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Rollei XF 35

**In der Praxis
in practical use
dans la pratique**

**nell'uso pratico
en la práctica
in de praktijk**

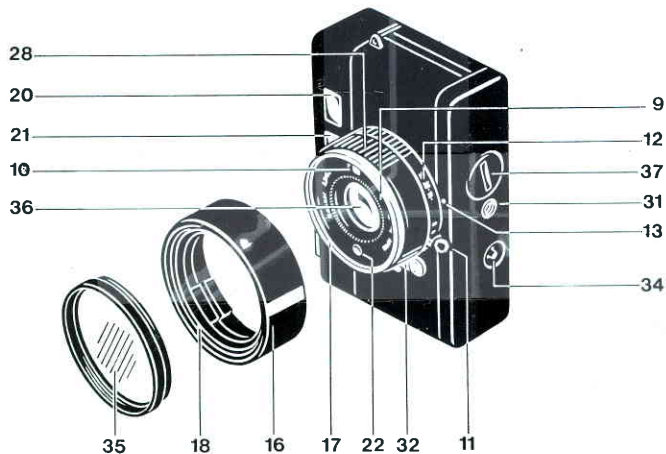
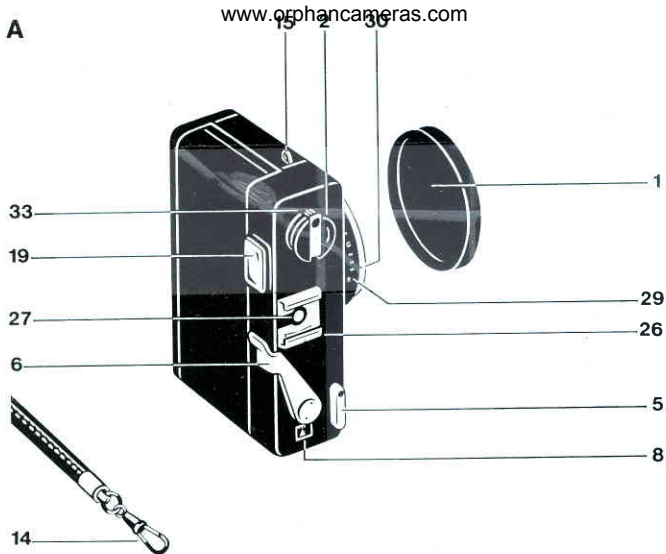


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A



Components and functions

(please unfold page 92 or 93)

- 1** Lens cap
- 2** Rewind knob
- 3** Knurled ring for take-up spool
- 4** Take-up catch
- 5** Shutter release with thread for cable release
- 6** Quick-advance lever
- 7** Sprocket spool for film advance
- 8** Exposure counter
- 9** Knurled ring for film speed setting
- 10** Window for film speed
- 11** Locking lever for automatic operation
- 12** Setting ring for automatic control, long time exposure and automatic flash
- 13** Index mark for automatic setting
- 14** Carrying strap
- 15** Eyelet for carrying strap
- 17** Thread for lens hood, filter or close-up lens
- 19** Viewfinder eyepiece

- 20** Window for bright-line viewfinder
- 21** Window for rangefinder
- 22** CdS cell for exposure meter
- 23** Meter needle
- 24** Exposure control scale
- 25** Underexposure warning zone
- 26** Accessory shoe
- 27** Centre X contact
- 28** Focusing ring, with scale in metres and feet
- 29** Distance scale
- 30** Focusing index
- 31** 1/4" thread tripod bush
- 32** Cocking lever for self-timer
- 33** Film rewind crank
- 34** Film rewind lock
- 35** Filter
- 36** Lens
- 37** Cover for battery compartment

Crash course

Inserting battery

Turn cover 37 to the left (anti-clockwise) with a coin. Insert battery supplied with camera with + pole facing upwards → Fig. B.

