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**Rollei**  
fototechnic

**Rolleiflex 6008 SRC 1000**

**Rolleiflex 6008**

**User's Manual**



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## IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using your photographic equipment, basic safety precautions should always be observed, including the following:

Read and understand all instructions before using.

Close supervision is necessary when any appliance is used by or near children. Do not leave appliance unattended while in use.

Care must be taken as burns can occur from touching hot parts.

Do not operate appliance with a damaged cord or if the appliance has been dropped or damaged – until it has been examined by a qualified serviceman.

Position the cord so that it will not be tripped over, be pulled, or contact hot surfaces.

If an extension cord is necessary, a cord with a current rating at least equal to that of the appliance should be used. Cords rated for less amperage than the appliance may overheat.

Always unplug appliance from electrical outlet before cleaning and servicing and when not in use. Never yank cord to pull plug from outlet. Grasp plug and pull to disconnect.

Let appliance cool completely before putting away. Loop cord loosely around appliance when storing.

To protect against the risk of electric shock, do not immerse this appliance in water or other liquids.

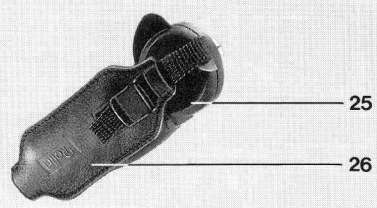
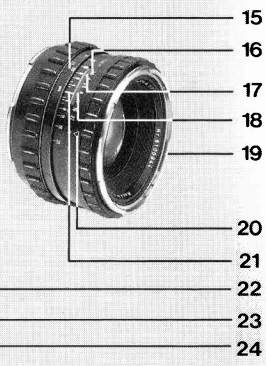
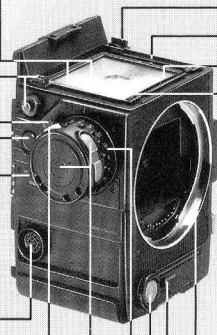
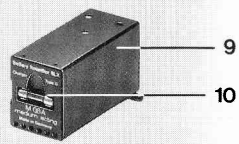
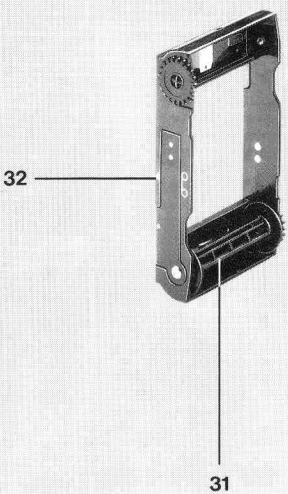
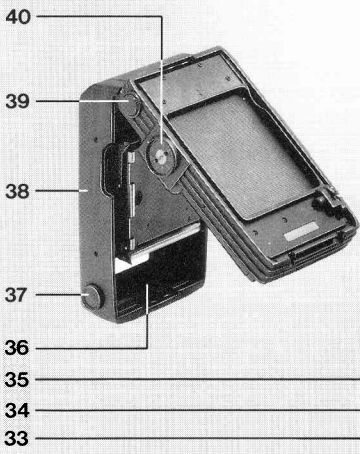
To avoid the risk of electric shock, do not disassemble this appliance, but take it to a qualified serviceman when some service or repair work is required. Incorrect reassembly can cause electric shock when the appliance is used subsequently.

The use of accessory attachments not recommended by the manufacturer may cause a risk of fire, electric shock or injury to persons.

Connect this appliance to a grounded outlet.

## KEEP THESE INSTRUCTIONS SAFE

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



28 30 29 27

# Components and controls

- 1** Main switch
- 2** Righthand finder hood release catch
- 3** Righthand carrying strap fixture
- 4** Flash ready signal
- 5** Righthand screen frame lug
- 6** Magnifier panel
- 7** Magnifier
- 8** Folding finder hood cover
- 9** Rechargeable NiCd battery pack
- 10** Fuse
- 11** Lefthand finder hood release catch
- 12** Lefthand screen frame lug
- 13** Finder LED display strip
- 14** Battery check LED
- 15** Distance scale
- 16** Aperture scale
- 17** Aperture pointer
- 18** Pointer scale
- 19** Double filter bayonet mount
- 20** Aperture index mark
- 21** Distance setting index and depth-of-field scale
- 22** Camera bayonet mount
- 23** Release lock for 24
- 24** Bottom right body release
- 25** Action grip
- 26** Removable leather strap
- 27** Shutter speed dial
- 28** Top right shutter release key
- 29** Fixing point for action grip
- 30** Meter/memory key (AE lock)
- 31** Empty takeup spool
- 32** Loading alignment marker for arrows on backing paper
- 33** Universal remote outlet with screw thread
- 34** Display on/off switch
- 35** Depth of field preview/stopdown key
- 36** Spool chamber and symbol for empty takeup spool
- 37** Righthand release key to open magazine back for loading
- 38** Magazine back section
- 39** Righthand magazine release key
- 40** Film speed setting dial

