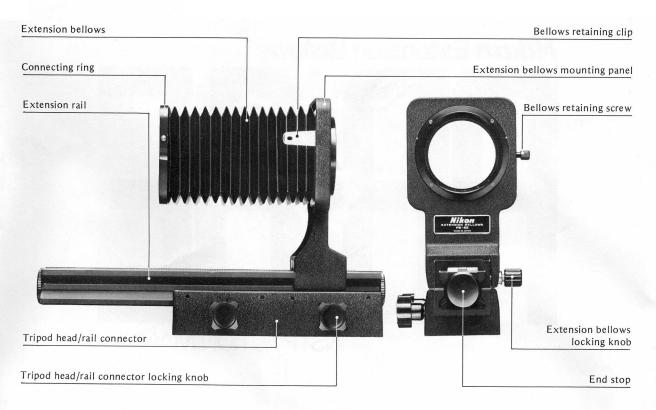
Nikon Extension Bellows

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

NOMENCLATURE

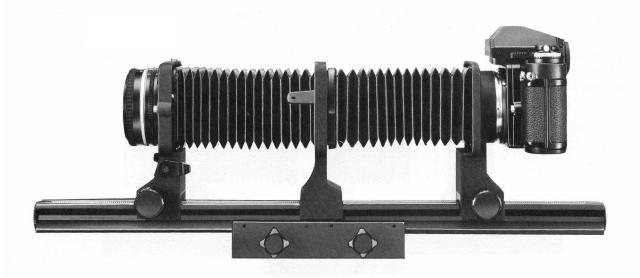


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FOREWORD

The Nikon Extension Bellows PB-6E can be connected to the Nikon Bellows Focusing Attachment PB-6 to increase the amount of extension up to 438mm. Its use permits the photographer to obtain higher magnification ratios than are possible with the bellows alone. When using both units in combination, please refer to the PB-6 instruction manual, too.

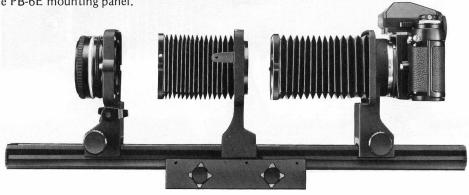


MOUNTING THE PB-6E

- 1. Unscrew the end-stop from the lens panel end of the PB-6 rail, disconnect the PB-6 bellows from the lens panel by loosening the bellows retaining screw, and take the lens panel completely off the rail.
- 2. Unscrew both end-stops from the PB-6E extension rail, loosen the locking knobs on the tripod head/rail connector, and slide it half-way off the end of the extension rail.
- 3. Slip the front end of the PB-6 rail into the tripod head/rail connector until the two rails meet in the center and the millimeter scale is continuous. Then tighten both locking knobs to prevent the rails from pulling apart.
- 4. Now connect the front of the PB-6 bellows to the back of the PB-6E mounting panel.

- 5. Slip the PB-6 lens panel onto the front end of the PB-6E extension rail and tighten the locking knob. Then connect the PB-6E extension bellows to the lens panel. If you want to mount the lens in the reverse position, you must reverse the lens panel on the rail. Then, connect the bellows to the front rim of the lens.
- 6. Finally screw the end-stops into the front of the PB-6E extension rail.
- 7. Don't forget to put the two extra end-stops away for safekeeping.

Note: When the PB-6/PB-6E assembly is in use, the PB-6's tripod head may be left on its rail or removed, since its function is replaced by the tripod head/rail connector of the PB-6E.



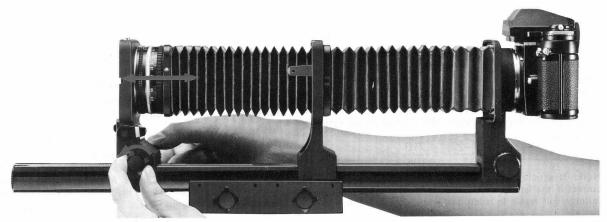
FOCUSING

With the PB-6E attached to the PB-6, reproduction ratios are almost always larger than 1X. Because the subject appears dark in the finder, the photographer may need to illuminate the subject for focusing.

