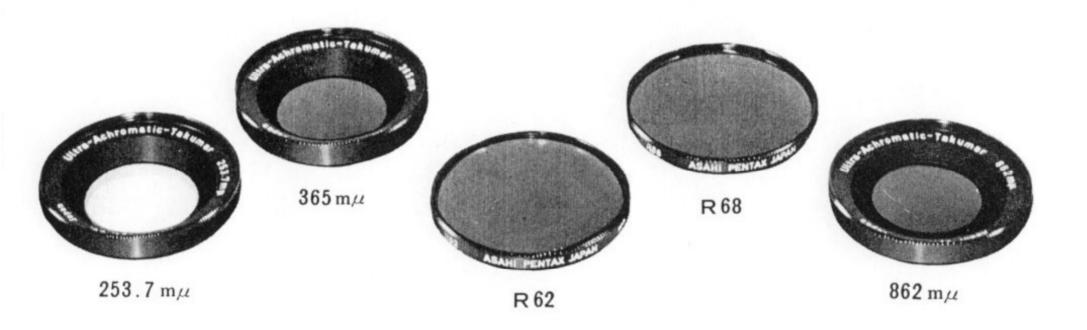
300mm F5.6

- 1. As already described, focus the lens for the visible spectrum. Focus does not have to be reset for actual shooting. The 300mm f/5.6, when used for ordinary photography, provides even greater sharpness than the standard lens.
- 2. Select the light source and sensitive material according to your photographic needs.
- 3. Mount a suitable filter on the lens, making sure of its wavelength. The R62 and R68 filters, designed exclusively for the 85mm f/4.5, are available in two types. Such distinctions, however, do not exist in the filters for the 300mm f/5.6.





FILTERS FOR 85mm



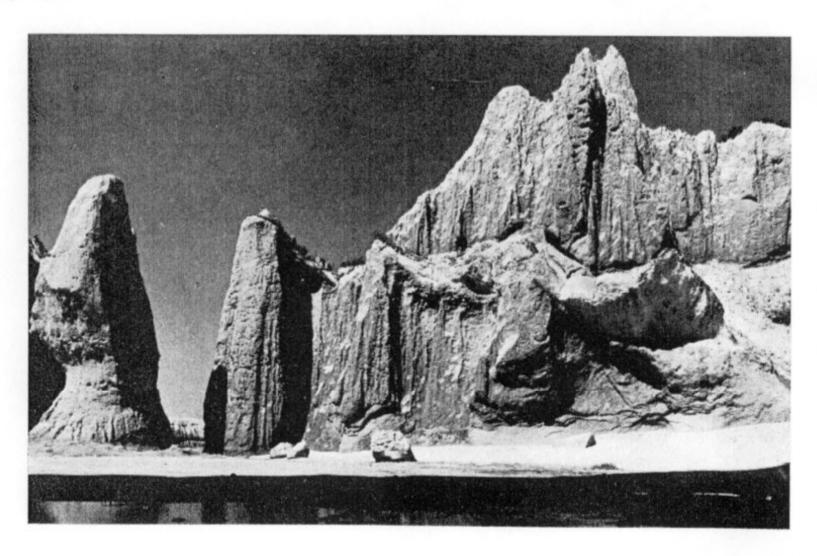
Ordinary Photograph



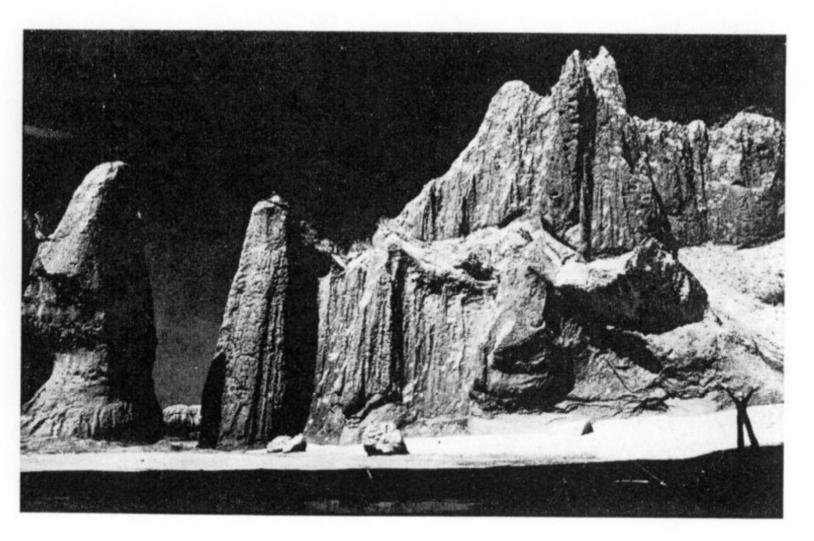
Ultraviolet Photograph



Ordinary Photograph



Infrared Photograph





ASAHI OPTICAL CO., LTD. C.P.O. 895, Tokyo 100-91, JAPAN
ASAHI OPTICAL EUROPE S.A. Freight Bldg., Brussels National Airport, 1930 Zaventem, BELGIUM
ASAHI OPTICAL EUROPE S.A. (Hamburg Office) 2000 Hamburg 54 (Lokstedt), Grandweg 64, WEST GERMANY
ASAHI OPTICAL (AMERICA) INC. 15 East 26th Street, Suite 1710, New York, New York 10010, U.S.A.
ASAHI OPTICAL BRASILEIRA IND. E COM. LTDA. Rua Estados Unidos, 1053, São Paulo, BRASIL