Tokina **Instruction Manual**

Reflex 300mm F6.3 MF MACRO

MICRO FOURTHIRDS

Reflex 300mm F6.3 is dedicated for 4/3 cameras.

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Name of Each Part

❶ Front filter attachment ring
❷ Sub-reflector
❸ Distance scale (in feet)
❹ Distance scale (in meters)
❺ Manual focus ring
❻ Distance scale indicator mark

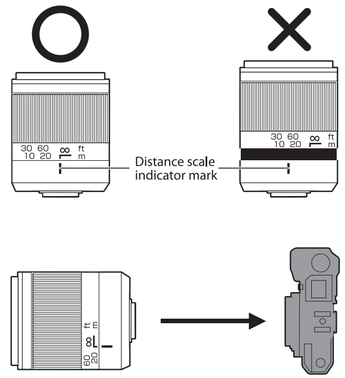
*The sub-reflector (❷) is provided at the center of the lens. This is not a cap or other item, so do not remove it.

How to Attach/Remove the Lens

Align the indicator marks on the lens and the camera to mount the lens, and then turn the lens until you hear a "click."
(For attachment and removal, refer to "Attaching the Lens" and "Removing the Lens" in your camera's manual.)
Check the attached lens for any looseness.

⚠ Caution

When attaching the lens to the camera, align the infinite position (∞) on the focus ring with the distance scale indicator mark. If the lens is attached when the infinite position (∞) on the focus ring is not aligned with the distance scale indicator mark, your finger may get caught in (and pinched by) the gap along the focus ring.



Setting Up the Camera

Some cameras must be set to a manual lens mode or a "shoot without lens mode" prior to lens attachment. Set up your camera by referring to the information provided below. For details, refer to your camera's manual.

Olympus Micro Four-Thirds PEN Series/OM-D Series

Any shooting mode can be used, except shutter priority mode.
Shutter priority mode isn't recommended.

* In the program mode, aperture priority mode or manual mode, set the ISO sensitivity to AUTO.
* The aperture value can't be adjusted in aperture priority mode.

Panasonic Micro Four-Thirds Lumix G Series

Any shooting mode can be used, except shutter priority AE mode.
Shutter priority AE mode isn't recommended.

* In the program AE mode, aperture priority AE mode or manual exposure mode, set the ISO sensitivity to AUTO.
* The aperture value can't be adjusted in aperture priority AE mode.

This is a super-telephoto lens. Therefore, when the MF assist is activated it becomes difficult to distinguish which part on the subject the lens has as its focus. Accordingly, it is recommended that the MF assist function be turned [OFF].

Photographing

Adjusting the Focus

This is a manual focus lens. To adjust the focus, turn the manual focus ring.
With a telephoto lens, the depth of field (the area front-to-back in which the subject can be brought into focus) becomes shallow (= the focus range is small), so it's difficult to adjust the focus.
It is recommended to mount the camera on a stable tripod or monopod when using the lens. This will make careful adjustments in the focus easier.
Generally, a super-telephoto lens with a range of 300 mm or more will have some allowance in the position of the infinitely symbol (∞). This is because the refractive index of light in air changes as the temperature in the mirror cylinder changes, and the focus position may shift slightly as a result. Accordingly, be sure to adjust the focus carefully by checking the image on the finder screen, even when capturing a distant view, starry sky or other very distant subject.

Preventing Blurry Images

This lens is small and light, but it's still a telephoto lens with a long focal length. Generally, telephoto lenses are associated with a small angle of view and higher probability of the images becoming blurry. It's recommended that you set your camera to high sensitivity and a high shutter speed, or use a stable tripod or monopod.
You can prevent blurry images by using the remote switch or the self-timer function. In this case, be sure to use a stable tripod.

Photographing Conditions with a Telephoto Lens

When a telephoto lens is used, the magnification ratio increases and therefore dust, water vapor and other matter suspended in the air will affect the image quality. To capture sharp images, ideally photographs should be taken on a fine day with minimum wind following several consecutive fine days, in a location not subject to exhaust gases, smoke from chimneys, etc.
It is difficult to capture sharp images in mountains and coastal areas during the summer, because the air contains a considerable amount of gas and water vapor. However, your photography can be more enjoyable if you'll take advantage of unfavorable conditions to create works of your own, such as capturing the sea through vibrating air or shooting the ridgelines of mountains veiled in haze.

