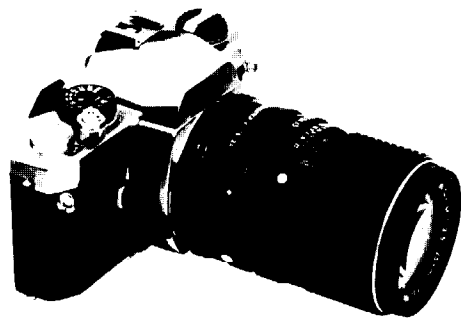


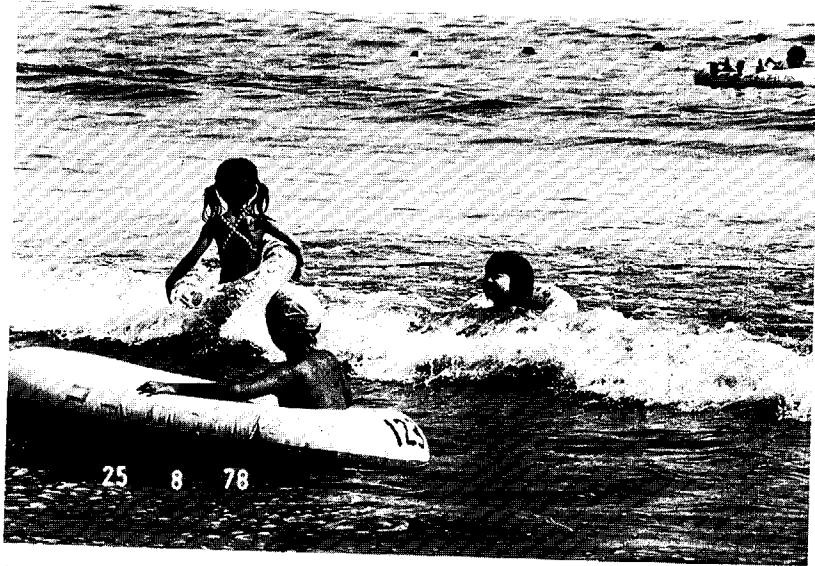
ASAHI  
**PENTAX**



06236

Printed in Japan

• Photo taken with SMC Pentax-M 200mm F4 lens  
(at F11, 1/500 sec., with Tri-X film).



• Photo taken with the same SMC Pentax-M 200mm F4 lens, converted to 400mm F8  
using Rear Converter K T6-2X. At F5.6 (i.e. altered to F11), 1/500 sec., with Tri-X.



## REAR CONVERTER K T6-2X

The K T6-2X converter unit was designed for use with cameras and lenses featuring the Pentax Bayonet Mount. It fits between the master lens and the camera body and features internal linkage to retain the automatic diaphragm action and open-aperture metering capabilities of the master lens (with stop-down metering lenses, diaphragm control is manual).

Model K T6-2X was especially designed for doubling the focal length of telephoto lenses. The "T" in the designation K T6-2X denotes that it is a telephoto converter, while "6" denotes that it is constructed of 6 elements; "2X" refers to the focal length increase factor.

In addition to increasing the focal length of the master lens, the converter unit also doubles the F number reading, or, in effect, reduces the maximum aperture of the lens by 2 stops. Thus,

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when it is used with the 135mm F3.5 telephoto lens, for example, the lens becomes a 270mm telephoto with a maximum aperture of F7; likewise, the 200mm F4 telephoto converts into a 400mm F8, etc.

This unit is most effective when used with the following lenses:

SMC PENTAX-M	135mm F3.5
SMC PENTAX-M	150mm F3.5
SMC PENTAX-M	200mm F4
SMC PENTAX	135mm F2.5
SMC PENTAX	135mm F3.5
SMC PENTAX	200mm F2.5
SMC PENTAX	200mm F4
SMC PENTAX	300mm F4

● Use is not recommended with telephoto lenses having shorter or longer focal lengths than those listed above, as performance will drop off. Use is also not recommended with standard or wide-angle lenses due to their wider angle of view, which will also lead to performance discrepancies.

## Pointers for Effective Use

1. As the actual f-number value in effect when the converter is used is double that to which the lens is set, exposure becomes 1/4 of what it was originally; or, in effect, is reduced by 2 stops. However, in situations where you would have used ASA 100 film without the converter, for example, this exposure loss can be offset by using ASA 400 film, which is 2 stops faster. Thus, where correct exposure using ASA 100 film without the converter is F5.6 at the pre-given shutter speed of 1/250 sec., the exact same exposure can be obtained by using ASA 400 film at the same shutter speed when using the converter and the f-number is altered to F11.

2. Results of using the converter unit are similar to those obtained with a fixed focal length lens when it is stopped down. For example, when the converter is used, the 150mm F3.5 lens becomes a 300mm F7, or roughly the equivalent of the SMC Pentax 300mm F4 lens when it is

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stopped down to F6.7. However, sharpness is most pronounced near the center of the picture area when using the converter and drops off toward the edges. For this reason, it is best to place the subject near the center of the picture as shown in the picture on page 2 in order to maintain overall focal balance.

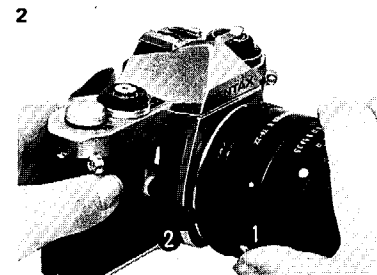
3. As a rule, better results will be obtained if you do not use the master lens at maximum aperture with the converter, but stop it down a stop or two. Thus, it is best to use an F3.5 lens at F5.6 or F8, where possible, which will give an effective f-number of F11 or F16 when the converter is used. On the other hand, you should avoid stopping the lens down too far as loss of sharpness also occurs at minimum aperture.

4. In addition to focal length and f-number value, depth of field and focusing distances are also doubled when the converter is used.

## Mounting

**Illust. 1** After removing the standard lens from the camera, attach the Rear Converter Unit to the camera mount in the same manner as you would mount a lens. Then, mount the lens to the converter unit by aligning the red dot on the lens with the dot on the converter and twist clockwise until it locks into place. (the lens may also be attached to the converter before attaching the converter to the camera).

**Illust. 2** To remove the lens without removing the converter from the camera, press the lock button on the rim of the converter unit (1) and twist it counter-clockwise until the lens pulls free. To remove the entire converter/lens assembly from the camera, press the lens lock release button (2) and twist the converter counter-clockwise in the same manner as when removing a lens.



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Remember that these approximate those obtained with the fixed focal length lens being converted to, not the lens in use.

## Close-ups, etc.

Although the T6-2X has the power of doubling the magnification of subjects at close focusing distances, it was designed to render maximum sharpness with distant subjects near infinity. Thus, we do not normally recommend use of the converter for close ups as much better results can be obtained with standard close-up accessories. The only exception to this is when it is otherwise impossible to take the picture, such as when shooting circumstances do not permit you to get close enough to the subject with standard close-up accessories. In this instance, the greater working distance of the converter will fill the gap. For high quality telephoto close-ups in normal shooting situations, however, use Pentax

Close-Up Lenses (models T160, T80, T183, and T95) which screw to the front of the lens, or use the appropriate auto extension tubes.

## Specifications

<b>Mounting:</b>	To cameras featuring the Pentax Bayonet Mount (K mount).
<b>Construction:</b>	6 elements in 5 groups
<b>Magnification:</b>	2X
<b>Size:</b>	63mm dia. x 27.5mm length (excluding mount section).
<b>Weight:</b>	142 grams (5.0 ozs.)

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