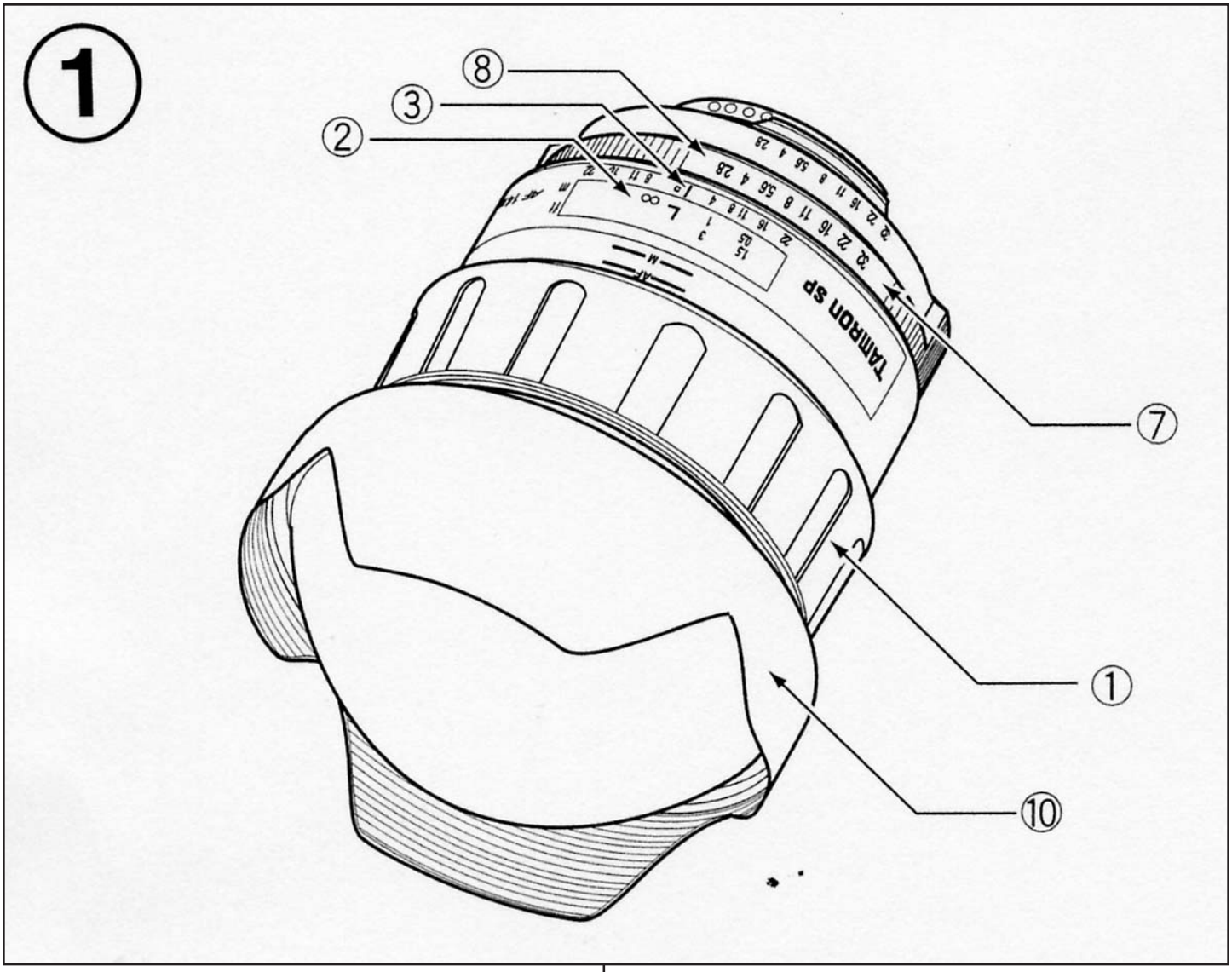
TAMRON

SP AF 14mm F/2.8 Aspherical [IF] (Model 69E)