- 41 Spare fuse
- 42 Fuse retaining panel
- 43 Interchangeable focusing screen
- 44 Removable folding hood
- 45 Lefthand carrying strap fixture
- 46 Exposure correction dial
- 47 Meter mode selector
- 48 Multi-exposure knob
- 49 Lefthand magazine release key
- 50 Sticker recess
- 51 Drawslide bar
- 52 Interchangeable film magazine
- 53 Frame counter window
- 54 Window for film box tab
- 55 Lefthand release key to open magazine back for loading
- 56 Magazine hinge bar
- 57 Spring bar of film spool shaft
- 58 Channel for film box tab
- 59 Film insert
- 60 Film transport gear
- 61 Film path marking
- 62 Quick tripod coupling
- 63  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. tripod bush
- 64  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. tripod bush
- 65 Battery pack compartment
- 66 Release for grip adjustment
- 67 Fixing shaft of action grip
- 68 Lens bayonet mount
- 69 Interchangeable lens
- 70 Aperture ring
- 71 Release catch for manual aperture settings
- 72 Focusing mount
- 73 Lens release catch
- 74 Mirror prerelease
- 75 X synch flash cable socket
- 76 Hot shoe with dedicated flash contacts
- 77 Cable release socket
- 78 Battery pack grip bar

# Rolleiflex 6008

## By way of introduction

To make the most of the scope of this camera you need a certain level of photographic expertise and basic technical knowledge. We assume that a Rolleiflex 6008 owner will have that basic knowledge; this instruction manual aims to provide the necessary camera handling information.

We start by presenting the components and controls, followed by a brief summary of the main handling points.

The main section describes and illustrates the camera features and operation in detail. It does so in a practical sequence, starting with the steps of assembling the camera modules and film loading through shooting to unloading the exposed film.

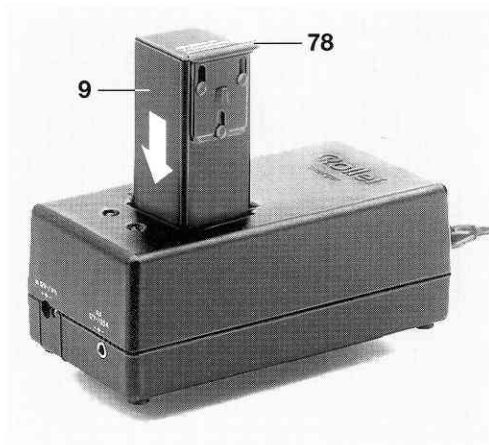
Then follow practical hints and notes, a collection of camera operation details, and notes on main accessories.

The tables list main data of the interchangeable lenses.

A trouble shooting table helps to trace possible problems and handling errors and indicates remedies.

The numbering of the controls and components is consistent throughout the text and illustrations. It is based on the two fold-out picture plates at the front and back. Keep them folded out for easy reference while reading this manual.

**Rollei**  
rolleitechnik



## In a nutshell

Instant information: Read this telegram style summary for a quick grasp of the main camera controls and operations. To get to know the camera in depth, go to page 10 and read on from there.

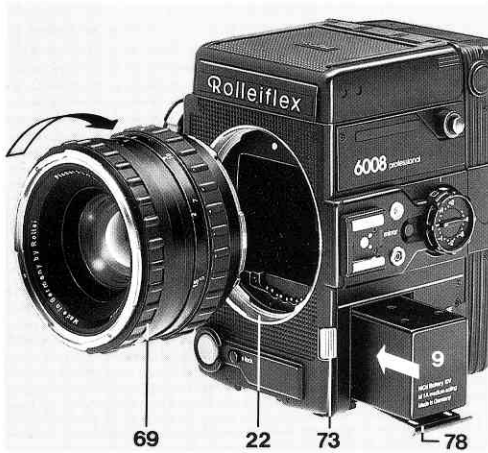
**Note for owners of a Rolleiflex 6002 or SLX:**  
**Except for the camera back, all interchangeable modules may be used on the Rolleiflex 6008.**  
**Do not however try to use the interchangeable 6008 magazines on a Rolleiflex 6002 or SLX – the motorised drive system of these models is not designed for operation with interchangeable magazines. Also, the film track does not in that case keep the film fully flat.**

### Charge battery pack

Insert the mains cable c the charger mains socket d and connect to the mains. The green LED indicates the “ready” status. All common mains AC voltages and mains frequencies can be used: 100 V mains voltage – 240 V AC and 50 Hz mains frequency – 60 Hz. Push up grip bar 78, withdraw battery pack 9 from camera and insert in charger in position shown. Loading time: Minimum 10 min, normal 1 hour.

