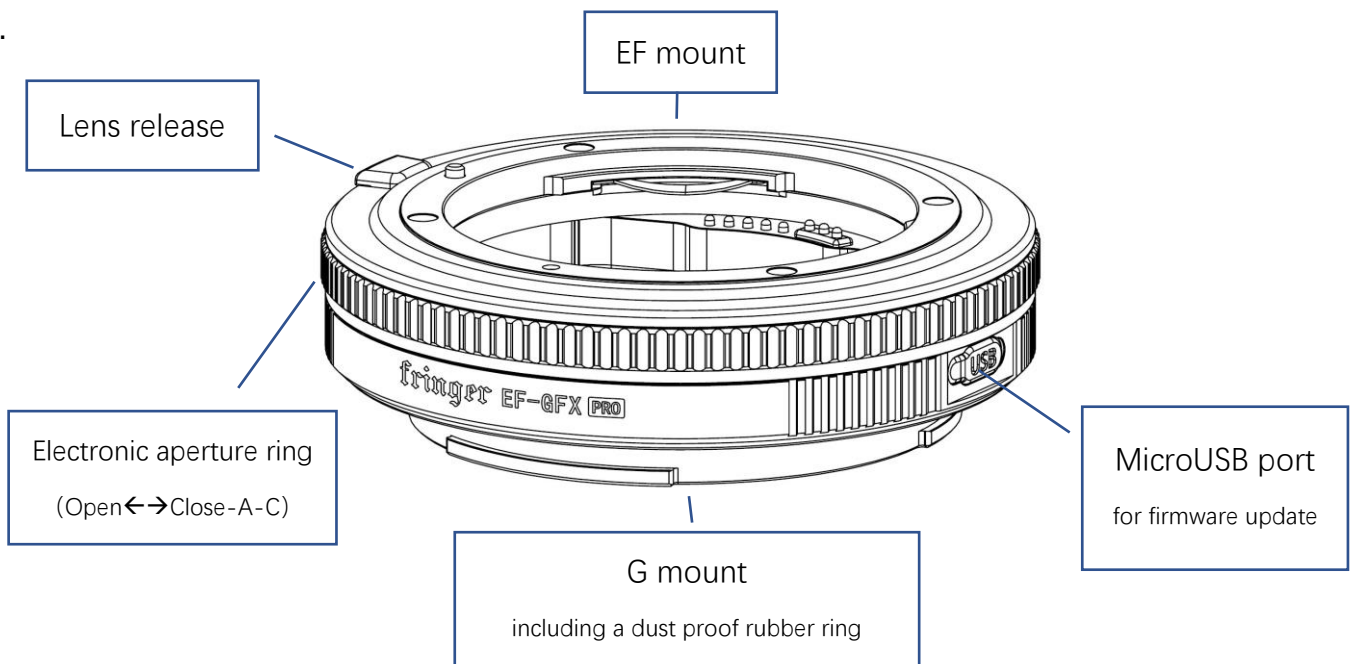


# Fringer EF-GFX Pro User's Manual

## 1. Introduction

This product is compatible with Canon EF mount and Fujifilm G mount protocols. It can control lens' aperture electronically, auto focus and report lens information for EXIF recording.

There is a built-in electronic aperture ring just like native GF lenses. And it employs contactless sensors so that you don't need to worry about wearing problems. In addition to the electronic aperture ring, the adapter supports more unique features including Phase Detection AF (on GFX100 & GFX100S only, so far), IBIS, Lens IS and In-camera LaCA (Lateral Chromatic Aberration) Correction, etc.



## 2. Compatibility

This adapter works on G mount cameras. However, due to capability differences of different camera models, its performance may vary.

On cameras without PDAF support, such as GFX50s, GFX50r and GFX50s II, adapted lenses can only work in the CDAF mode. Most of lenses on the tested and optimized lens list should work normally in the AF-S mode. However, as many EF mount lenses are not designed for contrast AF, AF speed may be slow. And AF accuracy may not be good, either. Meanwhile, AF-C mode is not supported. If AF performance can't satisfy you, MF is recommended.

