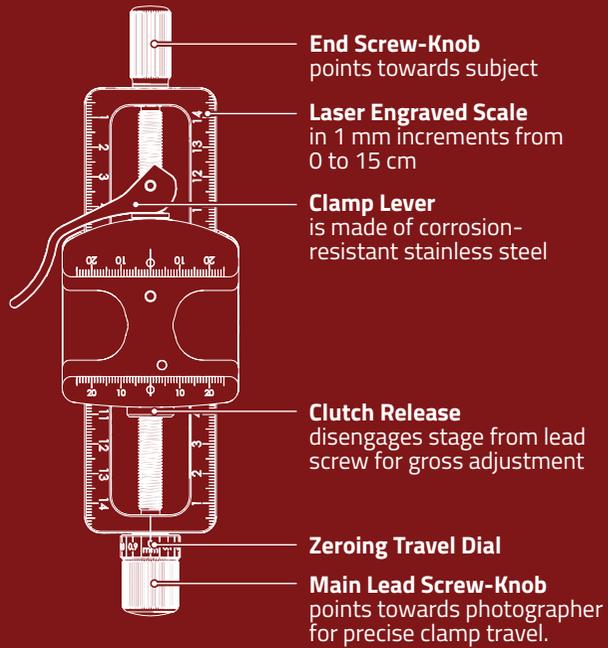
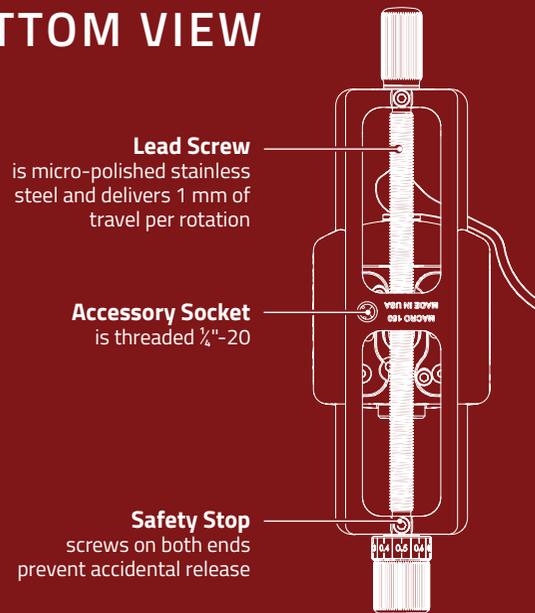


TOP VIEW



BOTTOM VIEW



SPECS OF THE MACRO 150

LENGTH: 8.09 in / 205 mm
HEIGHT: 1.38 in / 35 mm
WIDTH: 3.05 in / 78 mm
WEIGHT: 13.8 oz / 390 g
LEAD SCREW ADJUSTMENT RANGE: 4 in / 103 mm
STAGE TRAVEL (per revolution of lead screw): 1 mm
LOAD CAPACITY: 20 lbs / 9 kg

FOR BEST RESOLUTION (35 mm)

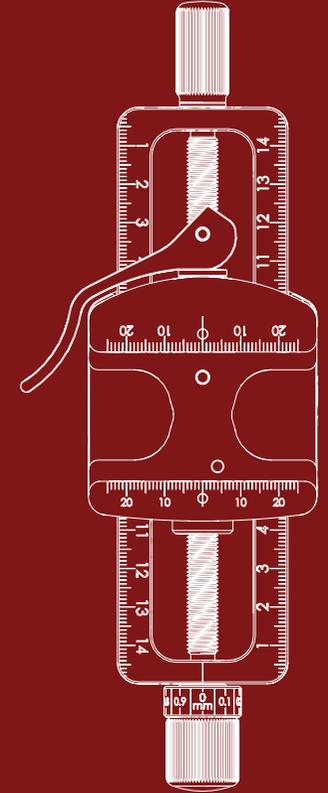
Use marked apertures in the f8–f16 range; avoid f22. Use a cable release, and apply mirror lockup if exposure is by ambient light. Supplementary (strobe) lighting is often essential; manually zoom any strobe head to its widest angle setting.

GUARANTEE

All Really Right Stuff Brand Products are guaranteed to the original purchaser to be free of defects in materials or workmanship for 5 years from the date of purchase.
Products will be repaired or replaced at our option.