Focusing can be done by moving either the lens panel, the camera panel or the subject. (The focusing ring of the lens should be turned to infinity.) To determine the size of the subject field, reproduction ratio, bellows extension and working distance (i.e., the distance between the subject plane in focus and the lens barrel), please refer to the reproduction ratio tables on page $8 \sim 10$.

distance between the subject plane in focus and the front of the lens barrel), please refer to the reproduction ratio tables on page 8~10.

When the PB-6/PB-6E assembly is mounted on a tripod or a repro-copy outfit such as the accessory Nikon PF-2, PF-3 or PF-4, it is recommended to move the assembly itself for focusing after first determining the bellows' extension that will give you the desired reproduction ratio.



DETERMINING THE REPRODUCTION RATIO

To find the reproduction ratio by measuring the bellows extension (lens in the normal position)

The scale on the upper part of the PB-6E extension rail forms a continuation of the scale of the PB-6 when the two units are connected. Thus, the amount of the bellows extension is shown on the scale of the PB-6E rail. Where "X" is the value given on the scale, and "f" is the focal length of the lens used, the reproduc-

tion ratio (M) is equal to $\frac{X}{f}$

Example: When the Micro-Nikkor 55mm f/2.8 is used, and the X value on the scale is given as 385, the reproduction ratio is as follows:

$$M = \frac{385}{55} = 7$$

When the lens panel and the camera panel are both at intermediate positions on the rail, read off the numerical values on each side. Then find the difference of the two values and subtract 22mm from the result. This gives the bellows extension value.

Example: When the difference is 232mm and the focal length of the lens is 105mm, the reproduction ratio is as follows:

 $M = \frac{(232-22)}{105} = \frac{210}{105} = 2$

Note: It should be remembered that these values are only correct if the lens in use is set at infinity; settings other than infinity will result in additional extension, which has to be

added to the value given on the scale in order to determine the true bellows extension.

To find the reproduction ratio in the Nikon F3's viewfinder (lens in any position)

Place the scale in the same place as the subject and parallel with the longer side of the viewfinder. The left end of the scale (marked "0") should be continuous with the left-hand side of the viewfinder (or the top side, if the camera is placed vertically). Look through the viewfinder, and read off the length of the area which is in sharp focus. The reproduction ratio M is as follows:

follows: $M = \frac{36}{\text{the length of the area read off}}$ (along the long side of the viewfinder)

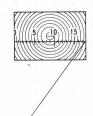
Example: When 18mm is read off as the length of the area in sharp focus, then:

$$M = \frac{36}{18} = 2$$

When using Nikon cameras other than the F, F2 or F3, the value computed in the above equation must be multiplied by 0.9 because of the difference in view-finder coverage.

Important!

It should be remembered that when photographing at high magnification using the extension bellows, the slightest vibration will result in a blurred image. Always use a sturdy tripod and cable shutter release. Proper illumination is also indispensable for satisfactory results.



Scale

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140

Lengthwise reading (mm)	1.5	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	П	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 2	25 2	26	27	28	29 3	30 3
Reproduction ratio	24×	18	12	9	7.2	6	5.1	4.5	4	3.6	3.3	3	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.1	2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	5	1.4	4	1.	3	1	.2

Lengthwise reading (mm)	32	33	34	35	36	37	38~42	43~48	49~55	56~65	66~80	81~102	103~144	145~240	241~380
Reproduction ratio		1.1×			1		0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1