Loading camera with film

Pull up knop 2 until camera back opens → Fig. C. Insert film cassette and insert film leader into take-up catch 4 → Fig. D until stop against edge of take-up spool. Close camera back and make sure that it snaps shut.

Wind film on, then release shutter → Fig. E. Repeat this procedure several times until exposure counter 8 is pointing to · 1 ·

Set film speed

Take off cap 1 and turn knurled ring 9 until correct ASA/DIN film rating of your film appears in window 10 → Fig. F.

Switch on automatic control

Press locking lever 11 in, then turn setting ring 12 until it engages at 'A' position → Fig. G.

Sight your subject

Keep intended subject entirely within bright-line frame. Meter needle 23 should not enter red warning zone 25 (except when using flash) → Fig. K.

If meter needle is within red warning zone

then available light is too poor: Attach flash gun to accessory shoe 26 → Fig. L, press in locking lever 11 and set ring 12 to guide number of flash gun → Fig. M.

Focusing

Turn focusing ring 28 until double image in focusing area of viewfinder is superimposed → Fig. N.

Shooting

Hold camera straight and in a firm but relaxed grip → Fig. H. Press shutter release 5 fully down, then operate quick advance lever 6 → Fig. E.

Hints for the beginning

- Look for well-lit subjects full of life and contrast, and try to avoid scenes of a monotonous nature or lacking in contrast.
- Snapshots taken from a close-up position are almost better than carefully posed "family album" pictures or pure landscape and architectural scenes without foreground.
- A small number of bold color surfaces will make a better picture than an abundance of confusing detail.
- Your "ideal subject": a small group of persons actually performing some movement or task, taken from 5 to 7 meters or 15' to 23' away, in mid-morning or afternoon when sunlight is available from the side, against a plain background, incorporating some color contrast.
- When using flash, make sure you operate within the distance range given by the guide number. Avoid scenes involving several planes of action differing distances away, and do not flash frontally against reflective surfaces.

Before the first picture

Insert the battery

as described on page 26 (unless your photographic dealer has already done this for you).

Take off the lens cap

and keep safely to hand; when the camera is not in use always replace cap 1, so that the battery does not run down and the lens is protected against dust and dirt.

Load the camera

You can use all miniature (Type 135) films in cassettes for 12, 20 or 36 exposures. Load in the shadow of your own body if no darker area is available, and keep away from direct sunlight while loading.

Unlock the camera back by pulling up rewind knob **2** and swing the back open → Fig. **C**. Insert the film cassette and turn the rewind knob until it can be pushed back in.

Turn knurled ring **3** until take-up catch **4** is at the top. Push the film leader under the take-up catch → Fig. **D** until its stop against the take-up spool so that approx. 5–6 mm ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") are projecting. Press the shutter release **5** and operate the quick advance lever **6** several times in succession, until the film perforations have engaged with spool **7** on either side (arrow on camera body shows direction of rotating knurled ring **3**). Now close the camera back and snap it shut. Continue to release the shutter and wind on until the exposure counter **8** is pointing to $\cdot 1 \cdot$ → Fig. **E**.

Set the film speed

By turning knurled ring **9** engage the correct value in window **10**, DIN film ratings in white, ASA ratings in yellow → Fig. **F**. The setting range is 25–400 ASA or 15–27 DIN, as shown in the following table:

ASA	–	DIN	ASA	–	DIN	ASA	–	DIN
25		15	80		20	250		25
32		16	100		21	320		26
40		17	125		22	400		27
50		18	160		23			
64		19	200		24			

Switch on automatic exposure control

Press in locking lever **11** and turn setting ring **12** until the "A" mark is opposite index mark **13** → Fig. **G**.

Attach the carrying strap

You can guard against missing a picture and ensure that the camera can be comfortably carried on your wrist by attaching strap **14** to one of the two eyelets **15** → Fig. **A**.