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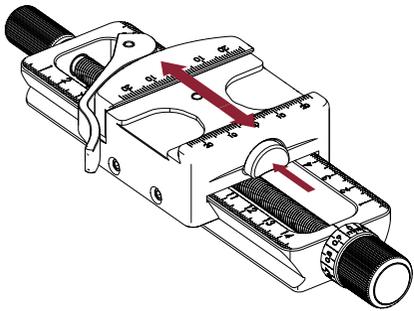
REALLY RIGHT STUFF



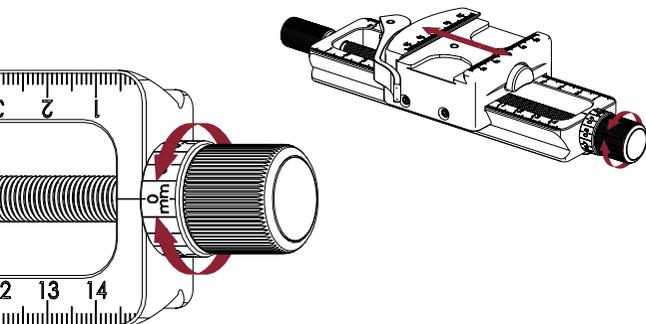
MACRO 150
MACRO FOCUSING RAIL

HOW TO USE THE MACRO 150

- 1 Look through the viewfinder, and **MOVE** the camera toward the subject until it can be seen in rough focus (don't change focus).
- 2 **SET UP** the tripod according to your desired composition.
- 3 **MOUNT** the focusing rail at its midpoint (with the main screw-knob **facing you**) on your ball head. **MOUNT** the camera body in the top clamp of the Macro 150.
- 4 **ROUGH FOCUS** by doing the following:
 1. **SLIDE** the focusing rail within the ball head's clamp, then **LOCK DOWN** with the ball head clamp.
 2. **PRESS** and **HOLD** the Clutch Release button and slide the stage along the rail.



- 5 **RELEASE** the Clutch Button to its engaged position.
- 6 **TURN** Lead Screw Knob for fine focusing. One revolution of the Main Lead Screw-Knob = 1 mm of movement.



MAINTENANCE

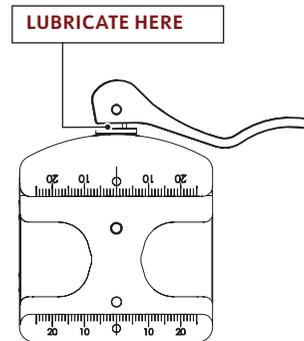
CLEANING

Keep all rail and stage mating surfaces free of dust, dirt and debris. If you foul the surfaces, please do not work the focusing action without first thoroughly cleaning all surfaces. Dry dust and dirt can be blown off and/or wiped off with a cloth. Mud or salt water should be washed off with clean, fresh water and then thoroughly dried. Do not disassemble your Macro 150 for cleaning.

LUBRICATION

Action of the lead screw may improve if a small amount of light machine oil is applied to the threads. However, if you intend to use the equipment in areas where windblown contamination (sand/dirt) is likely, we recommend keeping all surfaces clean and dry (i.e.; do not apply lubricant).

The stainless-steel lever on the quick-release clamp rides on a special bronze bearing surface. This bronze bearing washer slides up and down the stainless-steel shaft which attaches the lever to the clamp body. This shaft and the lever cam was lubricated at the factory with a high-quality synthetic lubricant. Over time, you may need to re-lubricate this shaft and/or the cam surface of the lever. Only use a high-quality machine oil or lightweight grease sparingly and wipe off any excess.



FOCUSING RAIL THEORY

Begin by understanding image scale—the ratio of the size of the subject to the size of the image registered “on film” (or on digital sensor) in the camera. Close-up photography encompasses the image scale range from 0.1X to 1X (or “life size”), meaning that the in-camera image size is from 1/10th as big as the subject (ratio 1:10), up to the same size (ratio 1:1) as the subject. And photomacrography defines image scale greater than 1X (ratio > 1:1), where the in-camera image is a magnified enlargement of the subject's true dimensions; e.g. 2X (2:1) signifies an in-camera image that's twice the size of the subject. (“Macro” denotes largeness, or, as a prefix, enlarged.)

Conventional focusing technique can be applied when the closeup range is from only 0.1X (1:10) to about 0.5X (1:2). However, this method becomes a frustration as image scale approaches 1X (1:1) because any rotation of the lens' focusing ring has simultaneous and significant impact on the intended reproduction scale.

So, estimate the approximate image scale that's desired. A U.S. dollar bill is useful for comparison reference—its length (less blank ends) is $\approx 4X$ the horizontal width of the 35mm film frame, so a subject of that size would represent an image scale $\approx 0.25X$ (1:4) if fully framed. Folded in half, the bill would replicate a subject size $\approx 0.5X$ (1:2), or $\approx 1X$ (1:1) if folded again. Apply this guideline to select the approximate image scale that's appropriate for the subject (allow for some “air”), and manually (AF off) set the lens' focus ring for that reproduction scale. (Most “macro lenses”, as made for closeup work, have handy image scale settings that are clearly marked on the lens' barrel.)