**All rechargeable NiCd batteries are subject to gradual self-discharge. To maintain the camera always ready for action, recharge the battery pack – even when not in use – at least every 2–3 months.**





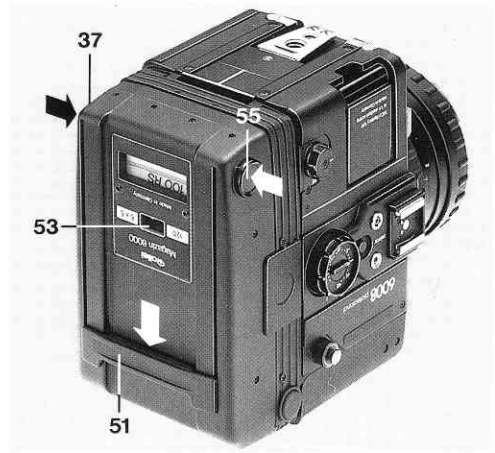
### Fit lens

If no lens is fitted: Press red lens release catch 73 inwards towards body, and turn body cap anticlockwise to remove.



To fit any lens 69, align red mark on bayonet mount 68 with red dot inside camera's bayonet mount 22, insert lens all the way and turn clockwise to engage catch.

### Fit battery pack

Hold charged battery pack 9 with grip bar downwards and push fully into camera to engage grip bar.



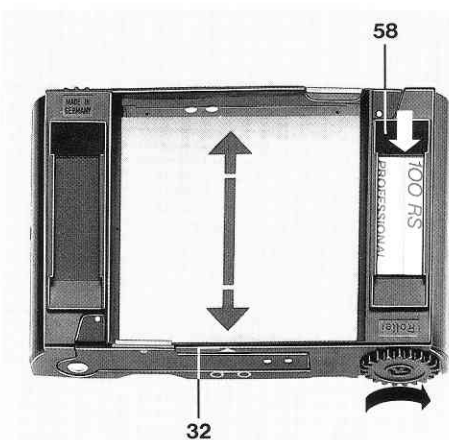
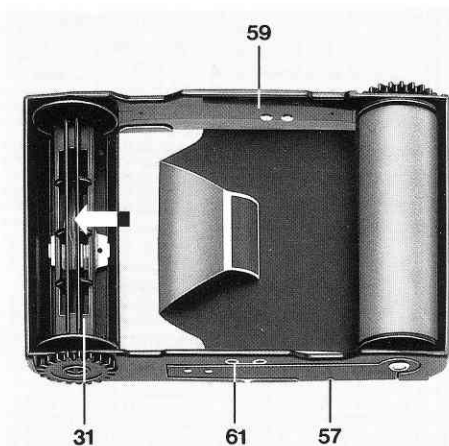
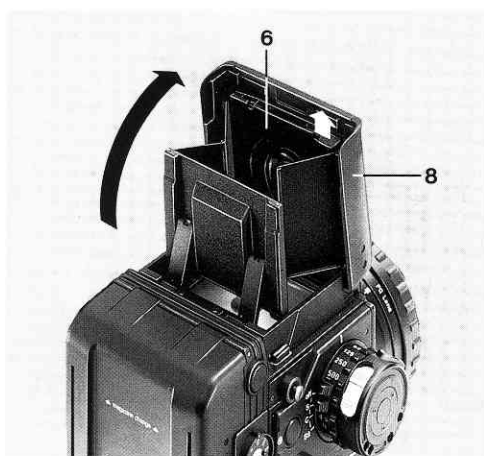
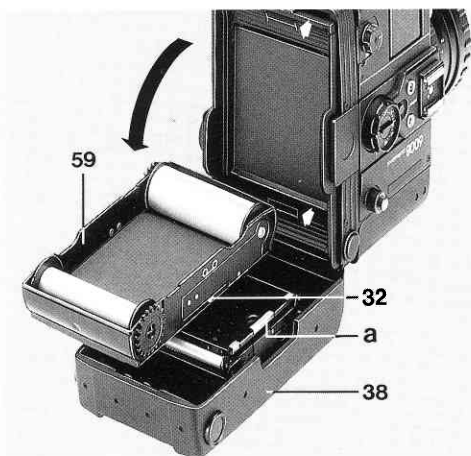
### Load film

Push drawslide bar 51 on film magazine all the way to "magazine change" (arrows). Hold camera upside down as shown. Depress both release keys 37 and 55, open magazine back section 38 and lift out film insert 59 (page 7, top left). Pull red tab of spring bar 57 outwards to insert film spool, oriented as marked by symbol 61. Run paper leader straight to empty spool 31, attach and wind up till arrow heads on backing paper line up with white marker 32 (centre and bottom, page 7). Push film box tab into slot 58 (behind full spool). Drop film insert into back. Full spool must face , empty spool  symbol.