Before each picture

Framing the subject

Hold the camera as shown in Fig. **H** or **J**: keep the carrying loop over your wrist as a safety precaution. Hold the viewfinder eyepiece **19** close to your eye, and do not obstruct the viewfinder windows **20** and **21** or the meter cell window **22** with your fingers.

Frame the picture so that your subject is entirely within the bright line of the viewfinder → Fig. **K**. The surrounding area, outside the bright line, will help to follow fast subjects moving into and out of the frame.

Within the close-up range of 1–3 metres (39"–10'): hold upper edge of the picture (on horizontal format shots) under the parallax warning marks → arrows in Fig. **K**.

Note exposure reading

The shutter speed/aperture combination automatically selected is shown by meter needle **23** on scale **24** → Fig. **K**. If there is not enough light for a successful picture, the needle will remain in the red warning zone **25**; you must either use a flash gun → hint ⑥, or make a long time exposure → hint ⑦.

Focusing

With rangefinder: sight the subject and point the central focusing area to the major element in the picture. Turn focusing ring **28** until the staggered double images are superimposed → Fig. **N** and **O**. The distance set is shown on scale **29** opposite index mark **30**.

With distance scale (e. g. for close-ups, snap shots etc.): Measure the distance between camera and subject or estimate it and set on scale **29** opposite index mark **30** → Fig. **P**.

Taking the picture

Hold the camera straight and keep it quite still. Press shutter release **5** fully down → Fig. **E**.

Using the self-timer

Attach camera to tripod with threaded bush **31**, or rest the camera on a firm support. Cock the self-timer by moving lever **32** as far as possible in the direction of the arrow → Fig. **Q**. Operate the shutter release as described above, time delay is approx. 10 sec.

Using a cable release

Here too the camera should be used on a tripod or a firm support. Screw the cable release into the shutter release **5**. For time exposures, → hint ⑦.

After each picture

Pull quick advance lever **6** as far as it will go, and allow to spring back. Exposure counter **8** shows how many pictures have already been taken → Fig. **E**.

After the last picture

Unfold rewind crank **33** → Fig. R. Briefly press in rewind safety lock **34**, and turn crank in direction shown by the arrow until the tension exerted by the film eases (safety lock will pop out again when the next film is wound on).

Fold back rewind crank and pull out rewind knob **2** to release the camera back. Fully open the back, pull the rewind knob fully out and take out the film cassette.

Never remove the film in direct sunlight or dusty conditions; if necessary, open the camera in your own body shadow.

Have exposed films (especially color films) processed as soon as possible, as their shelf life in this condition is very limited.

Practical hints

① The correct film

for the XF 35 is Type 135 miniature film, 24 x 36 mm format, for 12, 20 or 36 exposures. Depending on the type of photography you have in mind, the following film types are available:

Color reversal film - yields color slides for projection on to a screen, color negative film - for color prints, black-and-white negative film - for black-and-white prints.

Ask your Rollei dealer for further details and try to buy freshly-manufactured films. Reputable makes offer the guarantee of permanent good quality.

② Carrying the camera

is best done by means of the carrying strap or carrying case. After attaching the strap → page 21, its end is drawn through the eyelet on the case to the outside. To use the camera, the case is simply pushed back.

③ **Choice of subject** www.orphancameras.com

is of course left to personal preference, but a few rules at the beginning will help to avoid mistakes:

brightly illuminated close-up subjects in movement are generally better pictorially than distant small details, a few large colour areas are better than a lot of brightly coloured detail, lively snap shots are more rewarding than monotonous landscapes.

A few more hints: unobserved pictures of children; close-ups of animals in the zoo; sporting events, hiking groups, boat trips, processions, playground scenes, city traffic — “live” pictures!

④ **Camera position**

in general as shown in Fig. **H** and **J**, but according to requirements other positions are also possible or more practical: for example holding above the head in a crowd or vertically downwards for unobserved snapshots.

⑤ **Using a filter**

Filters will modify the rendering of the picture by lightening the color of the filter itself, and darkening the complementary color. Further details are found in the leaflet accompanying each Rollei filter.

