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Rollei
fototechnic

Rollei Prego 90 AF
Hinweise zum Gebrauch
Instructions for use

Rollei

AF – Variogon f = 28 – 90 mm Macro
Schneider-KREUZNACH

Prego
90

Teilebezeichnungen

Zoom-Taste
Zoom button
(TELE) + (WIDE)

Auslöser
Shutter button

Funktionswähler
Function mode
selection

Blitztaste
Flash mode selection

LCD-Monitor
LCD panel

Selbstauslösertaste
Self-timer mode selection

Taste zur Rückspulung teilbelichteter Filme
Mid-roll rewinding button

Blitzgerät
Flash

Sucherfenster
Finder window

Belichtungsmeßfenster
Exposure sensor
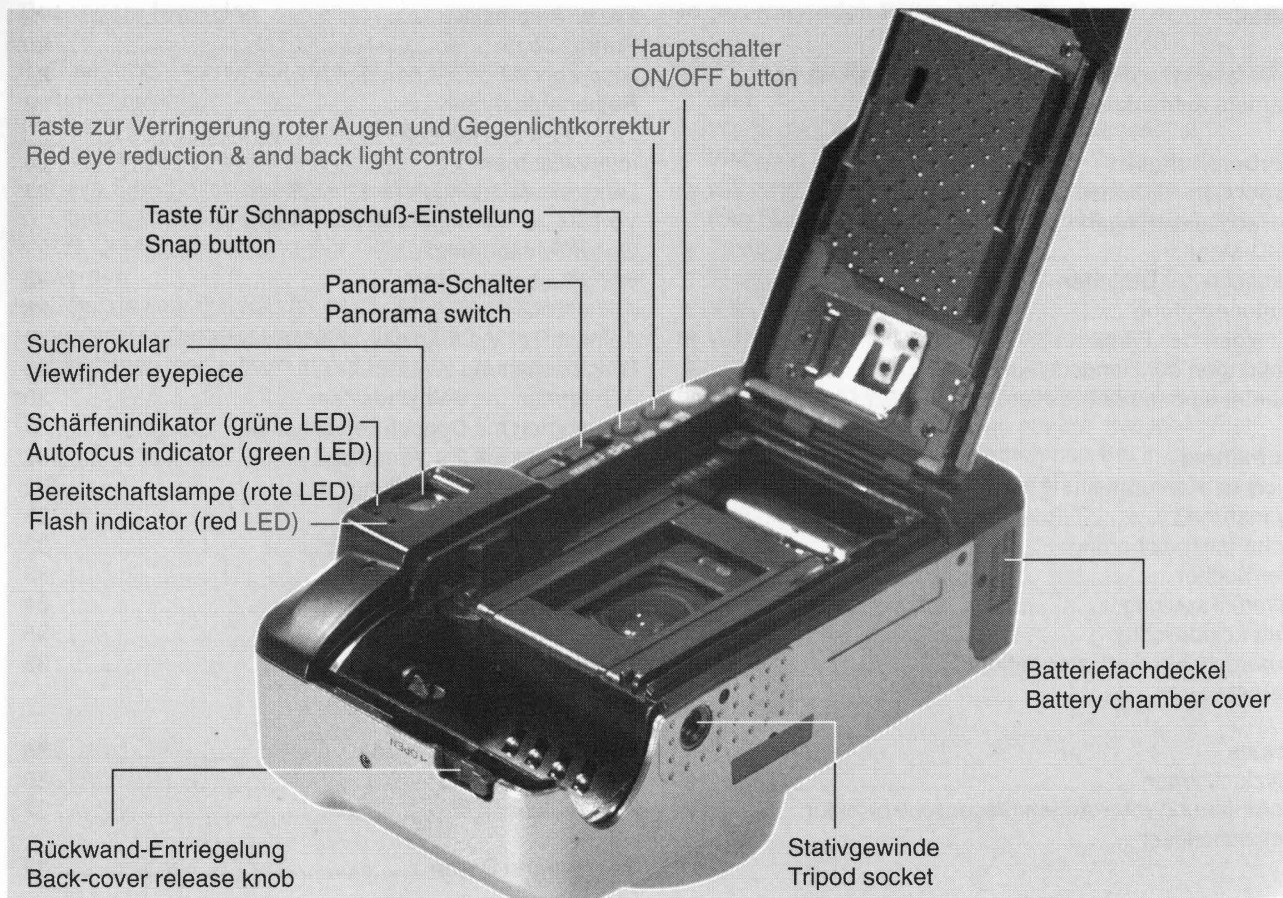
Objektivabdeckung
Lens cap

Selbstauslöserlampe
Self-timer lamp

Schlaufenhalterung
Strap holder

Empfänger für Fernauslösung
Remote control sensor

Taste für Unendlich-Einstellung
Infinite Landscape mode button

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Hauptschalter
ON/OFF button

Taste zur Verringerung roter Augen und Gegenlichtkorrektur
Red eye reduction & and back light control

Taste für Schnappschuß-Einstellung
Snap button

Panorama-Schalter
Panorama switch

Sucherokular
Viewfinder eyepiece

Schärfenindikator (grüne LED)
Autofocus indicator (green LED)

Bereitschaftslampe (rote LED)
Flash indicator (red LED)

Batteriefachdeckel
Battery chamber cover

Rückwand-Entriegelung
Back-cover release knob

Stativgewinde
Tripod socket

Please note:

- The camera will work only with batteries loaded.
- The lens cover automatically opens and closes when the camera is switched on or off. Do not try to operate the lens cover manually!
- Without film in the camera, the shutter can be released, but film-winding functions are inoperative.

The shutter will not operate in the following cases:

- When no batteries are loaded or the batteries are almost exhausted.
- When the lens cover is closed.
- During zooming, film winding or rewinding.
- If the film is left in the camera after rewinding.
- While the flash is recycling.

The camera is electronically controlled by a micro-computer. In the unlikely case of very strong static electricity, this may fail to operate. Should this happen, remove the batteries and replace them after 2 – 3 minutes.

Contents
Please read these instructions carefully before using the camera.

www.orphancameras.com

Flash mode
Red-eye reduction
Remote control
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Backlight control
Double self-timer
2-second delay
Slow sync
Macro mode
Close-up mode
Bulb mode
Zone focusing
Portrait Zoom mode
Fuzzy Zoom mode
Step Zoom mode
Multiple exposures
Continuous shooting

red eye ●
auto ●
fill-in ●
off ●

SNAP FUZZY PORTRAIT STEP

BULB

INT.

2.8 EX mm

Back cover open
unloading film mark
Exposure compensation
Film-rewinding mark
Film-winding check
Focal length
Frame counter
Interval shooting
Exposure interval and elapsed time (Bulb)
"Exposures"
Focal-length unit
Film loaded
Battery condition

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Inserting the batteries

1. Open the battery-chamber cover by pressing its hole with a pointed object as shown in Fig. 1.
2. Insert two fresh batteries (type CR-123A or DL-123A) with their positive and negative poles oriented as illustrated. Correct polarity is indispensable for operation of the camera! (Fig. 2)
3. Press the battery-chamber cover shut until it clicks into place.