Note: The backing paper must lie *above* pressure plate springs **a** (it gets threaded underneath automatically later). Firmly close magazine back.

Fully push down drawslide bar and set ISO film speed on magazine dial 40. Turn main switch 1 to "S" and press release 24 or 28: Film now runs up to first frame, as shown by No. 1 on frame counter 53. If No. 1 fails to appear, press release once more.

For loading magazines off the camera see "Changing magazines" on page 22.



### Focus

Open finder hood 8 and swing up magnifier panel 6 by tab at side. Focus by turning lens's focusing mount 72.

### Select exposure mode

*Aperture-priority AE:* Set shutter speed dial 27 to "A", press release catch 71 on aperture ring 70 and set latter to required aperture.

*Shutter speed-priority AE:* Set aperture ring 70 to "A" and preset shutter speed on dial 27.

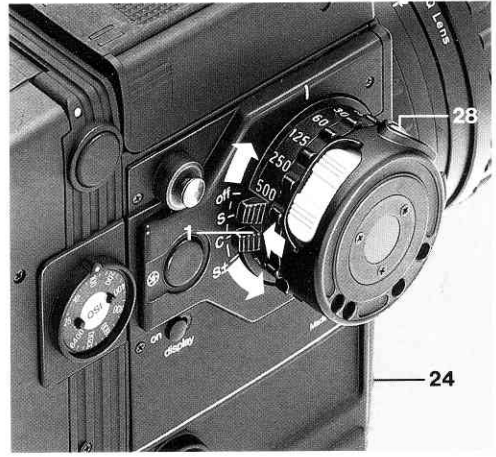
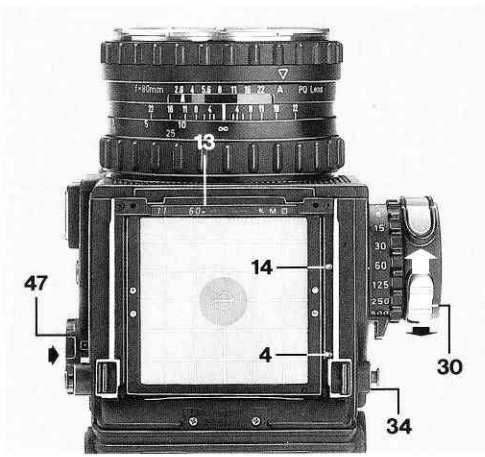
*Programmed AE:* Set both aperture ring 70 and shutter speed dial 27 to "A". Program operates mostly with  $1/25$  sec shutter speed priority.

*Manual mode:* Adjust aperture and/or speed till only green LED stays lit.

### Select metering mode

Set selector 47 to one of following:

- Centre-weighted multi-zone readings for normal subjects.
- Spot readings for abnormal brightness distribution.
- ⊞ Multispot readings for extreme brightness ranges; read up to 5 subject points (see page 17).



**Read exposure**

After selecting exposure control and meter mode, switch on by pushing meter key 30 forward. Finder displays light for about 20 sec. Reactivate meter system as often as needed. To store reading, hold key 30 depressed or engage by pulling backwards.

**Note finder signals**

Display strip 13 above screen shows main camera functions: Apertures and speeds plus intermediate 1/3 steps up or down; balance signals (manual mode) with green correct-exposure LED. At righthand end +/- stands for exposure correction, M for memory lock and  $\square$  for spot or multi-spot readings. Red LED 14 along righthand edge indicates battery charging state, green LED 4 flash readiness with dedicated flash. Switch 34 switches off display if not wanted.

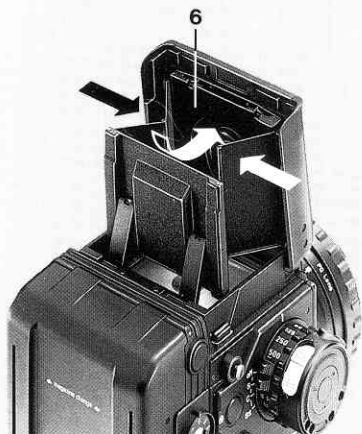
**Expose**

For single frames depress main switch 1 and turn to engage at "S"; press release 24 or 28. For continuous sequences turn switch 1 to "C" and keep release depressed for required number of exposures. With switch 1 at "off", both releases are locked. Button 24 has additional mechanical lock.

Other ways of releasing: Screw cable release into socket 77 or plug accessory electric remote release into remote outlet 33.

**Note frame counter**

Window 53 shows number of exposures made. "S" indicates no film or film not threaded; red arrow head = film not advanced to first frame; all-red window = backing paper trailer or film spooled up.



### **Close focusing hood**

Fold down magnifier panel 6 against inside.  
Push in both side panels and let go; hood closes  
on its own.