On cameras with PDAF support, such as GFX100 and GFX100S, tested and optimized lenses AF much faster and more accurate. In some circumstances, the experience of using adapted lenses on these cameras is just like using a DSLR. Thus, if you are about to purchase a new G mount camera to use EF lenses, the 102M pixel models are highly recommended.

We have tested and optimized over 100 models of EF mount lenses. Compare to lenses not on the list, tested and optimized ones work better in both PDAF and CDAF modes. However, the EF mount is a

huge system and there are so many different lens models. A lot of them have not been tested and optimized, yet. Most of them would work on the adapter with a lower performance. And a small amount of them may not be compatible. If you encounter poor AF performance or compatibility issues, please wait for us to test and optimize that lens and support it in future firmware updates.

When using zoom lenses with variable maximum aperture that haven't been tested and optimized, the aperture value displayed may not be correct.

See the attached list at the end for tested and optimized lens models.

### **3. Function descriptions**

#### **3.1 Lens self-test (for lenses NOT tested and optimized only)**

When you install a lens not tested/optimized on the adapter and power on the camera for the first time, the adapter may drive the AF module to the close end and then to infinity. After that, the camera will reboot to finish the self-test and calibration process. During the process, please do not touch the focus ring of the lens, or you may interfere with the calibration. If there is something wrong with the self-test procedure, the AF function may not be in a normal state. If that happens, turning on and then turning off the camera at once will clear the calibration data stored. Installing another lens and powering on the camera will do the same.

Tested and optimized lenses don't do this.

#### **3.2 Full frame or medium format selection (35mm mode on/off)**

EF mount lenses are designed for full frame cameras. Its image circle covers a 36mm x 24mm sensor. But the dimension of the sensor of GFX cameras is about 44mm x 33mm. Thus, many EF lenses can't fully cover it at all and may cause dark corners/vignetting and distortion, etc. It's normal and not the malfunction of the adapter.

By default, the camera will be set to the 35mm mode automatically when an adapter and an EF lens are attached. Thus, usually you won't see the issues mentioned above. But, since some of the EF lenses do cover the medium format sensor, you may force the camera to capture 44x33mm images by turning off 35mm mode on camera menu.

#### **3.3 Setting aperture and shutter speed value**

##### **Setting aperture value through electronic aperture ring:**

Looking down to the top of the camera, turning the ring right tells the camera to stopping down, and vice versa. Each step equals to 1/3 EV. When it is turned to the smallest aperture position, one more step brings it to the A (Auto mode) under which the aperture will be decided by the camera (P or S mode). Now if the ring is turned right one more step further, it will be set to C (Command mode). The aperture ring logic described above is exactly the same as native GF lenses.

##### **Setting aperture value through command dial on the camera:**

Instead of using the aperture ring, you may also set the aperture value through the command dial on the camera body by turning the aperture ring to the right most, i.e., C position, as described earlier. Be noted that the front dial of some GFX cameras may be used for both ISO and aperture settings. On those camera models, you may need to press the front dial before setting the aperture value if it is in the ISO setting mode. To avoid the conflicts of ISO and aperture settings on those cameras, electronic aperture ring is the preferred way of setting the aperture.

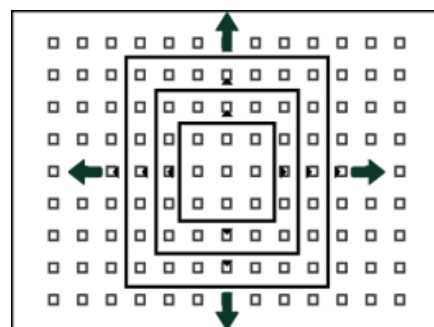
**Caution: For zoom lenses with variable maximum aperture, please zoom it to the wide end before moving aperture ring between A/C position and smallest aperture setting position.**

**Manually setting shutter speed is suggested!** If you set shutter speed to auto, when environment brightness changes during view finding, the lens aperture blades may move frequently with a little noise and slightly flashing of LCD or EVF. Native GF lenses behave the same. But their aperture motor moves so fast and silently that you will never notice. However, EF lenses' aperture motor moves slower and noisier. If you want to avoid it, please manually set shutter speed. You may still set shutter speed to auto if that's tolerable. Be noted that if "PREVIEW EXP./WB IN MANUAL MODE" on the camera menu is set to "OFF", the described issue may occur even the shutter speed is set manually.