Notes

- The batteries need not be removed when the camera is not in use. The camera will automatically shut down three minutes after use.
- Changing the batteries in mid-roll will not have any effect on the film.

Checking battery condition

1. No battery symbol in LCD:
   Batteries good.

2. One half of battery symbol black:
   Enough power left for a few more rolls of film, but keep spare batteries ready.

3. Blinking battery symbol:
   Replace batteries.

Notes

- Switch the camera off before exchanging batteries.
- Keep spare batteries ready when shooting at low temperatures that result in a drop in battery power. Batteries that fail in the cold will recover at normal temperature.

Display signaling film-loading error
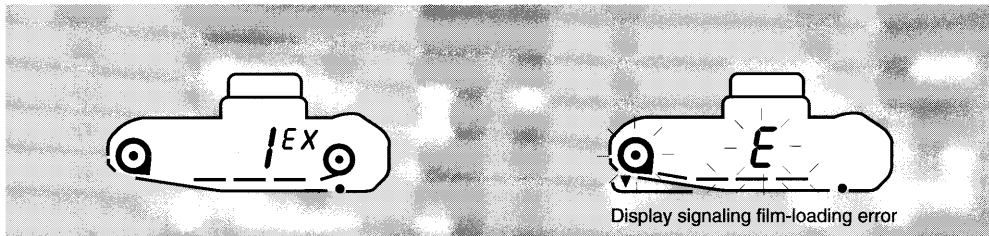
Loading film

1. Press the back-lock release as shown to open the camera back. (Fig. 3)
2. Cautiously place the film cassette in the film chamber, taking care not to use force.
3. Pull the film leader over to the starting mark on the opposite side. If necessary, rewind excessive length of film manually, turning the cassette spindle. Make sure that the film lies flat. (Fig. 4)
4. Close the camera back so that it clicks into place. The camera automatically advances the film to the first exposure.
5. The frame counter now reads "1EX".

Notes

- The camera detects film-loading errors. In this case, "E" will blink in the LCD, and the shutter will remain locked. Open the camera back and repeat the loading operation.
- Do not load the film in direct sunlight. Turn your back on the sun to shade the camera during loading.

Film-speed setting

With DX-coded film rated between ISO 50/18° and 3200/36°, the camera sets the film speed automatically. With non-DX-coded film, it will default to ISO 100/21°.

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Attaching the strap

To attach the strap, simply thread it through its open end as illustrated. (Fig. 5)

Activating the camera

Press the ON/OFF button to switch the camera on. The lens cover opens, and the LCD panel comes to life. If you should not use the camera for three minutes, it will shut off automatically, and the lens cover will close. (Fig. 6)

Select the desired focal length (= coverage) by looking through the viewfinder and pressing one of the two zoom buttons (Fig. 7): The T button shifts the lens forward (1), towards longer focal lengths. Your subject appears larger.

The W button retracts the lens (2) towards shorter focal lengths. Your subject appears smaller, with more of the surroundings included in the frame. As you zoom in or out, the LCD shows the focal-length setting in fixed steps from 28 to 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80 and 90 mm.

Holding the camera

Holding your camera steady during exposure is very important for really sharp pictures. Above all at longer focal lengths (Tele), there is increased risk of camera shake.

Always slip your hand through the camera strap. For vertical pictures, hold one elbow close to your body, for horizontal pictures both elbows. Keep your eye close to the viewfinder and squeeze the shutter release very gently, without shaking the camera.

For vertical pictures with flash, hold the camera so that the flash is above the lens.

Note

Take care to keep your fingers, hair or the camera strap away from the lens as well as the exposure-metering and autofocus windows.

Taking pictures

1. Look through the viewfinder and aim the focus frame at your subject.
2. Lightly press the shutter release (keeping your finger on the button) to activate the AF system. As soon as the camera has focused on your subject, the green lamp will light. If your subject is less than 0.45 m away, the green lamp will blink rapidly, and the shutter locks. Step back and try again.
3. Without removing your finger, fully depress the shutter release for exposure. The gentler you proceed and the steadier the camera, the sharper your picture.
4. Immediately after the exposure, the camera automatically winds the film and advances the frame counter.

Note

• Switch the camera off after shooting. This will protect the lens and prevent accidental exposures.

Focusing range

The camera automatically focuses on any distance between 0.45 m and infinity (∞). The range from 0.45 m to 1 m is covered by the close-up and macro modes.

Flash range

With ISO 100/21° film, the flash range is as follows:
   WIDE (28 mm): 0.45 m – 6 m
   TELE (90 mm): 0.57 m – 2.8 m.

In low light, the flash fires automatically, unless you choose "flash off". As long as the flash is still charging, the red LED will blink rapidly as you press the shutter release lightly, and the shutter will remain locked. When the red LED lights as you press the shutter release halfway, the flash is ready to fire.

Slow blinking of the red LED tells you that the camera will use a shutter speed too slow to hand-hold (risk of camera shake, i.e. blur). Use a tripod or another steady support.

Note

• Always remember that the risk of camera shake increases with longer focal lengths (Tele).

Locking focus

You may wish to focus on a subject that is not in the center of your picture and thus does not coincide with the focus frame in the finder. Proceed as follows: (Examples 1 – 3)

1. Aim the camera so that the focus frame coincides with your off-center subject.
2. Lightly press the shutter release. The green LED will light or blink slowly, and focus is locked. Be careful not to press the release fully to avoid taking a picture at this stage!
3. Keep the release depressed halfway, recompose your picture and depress the release fully for exposure. If you wish to focus at another distance, simply lift your finger and start over again.

Some subjects are difficult to focus on:

1. Subjects brightly lit from behind.
2. Fireworks (use infinity lock) and smoke.
3. Shiny or glossy surfaces, such as a car detail or a water body.
4. Subjects behind glass, e.g. a window (use infinity lock).
   In these cases, find an object at the same distance and use focus lock (infinity lock for far-away subjects).

Viewfinder information

Close-up parallax marks
Macro parallax marks
Focus frame
green
red
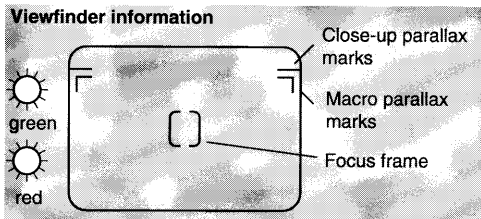
Parallax marks inside the normal frame indicate the top borders of the frame for close-up and macro shots, respectively.

The two LEDs are activated by light depression of the shutter release.
(1) Focus indicator (green LED)
• Lights when subject is between 1 m and ∞.
• Blinks slowly when subject is between 0.45 m and 1 m. (Camera automatically switches to close-up or macro mode.)
• Blinks rapidly when subject is too close. (Shutter remains locked.)

(2) Flash ready light (red LED)
• Lights when flash is ready to fire (in low light).
• Blinks slowly when a tripod should be used to avoid camera shake.
• Blinks rapidly when flash is not yet fully charged. (Shutter remains locked.)