Thank you for purchasing this Tamron lens. You are now a proud owner of the TAMRON SP AF 14mm F/2.8 ASPHERICAL (IF) (Model 69E), an ultra wide-angle lens featuring excellent optical performance and useful in a variety of photographic situations. This lens is compatible with Canon, Minolta, Nikon and Pentax autofocus, single-lens-reflex cameras. Read these instructions carefully to be sure you get the most out of what this lens has to offer. In addition, to ensure longevity, be sure to handle and clean the lens properly.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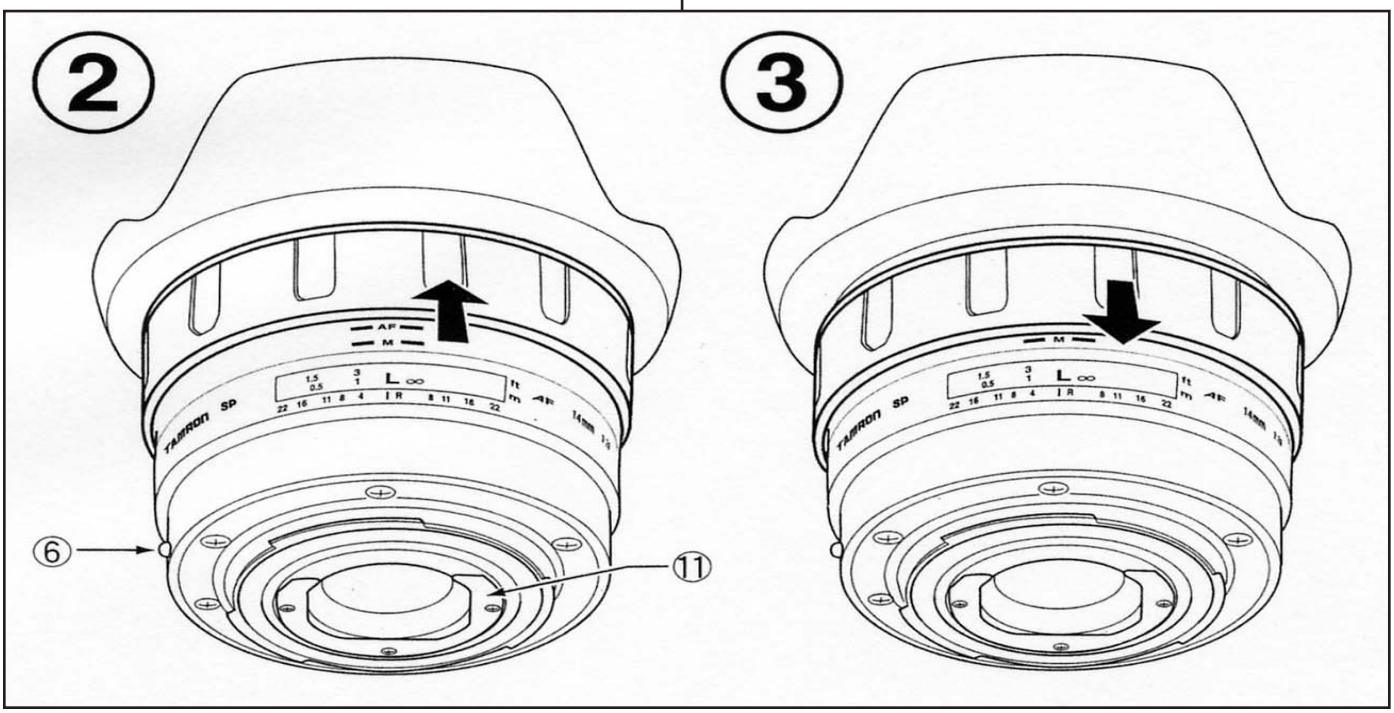