### **Unload film**

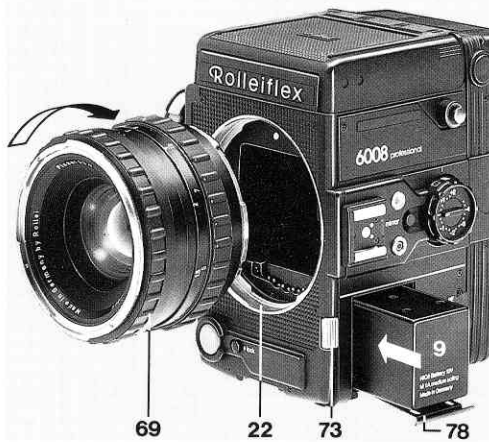
Film end winds up automatically after last exposure.  
Then open magazine back and lift out film insert.  
Remove and seal full film spool. Replace film insert  
and close magazine back.

**Note:** Before opening the magazine back section 38,  
always push drawslide bar 51 all the way to “magazine  
change/remove insert” (arrows). If this is not done,  
the drawslide can be damaged.

**The following pages describe all the camera  
functions and operating steps once more in  
detail.**

**For useful hints see page 27.**

**In case of malfunction or handling errors check  
the trouble shooting tables on pages 40–45.**



## Camera operation

We now look at the operating sequence from assembling\* the camera elements to unloading the exposed film. This applies to the basic camera outfit and to single exposures with automatic exposure control. Where necessary, more detailed explanations follow the description of the handling steps.

**Rolleiflex 6006 owners please note:**  
**With a few exceptions all interchangeable components are equally usable on the Rolleiflex 6008. Exceptions are the bellows unit, extension tubes, tele converter, retro adapter and magnifying finder hood. If required, Rollei can modify these items. This also applies to the same Rolleiflex 6002 and SLX accessories.**

**Rolleiflex 6002 and SLX owners please note:**  
**Do not try to use the interchangeable 6008 magazines on a Rolleiflex 6002 or SLX – the motorised drive system of these models is not designed for operation with interchangeable magazines. Also, the film track does not in that case keep the film fully flat.**

### Preparing the camera for use

**Fitting the lens:** Press in the red lens release catch 73 and turn the body cap anticlockwise to remove. Remove the front and rear caps from the lens. Align the red mark on the lens 69 with the red dot inside the camera's bayonet mount 22, insert the lens all the way and turn clockwise to engage.

### Inserting the battery pack

Push the battery pack 9, with the grip bar 78 facing down, all the way into the battery compartment 65. Push home the grip bar.

### Fitting the carrying strap

Push the self-latching carrying strap eyelets over the fixtures 3 and 45 and let them engage.

To release the strap, lift the latching bar and unhook the strap eyelets.

The strap can rotate freely around the strap fixture; that makes it easy to carry the camera in any position.

\* The basic camera outfit is supplied in a special packing that securely holds all components. Preferably keep this packaging in case you wish to post or ship the camera outfit again. Carefully note also the serial numbers of the camera body and lenses. If you should ever lose any item the numbers will help to trace it and to prove your ownership.

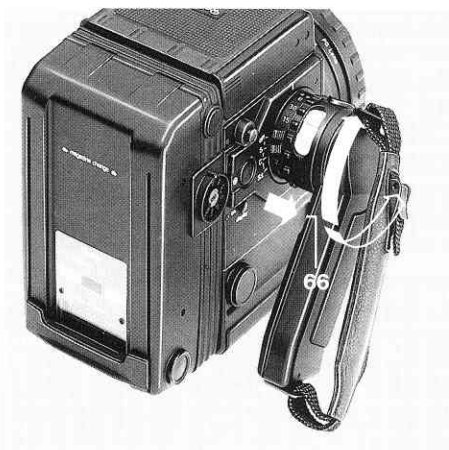


### Fitting and removing the action grip

To avoid accidental exposures while fitting or detaching the action grip, turn the main switch 1 to "off".

To fit the grip, turn the shutter speed dial 27 past B to the red < > mark and hold it there (against spring pressure). Push the fixing shaft 67 of the grip 25 into the fixing point (central opening) 29 of the dial 27 and push home till it engages. Let go of the dial 27 – it returns from the < > position. The grip is now firmly attached to the camera.

To remove the grip, turn the shutter speed dial 27 to the red < > mark and pull the grip away from the dial.



### Adjusting the grip position

The action grip engages in four positions for convenient camera holds with the hood (waist-level shooting) and at eye level with the 45° and 90° prism finders.

To adjust the grip, depress the inside release button 66 till you can move the grip. Let go of the button and swing the grip forward or back till the locking pin engages.