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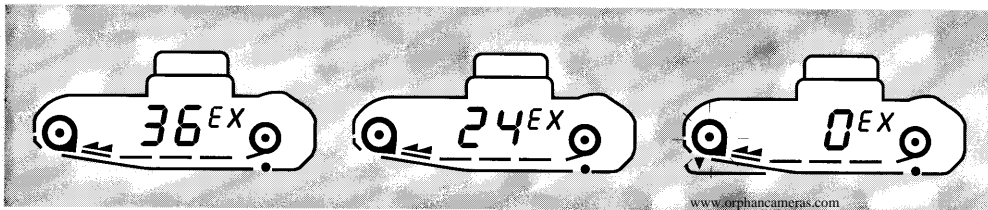
Rewinding the film

Automatic rewinding

After the last exposure, the camera automatically rewinds the film and stops. The back-cover indicator and the cassette symbol will blink. The frame counter reads "0".

Open the camera back and remove the film.

Mid-roll rewinding

If you wish to remove a film before it is full, press the rewind button with a pointed object. (Fig. 8)

Notes

- Should automatic rewinding be found disturbing in a particularly quiet environment, keep the ON/OFF button depressed for as long as you wish to interrupt it.
- Should rewinding stop before the frame counter reads "0", change the batteries. Do not open the camera back until the film has been fully rewound after the battery change.

Data-back operation

The five recording modes shown at left are available. They can be accessed by pressing the MODE button until the desired display appears. The print indicator in the data-back LCD will blink for two to three seconds after an exposure with date recording.

Note
- Use a pointed object or your fingernail to press the data set buttons. If desired, settings can be changed rapidly by keeping the corresponding button depressed.

mode   select   set

95	M 6	15

Year - Month - Day

15	12	20

Day - Hour - Minute

--	--	--

No Imprinting

6	15	95

Month - Day - Year

15	6	95

Day - Month - Year

Select the desired recording mode by pressing the MODE button.

95	M 6	15

mode ● select ○ set ○

Press the SELECT button to access day, month or year.

95	M 6	15

mode ○ select ● set ○

To set the data, press the SET button.

95	M 6	15

mode ○ select ○ set ●
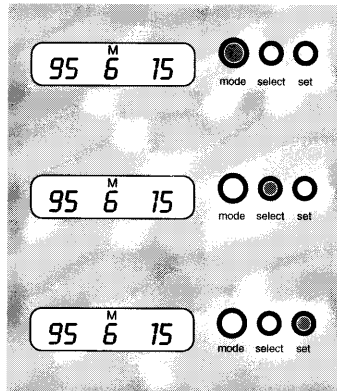
Replacing the data-back battery

When the display of the data-back LCD becomes weak, replace the battery housed inside the data back. (There should be no film in the camera when you open the back.)

1. Unscrew and remove the battery-chamber cover as illustrated. (Fig. 9)
2. Exchange the exhausted battery for a fresh type JS CR2025 3V lithium cell, inserting it with its positive side (+) up.
3. Replace and secure the battery-chamber cover.
4. Reset the date and hour.

Notes

- Battery life is approx. 3 years.
- The data back is designed for use at temperatures between 50°C and -10°C (120°F and 15°F). At temperatures outside this range, the data may be difficult to read.
- The data back (model with data-back only) is fitted with an automatic calendar programmed till the year 2019. Once set, the calendar automatically adjusts for long and short months as well as leap years.
- The date may be difficult to read in the picture against a bright or fussy background.

Operating modes

To set the desired operating mode, press the function selector. Modes change in the order shown below.

Normal photography | Fuzzy Zoom | Portrait Zoom | Step Zoom

Bulb exposure | Interval shooting | Multi-exposures | Continuous shooting
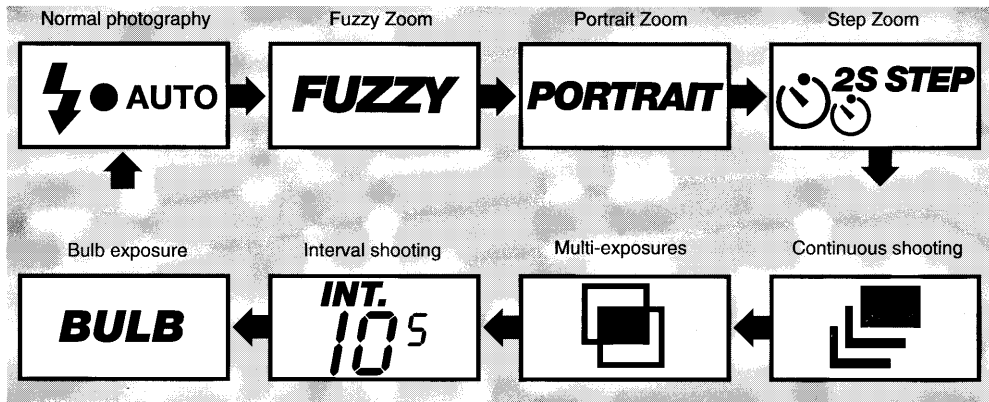
- The Fuzzy, Portrait and continuous-shooting settings will be retained after an exposure. In all the other modes, the camera will automatically reset to normal photography.

Flash modes

Set the desired flash mode by pressing the flash-mode
selector. Modes change in the order shown below.

Auto flash	Exposure compensation	Fill flash
⚡● AUTO	⚡●AUTO 🌙📷	⚡● FILL-IN

Flash off	Slow sync
(⚡)● OFF 🌙	⚡● FILL-IN 🌙

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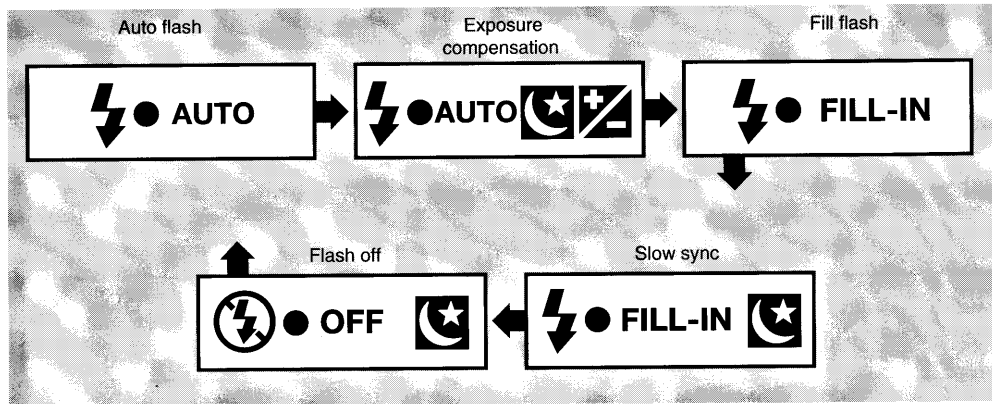
Red-eye reduction/backlight control