Adjusting the Exposure

This lens employs reflective optics, so the aperture is fixed. Accordingly, the amount of light must be adjusted by changing the shutter speed. (You can do this by changing the ISO sensitivity.) However, a slow shutter speed makes blurred images more likely, so it's recommended that you set the sensitivity to a high level.
As a general guide, the shutter speed should be in a range of 1/1000 to 1/2000 on a fine day when the ISO sensitivity is set to 400. Take your photos while checking each image on the LCD monitor:

◆ The image is too dark : Lower the shutter speed.
◆ The image is too bright : Raise the shutter speed.

Lens Hood

The lens hood is provided to prevent flare and ghost images on photographs caused by the entry of bright light into the lens, whether directly, diagonally or from the side. Always use the lens hood to obtain clear, problem-free photographs as well as to protect the lens.
Holding the tip of the hood too strongly makes it difficult to remove/attach the hood. When removing/attaching the hood, do so by holding it near the base (mount) of the hood.
The hood can be stored by attaching it (in reverse) to the front edge of the lens.

* Unlike a conventional camera loaded with silver-nitrate film, the fixed imaging element of a digital camera causes greater reflection. Accordingly, it is recommended that the lens hood always be attached.
* When attaching the lens hood, turn it all the way to the end until you hear a "click," to ensure that the hood is firmly attached. If the hood is not properly attached, you may see shadows on the screen.

Caution Against the Use of the Built-in Flash

When the built-in flash is used to take photographs, light from the built-in flash will be partially shielded by the lens, and consequently shadows will appear on the screen. Use an external flash.

Using a Flash (Red-Eye Phenomenon)

When a photograph of a person is taken with a flash, his or her eyes may turn red. This is called the "red-eye effect." To reduce the red-eye effect, follow the instructions in the manual provided by the manufacturer of your camera.

Troubleshooting

If you suspect that the camera is malfunctioning, check again with reference to the following table:

Taking photographs

Condition	Cause	Remedial action
The shutter doesn't release.	①The shooting mode doesn't support the attached lens. ②The camera's focus mode is set to "AF" (auto focus). In the AF mode the camera may not be able to detect the focus position of this lens, in which case the shutter doesn't release.	①Set the necessary items beforehand by referring to "Setting Up the Camera," and your camera's manual. ②Set the camera's focus mode to "MF" (manual focus).
Images become blurry.	①The hand shakes when photographs are taken. ②The distance to the subject is too close. ③Effects of dust and water vapor in the air. ④The lens is dirty.	①Firmly secure the camera when taking photographs. * The use of a tripod or monopod is recommended. ②Increase the distance from the subject. (0.8 m or more) ③Take photographs in a place having less airborne dust, water vapor, exhaust gases, etc. ④Clean the lens with an appropriate type of commercially available lens cleaner.
The camera doesn't zoom in.	This lens is a mono-focal lens.	
Auto focus doesn't work.	①This lens is a manual focus lens.	①Turn the focus ring and manually adjust the focus. [Refer to "Adjusting the Focus."]
The aperture can't be adjusted.	①This lens has a fixed aperture.	①Adjust the exposure by changing the shutter speed. [Refer to "Adjusting the Exposure."]

Other

Condition	Cause	Remedial action
What appears to be a black cap at the center of the object lens (lens on the subject side) doesn't come off.	This is the part of the lens structure that is used to reflect images.	Do not remove the black object. It's okay to take a photograph as is.

Specifications

Focal Length	300mm
Aperture Value	f/6.3 fixed
Mount	Micro 4/3
Lens Construction	7 elements in 3 groups
Angle of View	4° 8′
Filter Size	55mm
Minimum Focus Distance	0.8m
Macro Ratio	1:2
Maximum Outer Diameter	66mm
Lens Length	66mm
Weight	298g
Lens Hood	BH-552

* Before attaching a filter to the front of the lens, be sure the filter won't contact the sub-reflective part (black circle) at the center of the front surface of the lens.

Specifications and exterior views are subject to change without notice for the purpose of product improvement.