REPRODUCTION RATIOS

Lens	Mounting	Subject field		360 × 240	180 × 120	144 × 96	108 × 72	72 × 48	36 × 24	18 × 12	12 × 8	9 × 6	×	6 ×	5.1 × 3.4	4.5 × 3	×	2	×	3.3 × 2.2	3 × 2	2.6 ×	×	>	()	.8 I < >	
=0.10	position	Reproduction ratio	-	×1/ ₁₀ ×				½×				_		6×	7×			_		IIX	12×	_)× 2	2 × 24
20mm f/2.8	Reverse	Extension	П		T		T				(4	1.9	×)•	106	127	14	7 16	7	88	208	229	269			•	•	3 439
1,2.0		Working distance	1		_							- 3	37.7	36.9	36.4				5.5 89 20	35.4	35.3 230					93 43	4 34.4
20mm f/3.5	Reverse	Extension	1								(4.		78 87	•	•	•	•	9 1	89 70	• •	230	•	•)	•	(22
1,0.0		Working distance	Ш.		_		_					83	38 37.6	36.9 135	36.4	36.				257	4 35.				.6 34 28 438	.5 34	4 34.4
24mm f/2.8 f/2	Reverse	Extension	11			l				(3	.9×		•	135	•			(ė .	•	•					8.4×	
- · · · †/2	110101	Working distance	1				_			8	39 84	.8	38.4	37.6	37	36.	6 36.	2 35	. 9	35.7	35.5	35.	2 3	5 34	.9 34.8	_	
f/3.5	Normal	Extension	1					(1.	7×)		(2.	9 ×)							-							
28mm f/2.8		Working distance	Ш							. 3	0	1							7.0	205			100				
1/2	Reverse	Extension								(3.3	×)	10	5 133	162	191 2	08 219	24	8 2	/b	305	334	391	438	15.7	×)		
f/3.5 P0	, ineverse	Working distance	Ш								42.3	40.			37.63			7 36	5.4	36.1	35.9	35.	5 35.	3			
	Normal	Extension						CL.	7×)	8 58	86	-	5 144	173	202 20		23/	2×)									
Series E	Norma	Working distance								.8 10.9	6.1	3.			0.610.	19 0.1	0										
28mm f/2.8	D	Extension	П							(3.0×	72	10	0 129	158	187	208 21	5 24	4 2	73	302	331	388		15.7	×)		
	Reverse	Working distance	11									40.	7 39.3	38.3	37.6	37.23	37.136	.7 3	6.4	36.1	35.	9 35.					
		Extension	П						48		108		6(4.3														
or f/2	Normal	Working distance	11					(1.3	×)• 18.	6 9.6	3.6	+	0 4.3	~)													
35mm f/1.4		Extension	T						10	8		14	1 177	208	249	28	5 32	1 3	57	393		38	211				
	Reverse	Working distance	11						(2.	6×)		42.	5 40.7	39.6	38.6	38	37.	5 37	7.1	36.8		6.4	3 ×)				
f/2 0		Extension	Ħ		\top			(1.3)	48	72	108	14			,252				60	396		38	2 ×)				
35mm f/2.8 f/2.8 P(Normal	Working distance	11				7	(1.3.		15.2	9.1	6.	2 4.4	3.4	2.3	-	7 1.	1 0	. 8	0.4		. 1	- /				
Series E	200	Extension	Ħ		\top					83	105	14			249		5 32	1 3	357	393	4:	38	21/1				
35mm f/2.5	Reverse	Working distance	1						(2.	4×) • 48.	45.5	42.	5 40.7	39.6	38.6	38	37	5 3	7.1	36.8		6.4	3 ×)				
f/1.8,f/	'2	Extension	†	_	\top		Ţ.,		48	103	155	20		3 0	361		3 438										
50mm f/1.4.f/	1.2	Working distance	1				(17	1. (×)	64	34.3	25.7	21.	3 18.8	17.1	15.9	15		8.5×	ľ	-							
f/I.8 AF Series E		Extension	†						78		158	20		3 3	364	4 6	438				3						
50mm f/1.8	Reverse	Working distance	1					(1.1)	<) 69	59	51	46	5 43.8	42.1	40.9		39.6	.4×)								
		Extension	+	+	+	+			48	110	165		275	330	440	43	8		\top	+	\top						
f/2.8 Mi		Working distance	1				(17)	1. (×)	65	29.1	19.9	16.1	12.6	10.8	8.5		(8.0)	×)									
55mm f/3.5 Mi	cro	Extension	+	_	+	_	-	_		2 120		08 23		340	395	438						_					
f/1.2	Reverse		41					(1.	5×)(61	•	• •	7.3 44.5		•		7.6×	()									