The red-eye-reduction and back-light-control button
serves to navigate between the following modes.
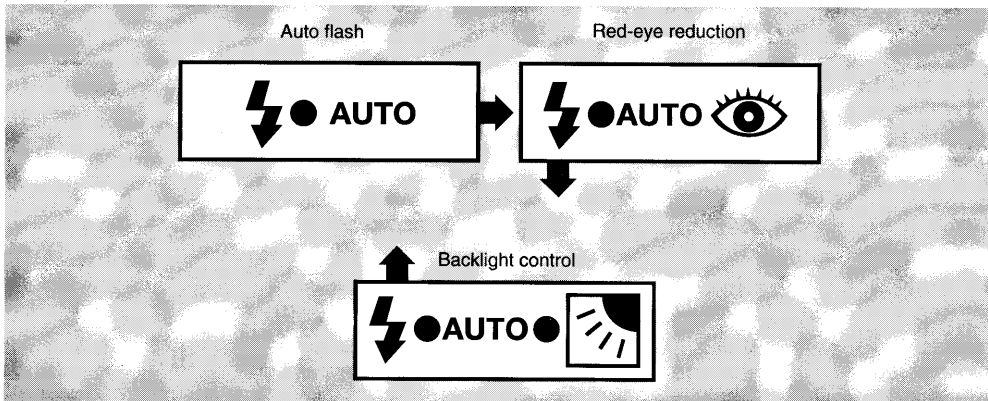
Self-timer modes

There are various self-timer modes that can be selected
by pressing the self-timer selector. This also serves to set
the camera for remote-control operation. Each
depression of the selector changes the mode in the order
shown below.

Normal photography	Self-timer	Double self-timer
⚡● AUTO	⏱	⏱⏱ 2S

Remote control	2-second delay
📡	2S ⏱
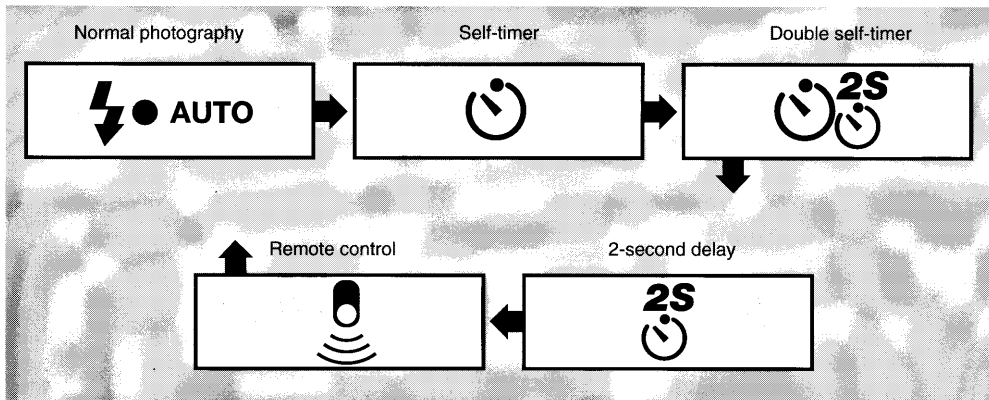
The camera will reset to normal photography after every
exposure. Only the remote-control and 2-second-delay
modes will be retained.

Note

- A remote-control handset is available as an optional
  accessory.

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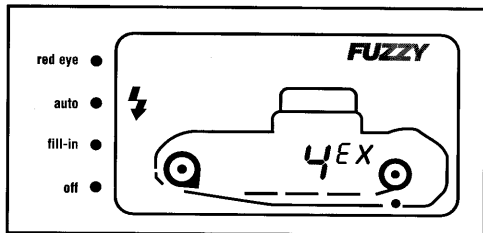
Fuzzy Zoom mode

Switch to Fuzzy Zoom if you want to avoid camera shake
and underexposure in difficult situations. The camera's
microcomputer then automatically controls focal length,
flash and shutter speed to ensure the best possible
result.
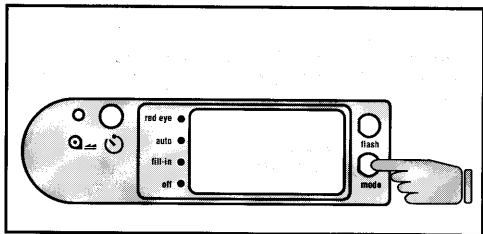
Note

• In the Fuzzy Zoom mode, the camera may
automatically vary the size of your subject in the
picture to suit the shooting conditions.
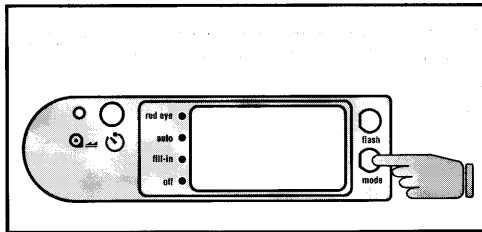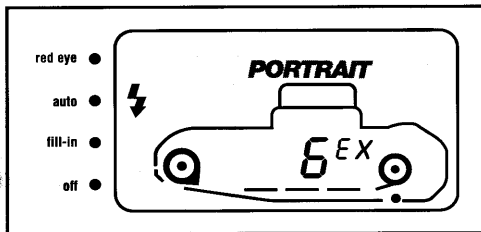
Portrait Zoom mode

This mode will keep the size of your subject constant
(head-and-shoulders portrait) even if you vary the
shooting distance. Of course, this is only possible within
the limits of the zoom range.
Aim the focus frame at your subject. Upon light de-
pression of the shutter release, the camera automatically
zooms to the required focal length.
You may then depress the shutter release fully to take
the picture.
(Examples 6 and 7)
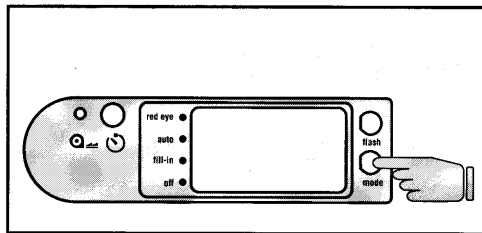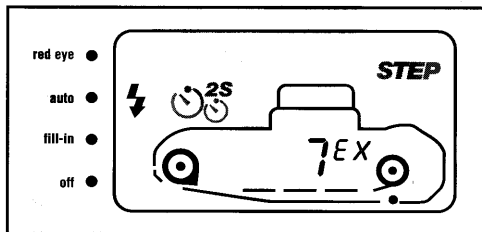
Step Zoom mode

In this mode, the camera automatically takes several (up to three) pictures at different focal lengths - to give you a choice in the final prints.

The number of automatic exposures depends on the focal length set before activating the Step Zoom mode, that is, the remaining zoom range. See the chart below. The first shot will be taken ten seconds after depression of the shutter release. Further shots follow at 5-second intervals (unless flash is used).

