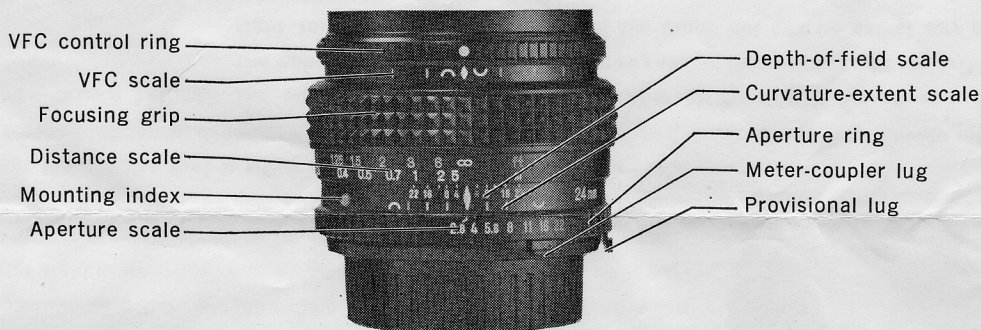


MINOLTA 24mm f/2.8 MD VFC ROKKOR ROKKOR-X LENS

Your VFC Rokkor(-X) is a sophisticated wideangle lens whose field of sharp focus can be curved to conform to various subjects. It can also be used as a conventional flat-field wide-angle lens. In either case, it gives you the advantage of the floating focusing system for sharpest edge-to-edge results at all focusing distances and apertures.

Names of parts



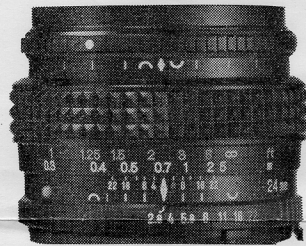
Conventional flat-field use

With the index of the VFC ring set in its click-stop at the central white diamond on the VFC scale, the field of sharp focus is a flat plane at the focused distance.

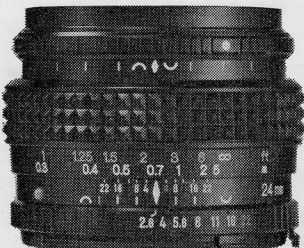
Operation, indications, and results at this setting are the same as with the conventional 24mm f/2.8 MD W Rokkor(-X) Lens.

Curved-field use

Turning the VFC control ring to the left* of the central diamond changes the field from flat to concave (bowl-shaped).* Turning it to the right of the diamond on the other hand, produces a convex (dome-shaped) field. These curvatures can be used to obtain sharp rendition of three-dimensional subjects (e.g., the surface of a ball, people sitting around a table, etc.) even when depth of flat field is insufficient to do so. Curving field in this way is particularly effective at relatively close focusing distances and large apertures.



Curvature extends from the focused distance at the center of the frame to a point at the corners that is either nearer or farther from the film plane than the focused distance, depending upon whether the VFC control-ring index is set respectively left or right of the flat-field setting. The curvature grows continuously deeper as the ring is turned away from the central diamond. There are three colored reference marks on left and right for convenient reference, but the index dot can be set at any point within the left and right limits.



The effect of curvature may be observed visually through the camera viewfinder or approximated from the marks behind* the depth-of-field scale. For example, with the lens focused at 0.7m (70cm or 2 ft. 3-1/2 in.) and the VFC control-ring dot set to the left yellow mark, the corresponding left yellow mark on the curvature-extent scale is opposite a point on the distance scale slightly to the left of "0.5." This indicates that the field of sharp focus would curve from 70cm at the center to about 48cm (1 ft. 7 in.) at the corners of the frame. This would enable rendering a subject of this approximate curvature (e.g., on alcove wall painting) all sharp even at maximum aperture. Depth of flat field, as indicated by the depth-of-field scale, would not cover this depth unless the lens were stopped down to f/5.6 with distance setting adjusted appropriately, and image quality throughout the curve would not equal that using curved field.

As a further example, turning the ring to the right red mark at the same 0.7m focus setting, on the other hand, would produce a field, as indicated by the right red scale mark on the curvature-extent scale, that curves from 70cm (2 ft. 3-1/2 in.) at the center away* to 4 meters (13 ft.) at the corners. This would allow sharply rendering both a close, centered subject and background objects at the edges a considerable distance from the camera even at full aperture.

Similar results are possible with groups, building surfaces, and other subjects that are nearer or farther away in various curves. Field deepens along the curve as the lens is stopped down.

Attaching and detaching, care and storage:

These are the same as with other interchangeable Minolta-bayonet lenses as indicated in your Minolta SLR camera owner's manual.

*(from the photographer's viewpoint behind the lens)