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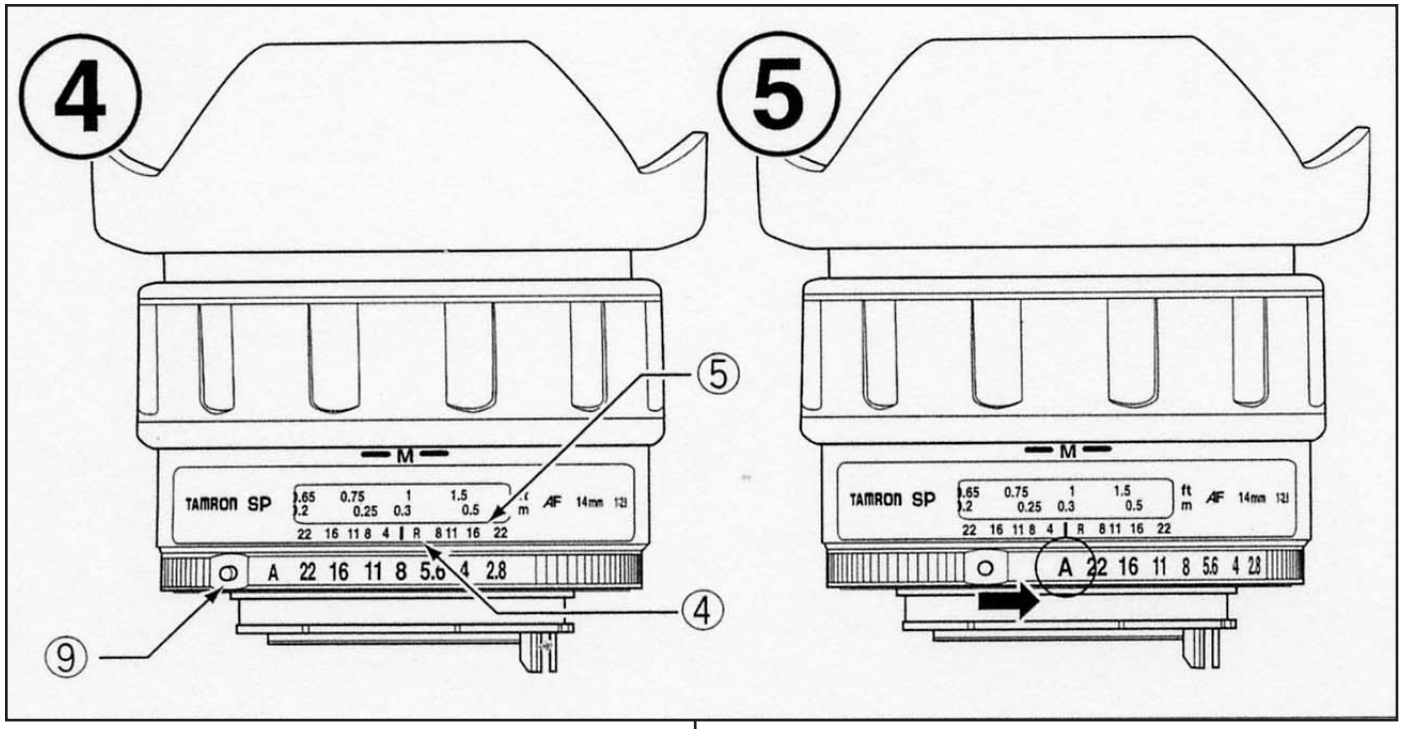
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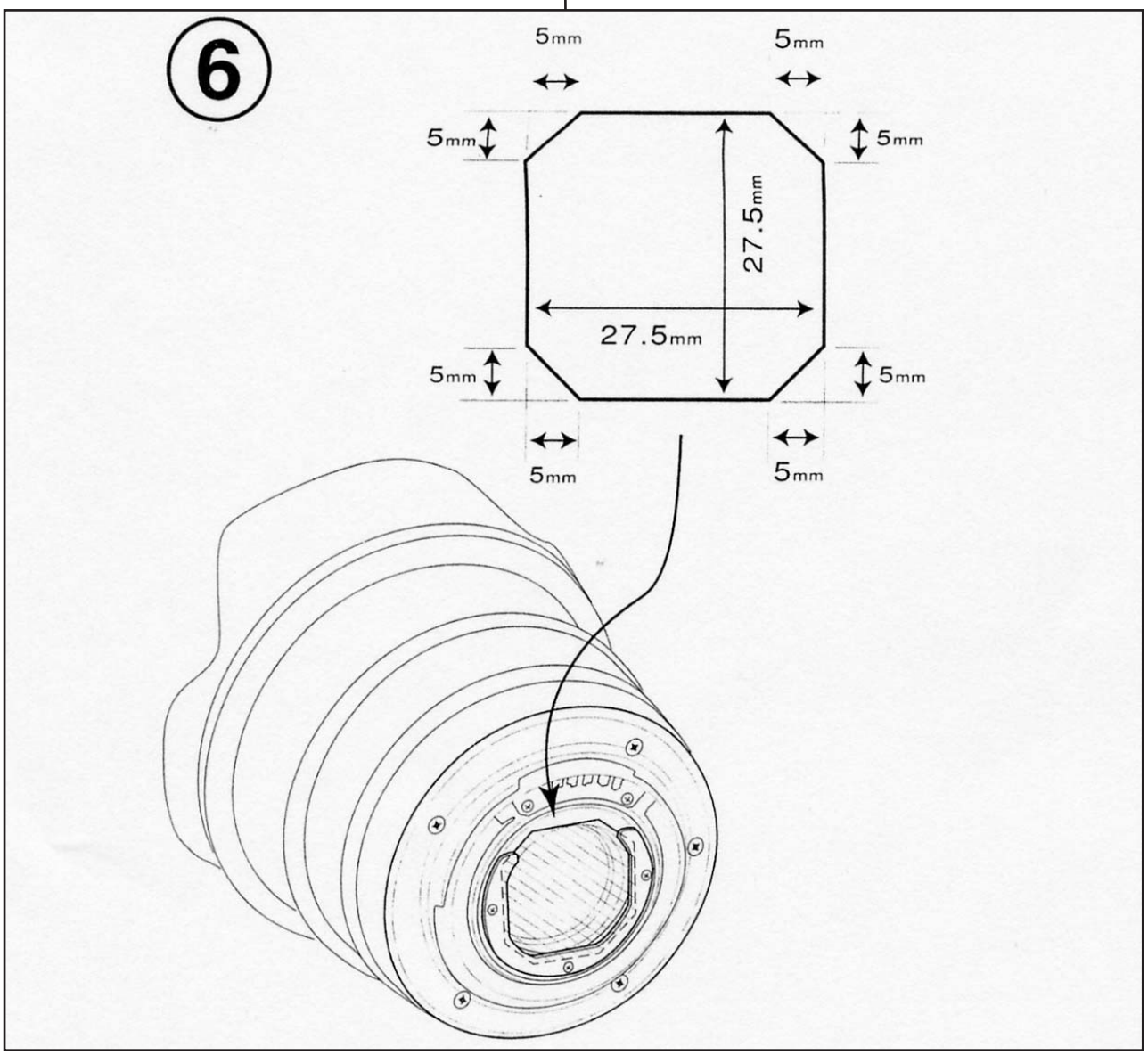
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NOMENCLATURE