No. of exposures	90	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35	28mm
3 Ex	①						②					③
3 Ex		①					②					③
3 Ex			①					②				③
3 Ex				①				②				③
3 Ex					①				②			③
3 Ex						①			②			③
3 Ex							①			②		③
3 Ex								①		②		③
3 Ex									①		②	③
3 Ex										①	②	③
2 Ex											①	②
1 Ex												①

① First shot ② Second shot ③ Third shot

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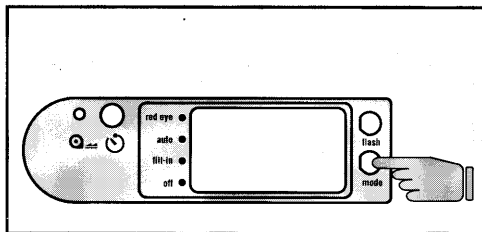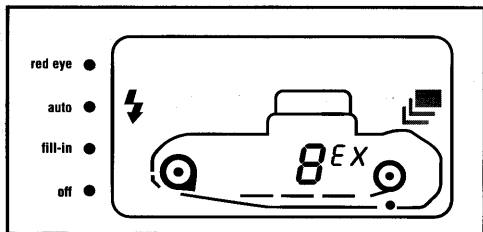
Continuous shooting

This mode is suitable for capturing moving subjects. The
camera will keep shooting as long as you press the
shutter release.
Since the camera will refocus before every exposure, be
sure to keep your subject covered by the focus frame.
(Examples 9 – 11)

Note

- With flash, the interval between exposures will be
  increased by three seconds, required for recharging.

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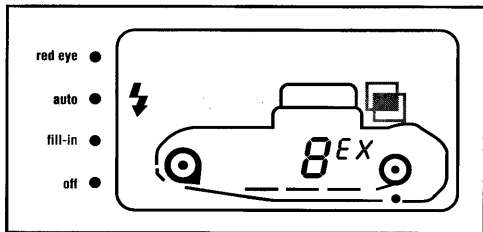
Multiple exposures

This mode allows several exposures to be combined in one frame for special effects. Optimum results will be obtained with only two exposures, but more than two are possible.

1. Select the multi-exposure mode ■ and release the shutter for the first exposure. The film will not advance, and the multi-exposure indicator will blink in the LCD to identify the shooting mode.
2. Press the shutter release for the second exposure, whereupon the film will be advanced to the next frame. For more than two exposures on one frame, select the multi-exposure mode again *before the second and all following exposures.*
(Example 8)
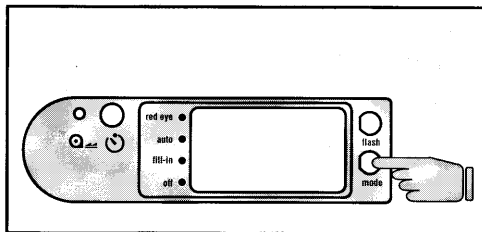
Notes

- For best results, use a dark background.
- To avoid overexposure, use exposure compensation. Set -1 EV for two, -1.5 EV for three, -2 EV for four exposures. These corrections will vary according to individual shooting conditions. Individual tests are therefore recommended.
- The date will be recorded during the last exposure (QD model only).

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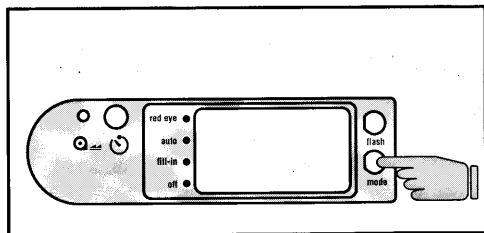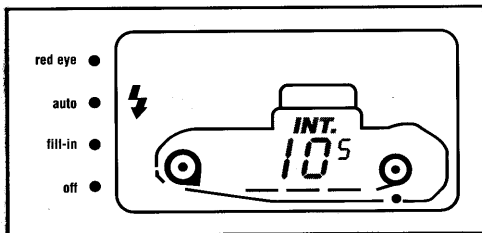
Interval shooting

This mode sets the camera for unmanned operation at preset intervals for a time-lapse effect. Shooting intervals can be chosen between 10 seconds and 60 minutes.

1. Set the desired shooting interval by keeping the MODE button depressed and pressing one of the zoom buttons (T or W).
2. Wait for a few seconds until "INT" in the LCD stops blinking.
3. Press the shutter release. The lens retracts, and the lens cover closes. Then the countdown starts. (Examples 12 – 14)

To terminate the series, press the ON/OFF or MODE button. Otherwise the camera will continue the cycle right up to the end of the film.
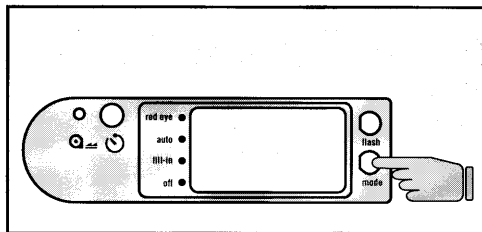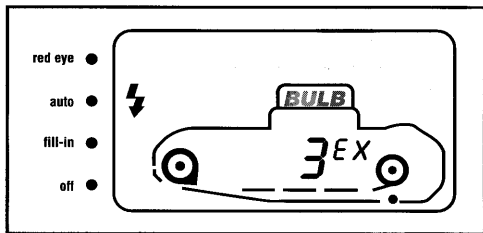
Time exposure (bulb setting)

In the bulb mode, the shutter remains open for as long as you keep the shutter release depressed. The elapsed time from 1/2 s to 60 s is displayed on the LCD panel. The mode is ideal for time exposures beyond the automatically controlled shutter-speed range, for instance at night. Be sure to use a sturdy tripod to avoid camera shake.

Combining the bulb mode with flash allows controlled exposure of a night-time background with the foreground illuminated by flash light.

(Example 15)

Note

• The bulb mode should only be used in low light to avoid overexposure.
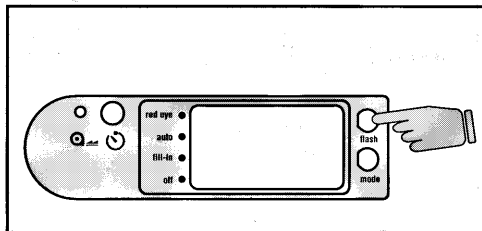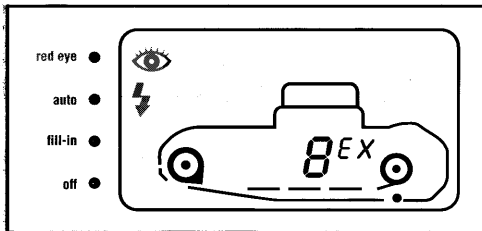
Preflash to reduce "red eye"

In this mode, the flash fires twice: The main flash is
preceded by a preflash designed to make your subject's
pupils contract, thus reducing the risk of "red eye" in your
pictures.
Camera and subject should not move until the second
(main) flash has fired.
(Examples 16 and 17)

Note

• "Red eye" occurs if a subject's pupils are wide open.
The flash then illuminates the retina which shows up
red in your pictures. In indoor photography, try to turn
on all room lights so your subject's pupils will contract.