																													(mm)
Lens		Mounting position	Subject field Reproduction	∞ X ∞	360 × 240	180 × 120	144 × 96		×	72 × 48	36 × 24	18 × 12	12 × 8	9 × 6	7.2 × 4.8	6 × 4	5.I × 3.4	×	2.		×	3.3 × 2.2	3 × 2	2.6 × 1.7	2.3 × 1.5	2 × 1.3	1.8 × 1.2	1.6 × 1.1	1.5 ×
			ratio	1/0	×1/0×	1/5×	(1/4	X 1	⁄ ₃ Χ	½×	IX	2×	3×	4×	5×	6×	7×		(9	×Ι	$0 \times$	HX	12>	(14×	16×	18>	20×	22×	24>
			Extension	П				-	/1.	2×)	8	116	174	208 232	290	348	406		7.6>	()									
		Normal	Working distance	11	800			()	1.2		4	32.7	23	9.9 18.2	15.3			11.4	1	1.6									
58mm f/I.2	Noct	D	Extension							7.	8 1×)	8 125	183 20	8 241	299	357	415	438	4×)										
		Reverse	Working distance	1						1		6 63	53 5	0 48		43.2			ĺ										
		Managal	Extension	П				(1/)	.8×	48	85	170 2	08 255	340		38	×)												
or f/2		Normal	Working distance	1				(17)			0 (40		0 83	76	7		.,/												
85mm f/1.4	1	D	Extension	П		(1	1/3.0		90	103	146	208	316	401 43	(4.4	~)													
		Reverse	Working distance	11			1/3.0			200	120		62	55 5	3	^)													
		Nierra	Extension				(/2	48 (×)	50	100	200 20	300	4004	(4.4	×)													
Series E		Normal	Working distance	11			Ï	72.		303	203	153 15		128 13															
100mm f/2.	8		Extension	106	116	126	13	1 1	39	156	208	306	406 4	38	~)														
		Reverse	Working distance	8	1034	534	43	4 3	34	234	132	83.5		3.6															
		Normal	Extension					1/2	48 2×)	53	105	208	315	420 43	4.2>	()													
	at	Normai	Working distance				Ì	,		0 310	205	153	135	126 13															
	∞	Daylaraa	Extension	137	148	158	16	3	72	190 20	18 242	347	438	9×)													-		
105mm f/2.8		Reverse	Working distance	8	1084	559	45	2 3	349	244 1			70.1			33						_				9/	_	_	_
Micro		Normal	Extension	П						(1)	×) 48	123	208	288	370	438	8×)												
WIICIO	at	INOTITIAL	Working distance	16	9			300			58	123	109		98.4		Ĺ												
	0.41 m	Davis	Extension (/75×)	3 160	168	17	2 1	79	193 2	08 234	317	399 4	38	×)														
		Reverse	Working distance		50 816	404	32	22 2	239		12 74.8	33.5	19.7	5.9					19		1	_							
	N.A.:	Normal	Extension	П			(1	12 2	×)		105	208	315	43	(4.2	×)		00											
	Micro	INOTITIAL	Working distance		- 1	61		4	30	0	170	120	100	92				1 14			_	_				_			
105mm f/2. f/1.		D	Extension	14.	′6.1×	133	14	2	51	168 2	08 221	326	43	8 3.1×	,	X-SY		- 2											
1/1.	. 8	Reverse	Working distance	7)''		670	45	0 3	350		50 140	86	68								_								
f/3.	5	Normal	Extension			1	(1/2	.8×	48	68	135 2	208 270	405 4	(3.2>	()												es .		
135mm f/2. f/2	8	NOTITIAL	Working distance						520	420		30 2 0	190 1		-		_				1				_				
Series E		Reverse	Extension	180	194	20)8 2 i	4 2	225	248	315	438	9×)																
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180mm f/2.	8 ED 8	Normal	Extension			(1/3	7 ×	48	60	90	180	208 360	38	(×)															
f/2.	8	INOLLIIGI	Working distance			(1/3	Î	789	654	474	294 2	270 204 1																ý.	