1. Focusing Ring
2. Distance Scale
3. Focusing & aperture index
4. Infrared index
5. Depth-of-field Scale
6. Lens-attachment index
7. Aperture ring
8. Aperture scale
9. AE (Min. aperture) lock button
10. Built-in Hood
11. Gelatin filter holder

* 6 is for Canon and Minolta models only
* 7~9 are for Nikon and Pentax models only

SPECIFICATIONS

	69E
Focal Length	14mm
Maximum Aperture	F/2.8
Angle of View	113.8°
Optical Construction (Groups/Elements)	12/14
Minimum Focusing Distance	0.20 m/0.66 ft
Maximum Magnification Ratio	1:6.5
Diameter	86.5mm / 3.41 in.
Filter	Gelatin filter holder in back
Weight	675g / 23.8 oz.
Length	87mm / 3.43 in.

* Length and weight indicated are for the Nikon model.
* Specifications and design are subject to changes without notice.

MOUNTING / REMOVING LENS (Fig. 2)

Mounting

After removing the rear lens cap, align the lens mount index mark with that of the camera body (on Canon/Minolta/Pentax models) and rotate the lens clockwise until it click-locks. For the Nikon model, align the lens mount index mark with the dot on the camera and rotate counter-clockwise until it click-locks.

Removal

Push in and hold the lens release button on the camera body while rotating the lens counter-clockwise (clockwise in case of Nikon model) and lift the lens off the camera body.
* Refer to the instruction manual of your camera for additional information.

FOCUSING (Fig. 2 and 3)

Switching between AF & MF modes
Nikon and Canon models: Simply move the focusing ring forward (to AF) and backward (to MF) to change the focusing mode between autofocus (AF) and manual focus (MF).
Minolta and Pentax models: Move the focusing ring forward (to AF) and backward (to MF) and at the same time, set the AF/MF selector switch of the camera body to the coinciding focusing mode (AF or MF).

Mount	AF/MF Switching Operation
Nikon AF-D	Move focusing ring only.
Minolta	Move and switch both focusing ring and selector of camera body.
Canon	Move focusing ring only.
Pentax	Move and switch both focusing ring and selector of camera body.

* Carefully read "Autofocus" and "Manual focus" sections below and operate the camera and lens accordingly. In addition, please refer to the instructions related to focusing operations of your camera.

AUTOFOCUS (AF)

The camera focuses automatically in the AF mode, provided both focusing ring of the lens and the AF/MF selector switch of the camera body are set to the autofocus mode (AF). The focusing ring does not rotate when set in the AF mode since the coupling mechanism of the focusing ring is disconnected from the autofocus mechanism. Therefore, the focus ring itself will rotate freely when manually turned, but will have no effect on focus adjustment.

CAUTION WHEN OPERATING MINOLTA AND PENTAX MODELS

When the focusing ring is set in the manual focus position while the camera is set in the AF mode, the focusing ring rotates as if it were in autofocus mode. Turning of the focus ring in this instance may cause damage to the lens and/or the camera.

Do not force the focusing ring when it is set in the manual focus mode. Manual rotation of the focus ring when the camera is still set in the autofocus mode (AF) will cause mechanical damage to the lens and/or to the camera body.

MANUAL FOCUS (MF)

Nikon and Canon models: Simply move the focusing ring backward to the MF position.
Minolta and Pentax models: Switch the AF/MF selector switch on the camera body to MF mode then, slide the focusing ring backward to the MF position.

MANUAL FOCUSING OPERATIONS

Rotate the focusing ring manually while looking through the viewfinder until the image in the finder comes into sharp focus.

When the focusing ring is set to the AF position, the focusing ring rotates freely and you cannot adjust focus.

If you use the lens in the manual focus mode on an autofocus camera, rotate the focusing ring while holding the shutter release button depressed halfway. The focus confirmation indicator will light when subject comes into focus.

The focusing ring of this lens of this lens rotated beyond the infinity position in order to properly focus to infinity under a variety of environmental conditions. When manually focusing, make sure the subject at infinity is sharp in the viewfinder.

APERTURE (Fig. 4 and 5)

Canon and Minolta models

Lens apertures are set and controlled by the camera by the camera according to the mode set on the camera body.

Nikon and Pentax models

When photographing in the programmed AE or the shutter-speed-priority AE mode, rotate the aperture ring to the minimum opening (f/22) position on the Nikon model and to AE position on the Pentax model by depressing the AE lock button. The aperture ring will automatically lock in position. To switch to the aperture-priority AE or manual-exposure-control mode, rotate the aperture ring to any desired f-number by depressing AE (minimum aperture) lock button. In case of the Nikon F401 and/or F50 series cameras, the aperture can be set on the camera body when the lens aperture ring is set in the minimum aperture position.