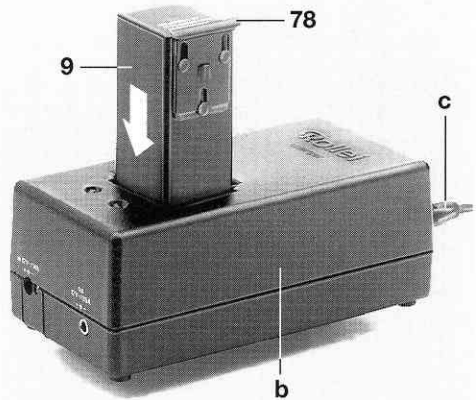


### Adjusting the strap

Open the clip on the strap and lengthen or shorten the latter so that it comfortably supports the camera on your right hand.

To remove the strap altogether, use a ballpoint pen or similar pointed object to depress the small locking pins at each end of the grip while you pull the small strap brackets out of their slots.

When fitting the strap, note that the longer straight bracket goes at the bottom of the grip and the shorter angled one at the top. Again depress the locking pins while inserting the strap brackets in the grip and check that the pins reengage.



### Charging the battery pack

Insert the mains cable **c** in the charger mains socket **d** and connect to the mains. The green LED indicates the "ready" status.

All common mains AC voltages and mains frequencies can be used:

100 V mains voltage – 240 VAC  
50 Hz mains frequency – 60 Hz

Push up grip bar **78** and withdraw battery pack **9** from the camera. Insert the battery in the charger **b** so that the battery terminals and charger pins are in contact. After 2 seconds, the rapid charging process begins, and the red LED lights up. Rapid charging takes place with a current of approx. 500 mA. The red LED goes out at the end of charging.

The cut-off voltage and the battery temperature are monitored during the charging process. When the cut-off voltage is reached, the unit switches to float charging. If the battery temperature exceeds +45°C, the red LED goes out and rapid charging stops until the temperature is again within the permitted range. The rapid charging process is terminated after a maximum of one hour.

With float charging, the current is introduced in 0,1 second pulses of 500 mA, every 16 seconds, with the red LED switching to the green LED. As the float charge only compensates the spontaneous discharge of the battery, the battery can remain on the charger for a longer time.

Ambient temperature range: approx. 5°–35°C.

The total charging period depends on the charge state of the battery.

After normal discharge, about 1 hour or less is sufficient.

**Hint 1:** If the rapid charging process is started again (!) after the change-over to float charging, remove the battery from the contact pins for a short time and press → again. The 1-hour timer starts and the rapid charging process begins.

**Hint 2:** If the battery is overheated, the red LED will not light up when the battery is inserted. The rapid charging process can only be started after the battery has cooled to below 45°C.

### Car battery connection

Using a connecting lead (which can be purchased as an accessory), connect the lighter socket to the low-voltage socket on the battery charger. Normal charging from a 12 V car battery takes around 14 hours. In this case the red/green indicators do not light up.

### Video camera connection

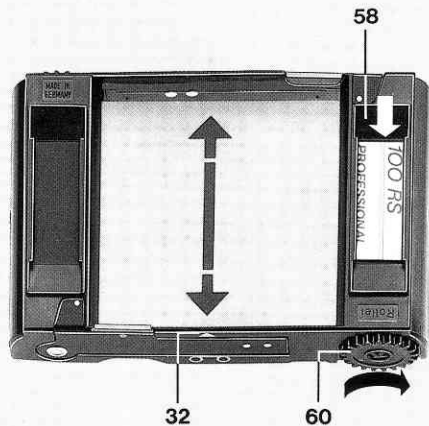
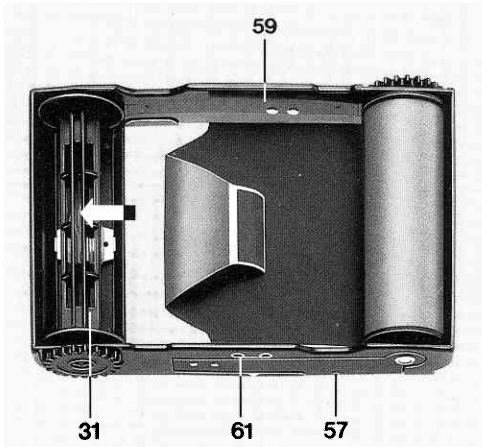
ACCd video camera or other unit (portable radio), which operates at 12 V/500 mA, can be connected to the 3.5 mm jack bush. The green LED indicates the "ready" status.

### Safety

AT 800 mA fuse unit is permanently fitted in the charger. The outlets (battery pins, sockets) are protected against shorting as a result of a faulty battery or contact with a metallic object. The battery temperature is monitored and limited. For rapid charging, the charging times is monitored and limited. For rapid charging, the charging time is monitored and limited to 1 hour. The control unit complies with the requirements of the safety authorities.

The unit is double-insulated.

Please do not earth this unit. Do not put any bare metallic objects in the battery compartment and only use the charger in a dry environment.