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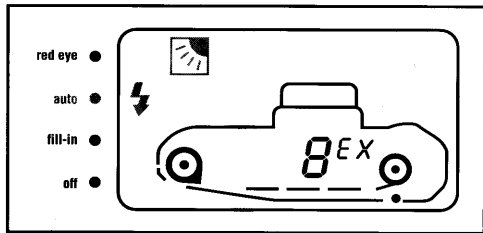
Backlight control

Subjects outside the flash range may come out underexposed if taken against a bright background or light source. Backlight control will increase exposure by 1.5 EV to improve shadow detail.
(Examples 4 and 5)
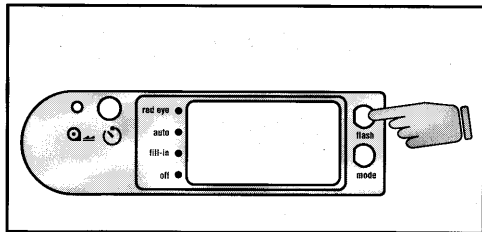
Notes

- Take care to shade the lens.
- Flare may spoil your picture if you shoot directly into a strong light source, such as the sun.

Exposure compensation

This allows a manual correction to be tagged onto the automatic exposure setting to allow for special lighting conditions or obtain special effects. A "+" correction increases exposure, a "-" correction reduces it.

- To set the desired correction, keep the flash button depressed and press one of the two zoom buttons (T or W).

- Exposure compensation is possible over a range of ± 3 EV in increments of 0.5 EV.
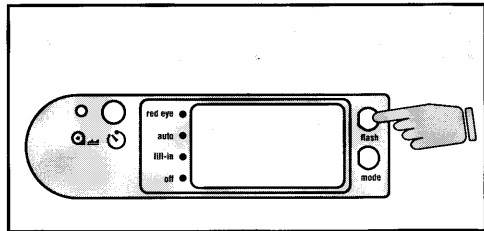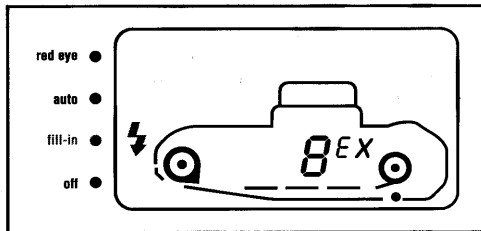
Fill flash

- If your main subject is in the shade or the daylight so bright that the flash will not fire automatically, you can fill in foreground shadows by switching to this function. (Examples 21 and 22)
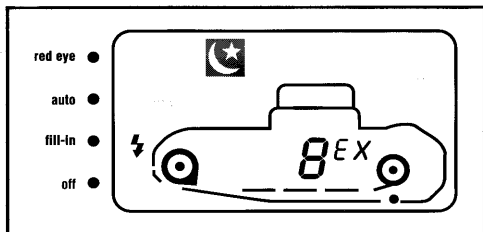
Slow sync

Normal flash photography of night scenes or indoors usually leaves the background underexposed because it involves relatively fast shutter speeds.
Set for slow sync 🌙, the camera will use a slower shutter speed for the background to register in the picture, the foreground being lit by the flash.
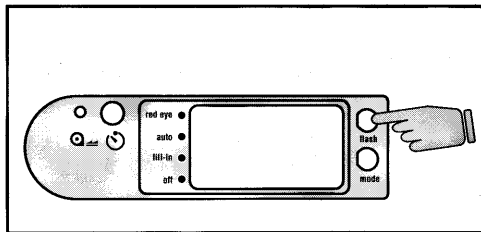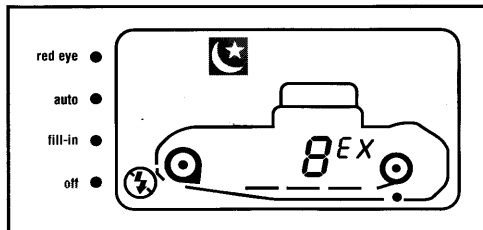
- To avoid camera shake, it is advisable to use a tripod or other firm support.

Flash off

There are occasions when a flash would disturb the mood of a scene. To avoid this, set the camera to "flash off".

- Take care to avoid camera shake when the blinking red LED signals a relatively slow shutter speed that is not hand-holdable. In that case, use a tripod.

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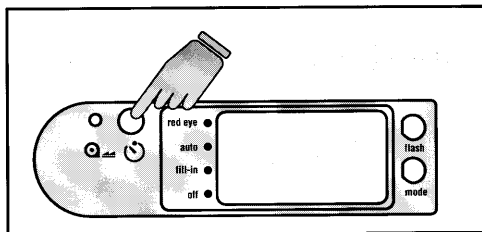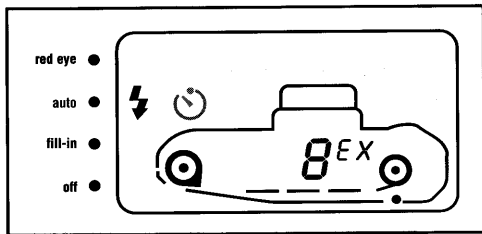
Self-timer photography

The self-timer allows you to get into the picture yourself. (Example 18)

1. Mount the camera on a tripod or place it on a firm support.

2. Select the self-timer mode by pressing the SELF button.
3. Make sure the focus frame is aimed at an object at the desired distance and press the shutter release.
4. The countdown starts. The self-timer lamp will light for seven seconds and blink for the remaining three before exposure. (Fig. 10)
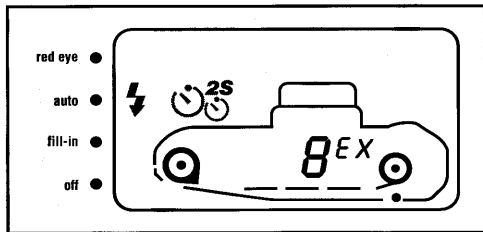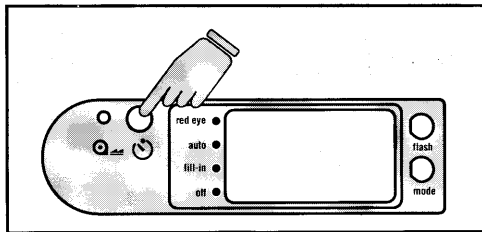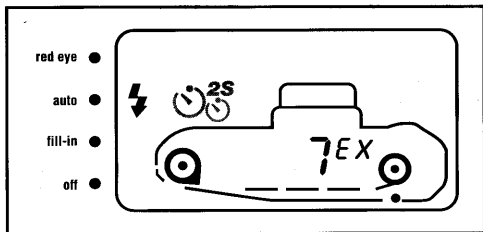
Double self-timer

This mode will give you a second exposure two seconds after the first, which often shows people more relaxed after the first "click". If you use flash, the delay after the first exposure may be somewhat longer because the flash has to recycle first.
(Examples 19 and 20)
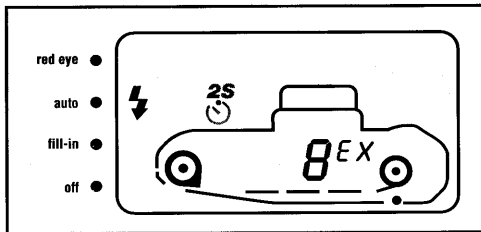
2-second delay