INFRARED INDEX (Fig. 4)

Special focus adjustment is required when using infrared black and white film with an infrared filter attached to the lens. Set the lens and the camera in manual focus mode and focus normally. Then adjust the focusing scale to the infrared index and attach the infrared filter to begin photographing. A critical focus may be obtained through test shooting(s).

LENS HOOD

A lens hood is built in as a part of this lens. In order to eliminate unnecessary and harmful stray light rays from outside the ultra-wide angle of view of the lens, the lens hood is built in as an inseparable part of the lens barrel. This built-in lens hood design also protects the front convex lens element, which has an extremely large curvature.

CHECKING DEPTH OF FIELD (Refer to depth-of-field table)

The depth-of-field table shows aperture values horizontally at top and ranges of focus vertically at left. If, for example, the aperture is set at f/4 and the distance to the subject is 1 m (3.3ft), the depth-of-focus value is 0.67 - 2.24m (2.2 - 7.39 ft.)as read in the table where f/4 in the horizontal column and 1m (3.3ft) in the vertical column intersect.

* Refer to the instruction manual of your camera for additional information.

* If your camera has a depth-of-field preview mechanism, the depth-of-field effect can be confirmed in the viewfinder. For further details on the preview mechanism, refer to the instruction manual of your camera.

FILTER (Fig. 6)

Due to the nature of this lens's ultra-wide angle of view, a filter cannot be attached to the front of the lens barrel. A sheet type of filter, such as a gelatin filter, may be cut using the template provided and inserted in the filter slot in the rear of the lens.

* Cut and trim a sheet-type filter to the size of the template. If the template is not followed exactly, the filter may bend or, in some cases, snap out of position by the focusing movement of the lens and therefore may not work effectively.

* Set the lens to the infinity position in order to insert or extract a filter from the filter slot of the lens.

PRECAUTIONS

Generally, an ultra-wide lens is susceptible to optical flare and ghost images due to its ultra-wide angle of view. Check the images carefully through the camera's viewfinder to make sure there is no adverse flare, glare, or ghost image in the frame.

An ordinary flash device cannot cover the entire angle of view of this lens. Therefore, unless you are intentionally using a single on-camera flash unit, it is best to photograph in natural lighting or in extremely broad and flat lighting with multiple lighting units. The built-in flash unit of a camera may cast a semi-circular shadow of the extending lens barrel in a photograph.

Refer to the instruction manual of your camera relating to the built-in flash unit.

Set the focusing ring in the AF position when shooting in the AF mode. The ring set at the MF position in the AF mode may cause damage to the lens and/or camera.

Certain camera models may indicate the maximum and minimum aperture values of this lens in approximate numbers. This is inherent to the design of the camera and not an indication of error.

If you use the data-memory card of the Minolta card system, the focal length of this lens is registered as 15mm. Such a focal length registration is due to the memory system of the camera and is not an indication of error.

When using the Pentax MZ-10 in the auto-picture-program mode, you may not be able to set the camera to the "portrait" mode. The camera judges the appropriateness of the set picture mode gathering data such as the focal length of the lens, the image magnification and so on. When determined not appropriate, set picture mode is cancelled

TO ENSURE LONG-TERM SATISFACTION

1.Avoid touching the glass element surface. Use a photographic lens cloth or blower brush to remove dust from the lens element surface. When not using the lens, always place the supplied lens cap on it for protection.

2.Use a lens cleaning tissue or lint cloth with a drop of cleaning solution to remove fingerprints or dirt on the glass lens surface with a rotary motion from the center to edge. Use a silicon cloth to clean your lens barrel only.

3. Mildew is an enemy of your lens. Clean the lens after shooting near water or in any humid place. Store your lens in a clean, cool and dry place. If you find mildew on your lens, consult a repair shop or nearby photographic store immediately.

4.Do not touch the lens-camera interface contacts since dust, dirt and/or stains may cause contact failure between the lens and camera.

5.When using your equipment [camera(s) and lens(es)] in an environment where the temperature changes from one extreme to another, make sure to put your equipment temporarily in a case or plastic bag for a period of time to allow the equipment to gradually adjust to the temperature shift. This will reduce potential equipment trouble.