**To avoid excessive drain on the battery pack, always switch off the camera after use: Turn the main switch 1 to “off” and disengage the AE lock key 30 (if engaged).**

**Rechargeable NiCd batteries are subject to gradual self-discharge. To maintain the camera always ready for action, recharge the battery pack – even when not in use – at least once every 2–3 months.**

### Battery check

On switching on, the camera automatically checks the state of the battery. If the remaining battery charge is OK, LED 14 does not light up.

If the LED 14 lights up (red), the battery has only enough power for a few exposures – recharge the battery pack. If the battery power is insufficient for the next exposure and film transport cycle, the camera cuts out altogether; in that case neither the LED 14 nor any other finder display will light.

### Loading the film insert

Push the magazine drawslide bar 51 all the way to “magazine change/remove insert” (arrows).

Depress the keys 37 and 55, swing open the magazine back 38 and remove the film insert 59. For easier removal grip the insert through the cutouts in the sides of the back section 38. First raise the insert end nearer the hinge and lift clear.

Pull outwards the red spring bar 57 at the spoolless end, insert the full film spool as shown by the film

path marking 61 (black side of the backing paper facing inwards) and let the spring bar engage the spool. Run the backing paper straight to the empty takeup spool 31, thread into the spool slot and wind up a turn or two with the transport gear wheel 60. Wind up more backing paper until the large arrow marks on the back of the paper line up exactly with the marker 32 on the insert. Push the identifying tab from the film box into the channel 58 (behind the full film spool) as a film type indicator.

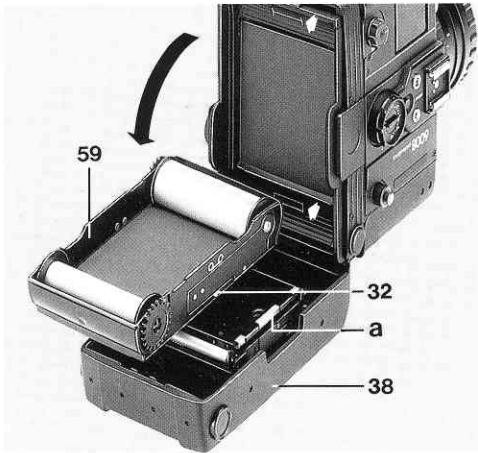
The film insert is symmetrical – either end can take the feed or the takeup spool. There is thus no need to move the empty spool to the other end for loading.

The camera comes complete with one film insert. For efficient operation at extended shooting sessions it makes sense to carry several film inserts – or of course additional interchangeable magazines. You can carry the inserts preloaded for quick film changing. The same film insert (but not the same magazine) serves for both No. 120 and 220 rollfilm.

**Do not use film inserts of the Rolleiflex SLX (with index marks and symbols on the inside edges) as they could jam when unloading.**

At freezing temperatures (below 0°C) it is better not to preload film inserts – rather load the film directly into the camera and advance to frame No. 1. For the adhesive tape that attaches the film to the backing paper may become brittle in the cold and then cause film transport problems.





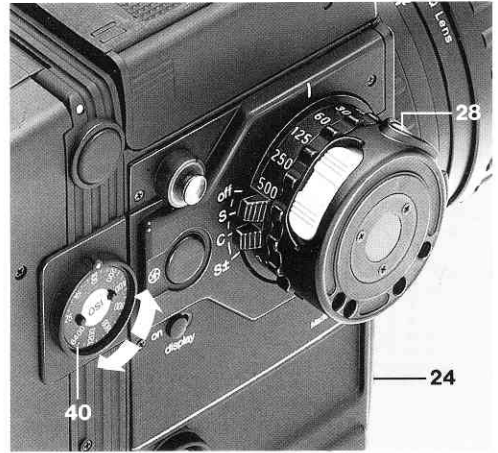
### Replacing the film insert

Open the magazine back as described earlier and drop in the film insert so that the full film spool faces the  $\text{—}\text{I}$  symbol (nearest the hinge) in the magazine and the empty spool the  $\text{I}\text{—}$  symbol. (The end with the empty spool drops on top of the window 54.) For easy insertion be sure that the magazine back is fully open and fit the insert end with the empty spool first; then let the end with the full spool drop in. (You will get the knack of it after a few times.)

Do not try to guide the film edges underneath the springs **a** along the pressure plate edges, but let them lie on top. The loading system ensures correct film location and threads the film automatically underneath the springs **a**.

Fully close the magazine back 38 till it engages. Push the drawslide bar 51 all the way down (past the window 54) to disengage the shutter lock. Turn the main switch 1 to "S" and briefly press the shutter release 24 or 28. This makes the film run up automatically to the first frame; No. 1 should appear in the frame counter window 53. If "1" fails to appear (which may occasionally happen with some film brands), simply press the shutter release a second time.