For zoom lenses with variable maximum aperture that haven't been tested and optimized, aperture values may not be displayed correctly. Primes, zooms with fixed maximum aperture, and all lenses optimized don't have this issue.

### 3.4 Setting AF modes

Due to the limitation of EF lenses who are designed for 35mm cameras, when using them on GFX cameras, there may be distortions in the edge areas that damage the performance of auto focus. Thus, please avoid using focus points in those areas if possible. Focus points in the 5 or 7 rows in the middle are usually safe to be chosen. In most cases, the rest of focus points work, too. But the AF accuracy and success rate may decrease.



On cameras with PDAF, e.g., GFX100 and GFX100S, the size of the focus points may affect AF performance. If AF success rate or accuracy issues are encountered, you may try different AF point size settings. Usually, the smaller focus point setting may bring more accuracy. But it may need more lights and details in the small area covered by the focus point to work, or the success rate may become poorer. In contrast, the bigger focus point setting may bring higher AF success rate. But accuracy may decrease.

On cameras with PDAF, e.g., GFX100 and GFX100S, both AF-S and AF-C modes are supported. In many circumstances, AF performance is similar to that of a DSLR. But if the camera doesn't support

PDAF, e.g., GFX50S, GFX50R and GFX50S II, only AF-S mode is supported as CDAF is used instead of PDAF. And AF performance is poorer. That is normal and not the malfunction of the adapter. In both PDAF and CDAF modes, face/eye detection AF works.

We have tried our best to make EF lenses work better on G mount. But please understand that different lens and camera system will never collaborate like a native system. Sometimes even lenses optimized may encounter AF issues. You may try to improve its accuracy by half pressing shutter release button **more than once** before releasing the shutter. Or you may try AF-C instead of AF-S mode (on GFX100 and GFX100S only). If necessary, please change to the MF mode.

When you want to use MF mode, please set AF/MF switch on the lens to the MF position. The camera will be set to the MF mode automatically.

Most of lenses that are not on the tested and optimized lens list should work normally. But since PDAF isn't supported and CDAF performs poorer, you may encounter slow and inaccurate AF. Sometimes MF would be the only choice. Or you may wait for the lens to be added to the list by future firmware updates.

### 3.5 Lens built-in IS and camera IBIS functions

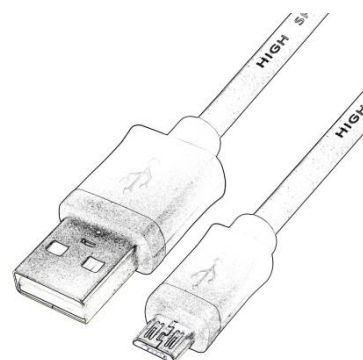
This product supports both lens IS (or OS, VC) and IBIS functions. But they don't work at the same time. You may choose between them. When the camera is powered on or entering the shooting mode from the playback mode, the IS switch on the lens decides which one is activated, lens IS or IBIS. "On" status of the switch at that time enables lens IS and disables IBIS, and vice versa. IBIS will be automatically enabled if the lens doesn't have IS function at all. In most cases, IBIS works better than lens IS unless the lens is a very long telephoto one.

Whatever lens IS or IBIS is chosen, the stabilization function is controlled by "IS MODE" menu item. If it's set to "Continuous" (Mode 1), IS functions are activated all the time. When it's set to "Shooting only" (Mode 2), lens IS function is enabled when the shutter release button being half-pressed and disabled about 2 seconds after its release while IBIS function is only enabled during the exposure. Because of the ages of some EF lenses, the old design may limit their ability of instant activation of IS module. Thus, "Shooting only" mode may not work reliably for them. In that case, "Continuous" mode is suggested.

## 4. Firmware update

You need a PC or Mac and a Micro B USB cable, i.e., some Android phone's data cable (not type C), to upgrade the adapter.

- 1) Download new firmware from Fringer's website. For example, 'EFGF\_100.BIN' is v1.00.
- 2) Get the adapter off the camera. Make sure not to connect the adapter



with the computer while it is installed on a camera body.