In this mode, the shutter will be released only two seconds after full depression of the shutter release. This may come in handy, for example, if you wish to avoid camera shake in a hand-held shot in low light.
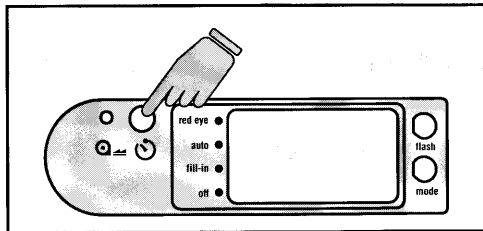
Zone focusing

This is ideal for shooting action like children or pets at play. Focus will in this case be fixed for a range from 1.1 m to 13 m.
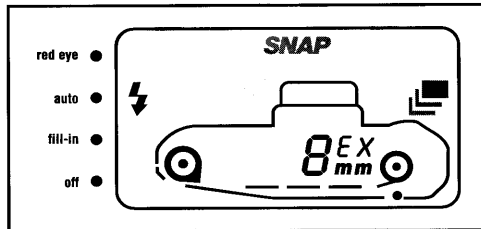
1. Press the SNAP button, whereupon the camera will zoom to wide-angle (28 mm) and fix the focus. (If you keep the button pressed, the camera will take a sequence of shots.)
2. After your shots, press SNAP again to reset the camera to normal photography.

Multiple exposures, interval shooting and the bulb mode can be combined with zone focusing.

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Close-up and macro photography

The camera will automatically focus down to

* 0.45 m at 28mm focal length (W) and
* 0.57 m at 90mm focal length (T).

At distances shorter than 1 m, the green LED will blink slowly as you press the shutter release halfway. The symbol 🌷 appears in the LCD.
At distances shorter than 0.48 m (at 28mm) and 0.62 m (at 90mm), the macro symbol 🌷 appears in the LCD, and the camera automatically switches to macro.

When the minimum focusing distance
(0.45 m/W - 0.57 m/T) is reached, the green LED starts blinking rapidly, and the shutter remains locked.

Note

* Observe the parallax marks in the viewfinder when framing your subject.

Panorama photography

The "wide-screen" panorama format is equally well suited for sweeping panoramas and group shots. Most photofinishers are able to print full-frame panoramic shots. However, be sure to inform the lab that your film contains panoramic pictures (the printing of which is usually more expensive than standard processing).

* To set the camera for panoramic photography, shift the panorama switch to PANORAMA. The frame lines in the viewfinder automatically change to the panorama format.
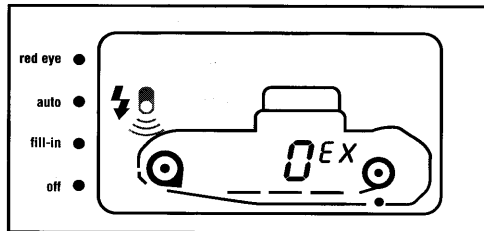
Remote control

With the optional handset, the camera can be remote-controlled. (Fig.11)

1. Select the remote-control mode by pressing the SELF button as described on page 56.
2. If necessary, change the focal-length setting of the lens by pressing the zoom button of the handset. The lens starts at 90 mm and with each depression of the zoom button zooms towards wide-angle in the following steps: 90, 75, 60, 45, 28 mm. Thereafter, it zooms back to Tele in the same increments.
3. Press the handset's release button. The shutter will operate two seconds later to give you time to flash your best smile.

Note

• Attach the handset to the camera strap.

Changing the handset's battery

1. Push the battery-chamber cover in the direction shown and open it. (Fig. 12)
2. Remove the old battery and insert a fresh type JS CR 2025 3V lithium cell with its positive terminal (+) up.
3. Close the battery-chamber cover until it clicks shut.

Infinity lock

The infrared beam of the camera's active autofocusing system cannot penetrate glass. Therefore, if you wish to photograph a distant view through a glass pane, such as a bus window, use infinity lock:
• Keep the button marked ∞ depressed as you press the shutter release.

Notes

• In the infinity mode, the green LED will not light.
• Flash is automatically deactivated.

Care and storage

- When the camera body needs cleaning, wipe it with a soft cloth. Never use alcohol or chemical solvents!
- Use lens-cleaning tissue and, if necessary, fluid to clean glass surfaces.
- Keep the camera away from sand and water.
- Store the camera in a dry, cool and dust-free place. Never leave it in hot places, like a parked car or basking in the sun.
- Protect your camera from shocks and vibrations. Should you ever drop it, have it checked before using it again.

Important hints

- Never try to take the camera apart or repair it yourself. Its high-voltage flash circuit could be dangerous.
- Should the camera ever malfunction, take it to your dealer or an authorized Rollei Service Center.
- The camera has been designed for operation at temperatures from 50°C to -10°C (122°F to 14°F).
- If you plan to take pictures at temperatures below 7°C (45°F), keep the camera and batteries warm until immediately before the shooting.
- Avoid exposing the camera to rapid temperature changes (e.g. from the cold to a warm room), which may cause condensation and corrosion of its inside components.
- Do not take repeated flash pictures at temperatures above 40°C (104°F).
- Dispose of exhausted batteries separately; do not throw them in your trash can.

Trouble shooting

Shutter does not function upon depression of release.

Check	Correct	Page
Is lens cover fully open?	Press ON/OFF button once.	42, 47
Are batteries loaded properly?	Correct their polarity.	45
Has camera been left unused for a long time?	Change batteries.	46

Your pictures are blurred

Was focus frame superimposed on subject as you pressed the shutter release?	Review the chapter "Viewfinder information".	53, 54, 55
Were autofocus windows blocked by hair or finger?	Take care not to block autofocus windows.	51, 52

Your pictures do not show what you had framed in the finder.

Did you observe the frame lines, above all parallax marks at short distances?	Review the chapter "Viewfinder information".	55

Specifications

Camera type:	Fully automatic 35mm leaf-shutter camera
Film:	DX-coded 35 mm film; negative size: 24 mm x 36 mm (standard); 13 mm x 36 mm (panorama)
Lens:	28 – 90 mm power zoom f/3.6–9.8 (11 elements, 8 components)
Shutter:	Programmed electronic shutter for speeds from 1/3 s to 1/400 s and B (1/2 s - 60 s)
Focusing:	Active infrared AF system with focus lock

- Focusing range: 0.45 m – ∞
- Auto close-up range: 0.45 m – 1 m

Exposure control:	Program AE

- AE coupling range (with ISO 100/21° film)

W (28 mm): EV 11.0 – 17.6

T (90 mm): EV 13.4 – 17.6

Viewfinder:	Real-image type with focus frame and parallax marks

- Field of view: 83%
- Magnification: 0.33x – 1.06x

Film-speed range:	Automatic setting with DX-coded film: ISO 50/18° - 3200/36°
Film threading:	Automatic with winding to first frame when camera back is closed
Film advance/rewinding:	Automatic. Mid-roll rewinding possible.
Flash:	Built-in electronic zoom flash