REPRODUCTION RATIOS—continued

																										(mm)
Lens	Mounting	Subject field Reproduction	∞ × ∞	360 × 240	180 × 120	144 × 96	108 × 72	72 × 48	36 × 24	18 × 12	12 × 8	9 × 6	7.2 × 4.8	6 × 4	5.1 × 3.4	4.5 × 3	4 × 2.7	3.6 × 2.4	3.3 × 2.2	3 × 2	2.6 × 1.7	2.3 × 1.5	2 × 1.3	1.8 × 1.2	1.6 ×) 1.5 ×
	position	ratio	1/00	X1⁄₀X	1/5 ×	1/4>	1/3×	½×	IX	2×	3×	4×	5×	6×	7×	8×	9×	10×	: IIX	12×	14×	16×	18×	20×	22>	× 24×
	Normal	Extension		(1/4	.2×)	8	67	100	208	400	138															
200mm f/4	INOFIIIai	Working distance			12	00	920	720	520	420 4																
200000 1/4	Reverse	Extension	395	415	435 43	(1/4.	7×)																			
	ITEVEISE	Working distance	8	2034	1034 9		Î																			
	Normal	Extension		(1/4	.2×)	8 50	67	100	2002	08 400	438 (2.2×	. \														
200mm f/4 IF	ivormai	Working distance	11	174		90 957	754	557	357 34	9 257 2		7														
Micro	D	Extension	282	302	322	332	349	382 4		1.3×	,									T						
	Reverse	Working distance	8	2034	1034	834	634	434		1.3				\perp												

	=	With	PB-6	alone.
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= With PB-6 and PB-6E together.

Working distance: Distance between the subject plane in focus and the front edge of the lens barrel; with the lens mounted in reverse, the distance is between the subject and the rear edge of the lens barrel.

Notes: 1) Reproduction ratios are those obtained at infinity.

- 2) If more than one lens is included in each lens column (i.e., 24mm f/2.8 and f/2), the reproduction ratios apply only to the first lens (i.e., 24mm f/2.8).
- 3) The 180mm f/2.8, 180mm f/2.8 ED, 135mm f/2, 85mm f/1.4 and 28mm f/3.5 PC lenses cannot be used in the reversed position because of the larger size of their attachments. To mount the Nikkor 20mm f/2.8 or 105mm f/1.8 in the reversed position, use the optional Nikon Macro Adapter Ring BR-5.
- 4) For close-up and macrophotography, the following lenses are especially recommended: 55mm f/2.8 Micro, 105mm f/2.8 Micro, 200mm f/4 IF Micro, 50mm f/1.8, etc.

SPECIFICATIONS

Bellows extension: With PB-6:

48mm ~ 208 mm With PB-6 and PB-6E:

83mm ~ 438mm

Reproduction ratio: With PB-6 and 50mm f/1.8:

 $1/1.1 \sim 4X$ (lens in normal

position)

 $1.1 \sim 3.9 X$ (lens in reverse

position)

With PB-6, PB-6E and 50mm

f/1.8:

1.6X ~ 8.5X (lens in normal position) 2.1X ~ 8.4X (lens in

reverse position)

Composition:

Extension rail, extension

bellows and tripod head/rail

connector

Dimensions:

82mm (W) x 155mm (H) x 230mm (L)

Weight:

Approx. 800g

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