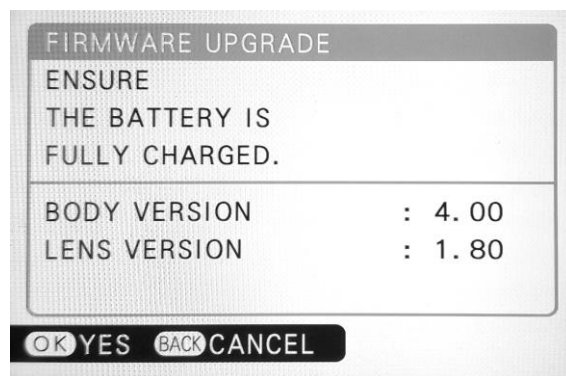
- 3) Plug the USB cable to the Micro USB port on the adapter.
- 4) Connect the other end of the cable to a USB port of your PC or MAC. Then a mobile drive named 'FRINGER' emerges. Open 'VERSION.TXT' on that drive and check current firmware version (the line begins with 'Version:').
- 5) If upgrading is needed, copy the downloaded firmware file to the drive named 'FRINGER'. Wait for about 20 seconds. Ignore any error messages about the drive. The adapter would disconnect itself and reconnect. The 'FRINGER' drive would appear again. If it doesn't reconnect automatically, you may manually disconnect the USB cable and reconnect it with the computer.
- 6) Check VERSION.TXT again and make sure its firmware version has changed to the new one.

Note: Do not copy files other than the official firmware to the adapter.

### Troubleshooting:

Some of the cables in the market are for charging only and not suitable for data transfer. Thus, if you can't find the "FRINGER" drive when adapter is connected to the computer, check your cable!

You may also read the adapter's firmware version by Fujifilm's method, i.e., press and hold DISP button before powering on the camera. The "Lens version" on the screen is actually the adapter's firmware version. See the following figure.



### 5. Tested and optimized lens list (firmware v1.00)

1	Canon EF 14mm f/2.8 L II USM	13	Canon EF 85mm f/1.8 USM
2	Canon EF 24mm f/1.4L II USM	14	Canon EF 100mm f/2.8L IS USM
3	Canon EF 28mm f/1.8 USM	15	Canon EF 135mm f/2 L USM
4	Canon EF 35mm f/1.4L USM	16	Canon EF 135mm f/2 L USM + 1.4X
5	Canon EF 35mm f/1.4L II USM	17	Canon EF 135mm f/2 L USM + 2X
6	Canon EF 35mm f/2 IS USM	18	Canon EF 180mm f/3.5 L USM
7	Canon EF 40mm f/2.8 STM	19	Canon EF 180mm f/3.5 L USM + 1.4X
8	Canon EF 50mm f/1.2L USM	20	Canon EF 180mm f/3.5 L USM + 2X
9	Canon EF 50mm f/1.4 USM	21	Canon EF 200mm f/2 L IS USM
10	Canon EF 50mm f/1.8 STM	22	Canon EF 200mm f/2 L IS USM + 1.4X
11	Canon EF 85mm f/1.2L II USM	23	Canon EF 200mm f/2 L IS USM + 2X
12	Canon EF 85mm f/1.4 L IS USM	24	Canon EF 200mm f/2.8L II USM

25	Canon EF 200mm f/2.8L II USM + 1.4X
26	Canon EF 200mm f/2.8L II USM + 2X
27	Canon EF 300mm f/2.8L IS II USM
28	Canon EF 300mm f/2.8L IS II USM + 1.4X
29	Canon EF 300mm f/2.8L IS II USM + 2X
30	Canon EF 300mm f/4 L IS USM
31	Canon EF 300mm f/4 L IS USM + 1.4X
32	Canon EF 400mm f/2.8L IS II USM
33	Canon EF 400mm f/2.8L IS II USM + 1.4X
34	Canon EF 400mm f/2.8L IS II USM + 2X
35	Canon EF 400mm f/4 DO IS II USM
36	Canon EF 400mm f/4 DO IS II USM + 1.4X
37	Canon EF 400mm f/5.6 L USM
38	Canon EF 600mm f/4L IS USM
39	Canon EF 600mm f/4L IS USM + 1.4X
40	Canon EF 11-24mm f/4L USM
41	Canon EF 16-35mm f/4L IS USM
42	Canon EF 16-35mm f/2.8L II USM
43	Canon EF 16-35mm f/2.8L III USM
44	Canon EF 17-40mm f/4L USM
45	Canon EF 24-105mm f/4L IS II USM
46	Canon EF 24-70mm f/2.8L II USM
47	Canon EF 24-70mm f/2.8L USM
48	Canon EF 24-70mm f/4L IS USM
49	Canon EF 70-200mm f/2.8L IS USM
50	Canon EF 70-200mm f/2.8L IS USM + 1.4X
51	Canon EF 70-200mm f/2.8L IS USM + 2X
52	Canon EF 70-200mm f/2.8L IS II USM
53	Canon EF 70-200mm f/2.8L IS II USM + 1.4X
54	Canon EF 70-200mm f/2.8L IS II USM + 2X
55	Canon EF 70-200mm f/2.8L IS III USM
56	Canon EF 70-200mm f/2.8L IS III USM + 1.4X
57	Canon EF 70-200mm f/2.8L IS III USM + 2X
58	Canon EF 70-200mm f/4L IS USM