- AUTO: Flash activated automatically in low light
- FILL-IN: Forced flash activation in daylight and slow sync for night shots
- OFF: Flash does not fire. Slow shutter speeds for available-light photography.
- PREFLASH: Reduction of red-eye
- Flash range (with ISO 200/24° film)

W (28 mm): 0.45 m – 8.5 m

T (90 mm): 0.57 m – 4.2 m

- Recycling time: approx. 3 s

Special features

Via flash button:	- Red-eye reduction
	- Backlight control: +1.5 EV
	- Exposure compensation: ± 3 EV (0.5 EV increments)
	- Fill flash and flash off
Via function selector:	- Fuzzy Zoom mode
	- Portrait Zoom mode
	- Step Zoom mode
	- Continuous shooting
	- Multiple exposures
	- Interval shooting
	- Bulb (time exposures)
	- Zone focusing
	- Infinity lock
Self-timer modes:	- Single/Double self-timer
	- 2-second delay
	- Remote control (optional handset)
Cue lamp:	Self-timer lamp lights at instant of exposure
Auto power off:	Lens cover closes and power shuts off if camera remains inactive for three minutes
Data back (QD model only):	- Automatic calendar and quartz clock
	- Date imprinting
Power source:	Two 3V lithium batteries (CR 123A or DL 123A)
Dimensions (mm):	132 x 75 x 56
Weight (without batteries):	320 g

Subject to change without notice.

Beispiel 1   Example 1   Beispiel 2   Example 2   Beispiel 3   Example 3
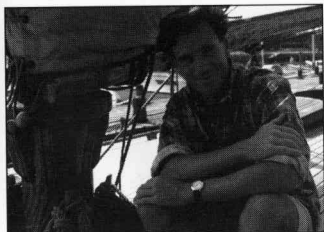
Beispiel 4   Example 4   Beispiel 5   Example 5
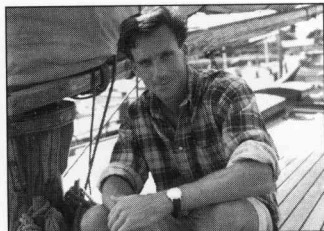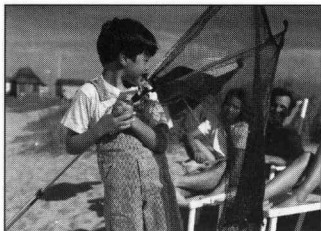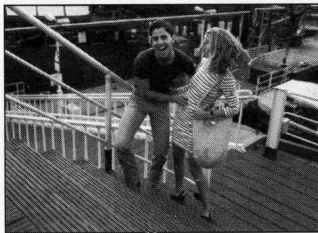
Beispiel 6   Example 6   Beispiel 7   Example 7   Beispiel 8   Example 8
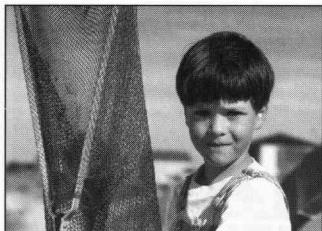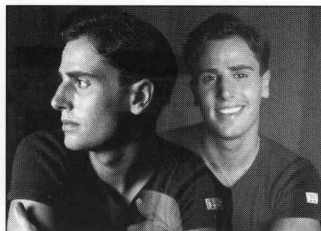
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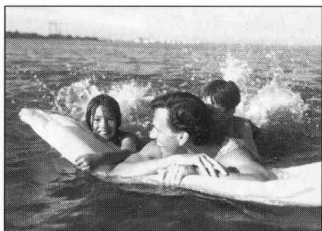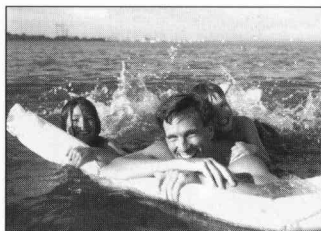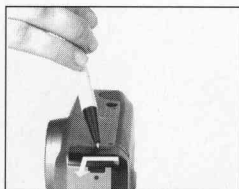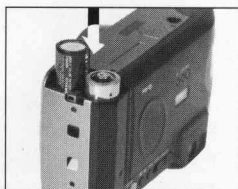
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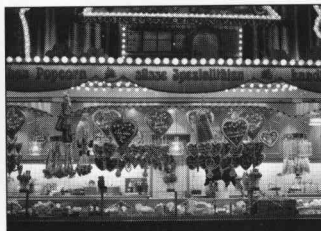
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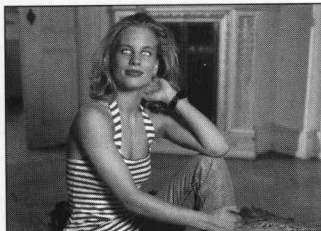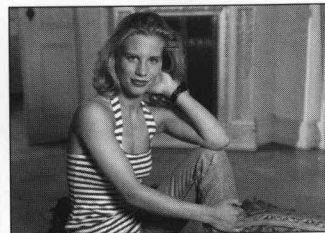
Beispiel 18   Example 18

Beispiel 19   Example 19
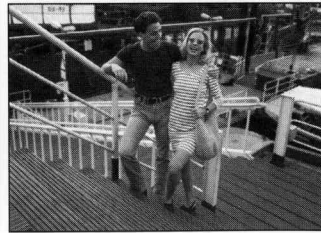
Beispiel 20   Example 20

Beispiel 21   Example 21

Beispiel 22   Example 22

Abb. 1 Fig. 1

Abb. 2 Fig. 2
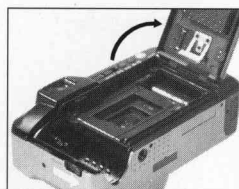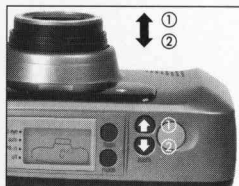
Abb. 3 Fig. 3
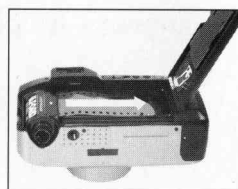
Abb. 4 Fig. 4
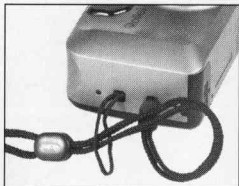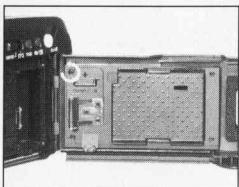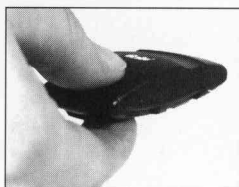
Abb. 5 Fig. 5

Abb. 6 Fig. 6

Abb. 7 Fig. 7

Abb. 8 Fig. 8

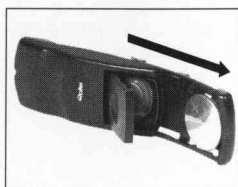Abb. 9 Fig. 9

Abb. 10 Fig. 10

Abb. 11 Fig. 11

Abb. 12 Fig. 12

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