Screw the filter **35** into thread **17** until moderately tight only. Exposure meter cell **22** will receive only the pre-filtered light, so that no subsequent correction of the exposure setting is required.

⑥ **Flash exposures**

If your flash gun has a hot-shoe contact, push it onto accessory shoe **26** → Fig. **L**. The flash will then be triggered automatically via centre contact **27**. Attach a flash gun without hot shoe contact to the camera by means of a separate synchronizing adapter, available from photographic dealers. Follow the instructions quoted by the manufacturer. If necessary, use a flash gun bracket.

When using computer flash guns, **switch the computer off**. Take the guide number for the sensitivity of the film in the camera from the flash gun or flash bulb operating instructions (or from the aperture calculator: subject distance in ft \times aperture = guide number). Press in locking lever **11** and set the guide number opposite index mark **13** \rightarrow Fig. **M**. Available guide number settings; orange values in meters: (10) – 14 – (20) – 28 – (40) – 56 / yellow values in feet: (32) – 45 – (64) – 90 – (125) – 180. Values in brackets are marked with dots on setting ring **12**.

Intermediate values not shown are set as to the table below:

Flash gun (bulb) guide number		Set to		Important: With this guide number selection the distance setting range is limited by stops to suit the relevant guide number. If changeover to "A" or a guide number is jammed, turn ring 28 to release.
		GN yellow	LZ orange	
feet	meters			
30 - 38	10 - 12	(32)	(10)	
39 - 54	13 - 17	45	14	
55 - 75	18 - 24	(64)	(20)	
76 - 105	25 - 34	90	28	
106 - 150	35 - 48	(125)	(40)	
151 - 180	49 - 60	180	56	

⑦ Longtime exposures

Press in locking lever **11** and engage the "B" mark on setting ring **12** opposite index mark **13**, to switch off the automatic exposure control \rightarrow Fig. **G**. Use the camera only on a tripod or rigidly supported. Screw a cable release into thread **31** \rightarrow Fig. **Q**.

In "B" position, the lens **36** is always fully opened (aperture f/2.3). The correct shutter speed is best found with a separate exposure meter. High or ultra-high sensitivity film will be better for long time exposures, and it is good practice to take several pictures at differing exposure times.

⑧ **Close-ups**

At less than 1 metre (40 inches) distance screw a close-up lens into thread **17**; these lenses are available from photographic dealers (thread E 46 x 0.75 mm; use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions).

⑨ **Changing the battery**

Mallory PX 625 (1.35 Volt) or equivalent batteries from other manufacturers should be used.

Unscrew cover **37** by a short anti-clockwise turning with a coin → Fig. **B**. Wipe the new battery with a clean cloth to remove any oxidation.

Insert the battery with the positive + pole facing the cover **37**. Hold the battery only at the edge and do not touch its top or bottom! Screw on the cover back and lock by turning to the right.

The battery life is 1 – 2 years, but replacement once a year is recommended. If the lens cap is always replaced when the camera is not in use, battery capacity will be conserved, since the exposure meter will then be switched off.

Care and maintenance

Depending on its use, clean the camera at more or less frequent intervals. Wipe the exterior with a soft cloth and clean glass surfaces with lens tissue. Remove dust from the interior with a soft-hair brush.

If the camera is not used for some time, take out the battery → hint ⑨.

Protect the camera against sand, water, strong sunlight and vibration. When not in use, keep the lens cap on and the camera in its carrying case.

The international Rollei Service organization, with its widespread network of authorised dealers and photographic repair shops throughout the world, will look after your Rollei expertly and carefully, and will assist you in all matters concerning photography.

Facts and figures

Type: Compact viewfinder camera for 24 x 36 mm format, with CdS automatic programme exposure control, coupled rangefinder and automatic flash synchronization.