59	Canon EF 70-200mm f/4L IS USM + 1.4X
60	Canon EF 70-200mm f/4L IS II USM
61	Canon EF 70-200mm f/4L IS II USM + 1.4X
62	Canon EF 70-300mm f/4.5-5.6 DO IS USM
63	Canon EF 70-300mm f/4-5.6 IS II USM
64	Canon EF 70-300mm f/4-5.6L IS USM
65	Canon EF 100-400mm f/4.5-5.6 L IS II USM
66	Canon EF 200-400mm f/4L IS USM
67	SIGMA 14mm F1.8 DG HSM A017
68	SIGMA 20mm F1.4 DG HSM A015
69	SIGMA 24mm F1.4 DG HSM A015
70	SIGMA 28mm F1.4 DG HSM A019
71	SIGMA 35mm F1.4 DG HSM A012
72	SIGMA 40mm F1.4 DG HSM A018
73	SIGMA 50mm F1.4 DG HSM A014
74	SIGMA 70mm F2.8 DG MACRO A018
75	SIGMA 85mm F1.4 DG HSM A016
76	SIGMA 105mm F1.4 DG HSM A018
77	SIGMA 105mm F2.8 EX DG OS HSM MACRO
78	SIGMA 135mm F1.8 DG HSM A017
79	SIGMA 500mm f/4.5 EX DG APO HSM
80	SIGMA 14-24mm f/2.8 DG HSM A018
81	SIGMA 24-35mm F2.0 DG HSM A015
82	SIGMA 24-70mm f/2.8 DG OS HSM A017
83	SIGMA 60-600mm f/4.5-6.3 DG OS HSM S018
84	SIGMA 70-200mm f/2.8 DG OS HSM S018
85	SIGMA 70-200mm f/2.8 DG OS HSM S018 + 1.4X
86	SIGMA 70-200mm f/2.8 DG OS HSM S018 + 2X
87	SIGMA 100-400mm F5-6.3 DG OS HSM C017
88	SIGMA 150-500mm f/5-6.3 APO DG OS HSM
89	SIGMA 150-600mm F5-6.3 DG OS HSM C015
90	SIGMA 150-600mm F5-6.3 DG OS HSM S014
91	TAMRON SP 35mm F1.4 Di USD F045
92	TAMRON SP 35mm F/1.8 Di VC USD F012

93	TAMRON SP 45mm F/1.8 Di VC USD F013
94	TAMRON SP 85mm F/1.8 Di VC USD F016
95	TAMRON SP 15-30mm F/2.8 Di VC USD A012
96	TAMRON SP 15-30mm F/2.8 Di VC USD G2 A041
97	TAMRON 17-35mm f/2.8-4 Di OSD A037
98	TAMRON SP 24-70mm F/2.8 Di VC USD G2 A032

99	TAMRON 35-150 f/2.8-4 Di VC OSD A043
100	TAMRON SP 70-200mm F/2.8 Di VC USD G2 A025
101	TAMRON SP 70-210mm F/4 Di VC USD A034
102	TAMRON 100-400mm F/4.5-6.3 Di VC USD A035
103	TAMRON SP 150-600mm F/5-6.3 Di VC USD G2 A022