Equipment: Rapid film loading system, self-resetting exposure counter, quick film advance with double and blank exposure interlock; bright-line viewfinder (0.54 x) with parallax marks, shutter speed / aperture indicator and underexposure warning zone; coupled double-image rangefinder with lateral parallax compensation action; between-lens shutter, with X-type flash synchronization; accessory shoe with built-in X contact (hot shoe); connection for cable release, self-timer, 1/4" tripod bush, carrying eyelets.

Automatic exposure control: Electronic exposure control range from 1/650 sec at f/16 to 1/30 sec at f/2.3, flash/without daylight setting 1/30 sec, can be disconnected for long time exposures; film speed setting 25 – 400 ASA / 15 – 27 DIN; CdS cell close to lens, acting through filter if fitted; meter range 20–16000 cd/m² (24.2 – 19400 cd / sq. yd.) at 100 ASA / 21 DIN; power supply from 1.35 V button-cell, battery compartment accessible without opening camera back.

Lens: 40 mm Sonnar f/2.3 (made by Rollei under licence from Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, West Germany); 5 lenses, 4 elements, focusing range from 1 metre/3.5 ft, filter thread E 46 x 0.75 mm.

Dimensions: approx. 112 x 32 x 71 mm / 4³/₈ x 1¹/₄ x 2³/₄ in.

Weight: approx. 355 g / 12¹/₂ oz.

Accessories: Medium yellow, UV, R 1.5 filter; lens cap, carrying case, carrying strap.

Technical modifications and inclusion of accessories subject to change without notice.

Handling faults and remedies

Fault	Possible cause
Shutter does not release	Film advance lever not moved fully round
Meter needle does not move	Battery contact failure
	Battery dead, wrongly inserted or not inserted
Exposure counter not moving	Film not correctly loaded
	Film torn
Film advance very stiff, lever stops before end position is reached	End of film has been reached. Film completely wound off, counter was disregarded
Film over or underexposed	Film speed was incorrectly set
Picture blurred and/or underexposed	Meter needle in red warning zone when picture was taken
Picture overexposed	Automatic exposure control was switched off
Flash picture under or over-exposed	Automatic flash control was switched off
Flash picture partly or completely blurred (not sharp)	Camera was set to 'B' (long time exposure)
Picture partly or completely blurred	Subject out of focusing range of automatic flash control
	Focusing was forgotten, especially in close-up range 1-2.5 metres/40 in.-12 ft.
	Fast-moving objects photographed in poor light conditions
Upper edge of picture is cut off	No allowance made for parallax effect
Light areas of picture exhibit glare and almost complete lack of color, dark areas almost black with details not visible	Light contrast when picture was taken was too high for the color film in use; this can occur in particular when shooting against the sun, in market or street scenes when the sun is directly overhead, or in seaside or mountain shots taken at midday

Remedy	Note
Pull lever fully round	See page 23
Wipe battery clean	See page 26
Exchange battery, insert battery, or take out and turn round (with poles in correct position)	
Load film correctly	See page 20
If torn film has already been partly exposed, open camera only in darkroom. Extract torn section for processing, trim new film leader and reload carefully	
Avoid any force, press down shutter release, rewind film; if film is torn out of cartridge: open back in total darkness only, rewind film by hand and wrap up lightproof	
Reset film speed correctly	See page 20
Take a long time exposure or use flash	See hint ⑥ and ⑦
Turn setting ring to 'A'	See Fig. G
Turn setting ring to guide number	See page 25
Turn setting ring to guide number	See page 25
Alter camera – subject distance until within focusing range	This range is limited by stops according to the guide number setting
Focus accurately	See page 22
Take these pictures in brighter light or use a more sensitive film type	
Keep below parallax marks in viewfinder	See page 21 and Fig. K
Expose for another part of the picture; take separate shots of extremely bright and dark subjects; alter camera position or direction; try to take 'difficult' subjects in good light during morning or afternoon when sun is shining from the side	