See also page 22 for switching film inserts.



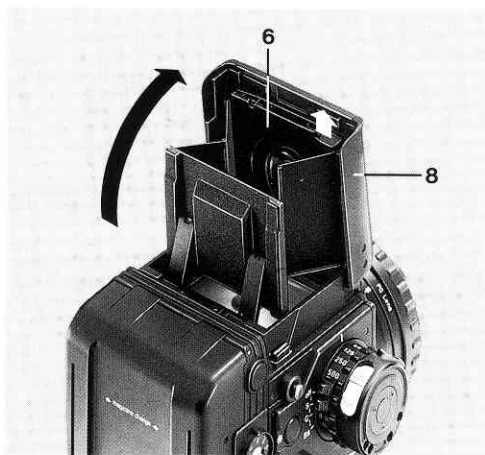
### Setting the film speed

On the magazine turn the film speed dial 40 (by its two protruding pins) to the ISO speed of the film in the camera. The dial clicks at each setting; do not try to set intermediate values.

The film speed setting range runs from ISO 25 to 6400 – which covers virtually all films on the world market. With the exposure correction dial 46 you can correct the normal exposure over a range from  $-4\frac{2}{3}$  to  $+2$  EV in  $\frac{1}{3}$  steps.

**Note:** When you fit interchangeable Rolleiflex 6006 magazines – which have no built-in film speed setting – the camera assumes a default setting of ISO 100. With films of other speeds change the setting of the exposure correction dial 46; this can handle films from ISO 25 to 2500. For instance:

|          |    |    |     |     |     |     |      |                 |
|----------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----------------|
| ISO      | 25 | 50 | 100 | 200 | 400 | 800 | 1600 | 2500            |
| EV corr. | +2 | +1 | 0   | -1  | -2  | -3  | -4   | $-4\frac{2}{3}$ |

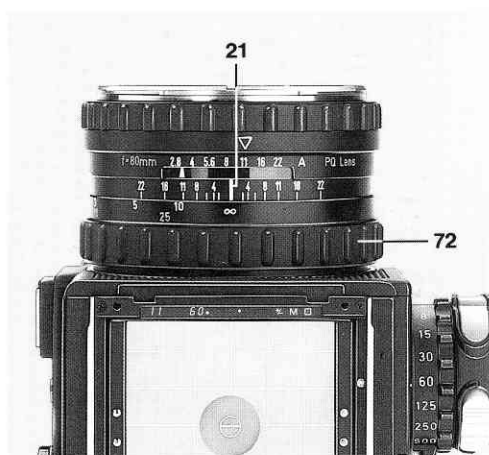


### Opening the hood

Raise the folding hood cover 8 at the rear and swing up. To raise the magnifier panel 6 push up its tab towards the edge of the cover. A spring holds the panel in either the up or down position.

### Closing the hood

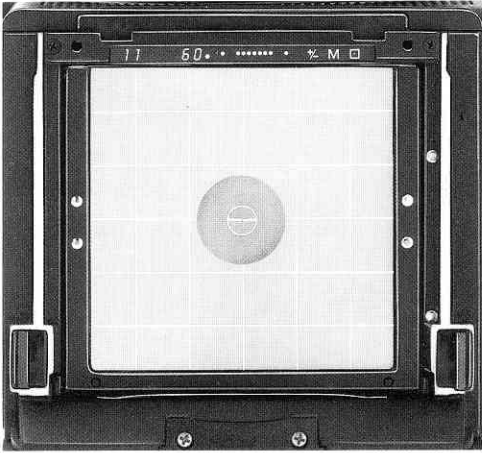
Fold down the magnifier panel 6 against the inside. Push in both side panels and let go; the hood closes on its own.



### Focusing

Turn the focusing mount 72 to make the image appear sharp on the focusing screen. You can read off the distance setting in m or ft against the index 21. Check the depth of field against the double aperture scale to each side of the distance index 21. For shots on infrared film read off the focused distance and set it against the red index line (rather than the central index) on the depth-of-field scale. All lenses are always focused at full aperture.

The standard focusing screen incorporates three focusing aids: a central split-image rangefinder, a microprism ring and the Fresnel ground glass itself. This standard screen is ideal for many subjects. There are five further alternative screens for special applications.



### Viewing

The square line grid of the standard screen also helps vertical and horizontal camera alignment. The lines are spaced 10 mm apart which helps to mark smaller finder fields for 4.5×6 cm (1¾×2¼ in.) upright or horizontal image formats or even 4×4 cm. A special screen with such frame markings is in preparation.

From a given viewpoint, lenses of shorter or longer focal length widen or narrow the field of view respectively. Interchangeable lenses are available in focal lengths from 30 to 1000 mm.

Interchangeable finders, as alternatives to the standard folding hood, are a rigid magnifying hood and two rotating prism finders with a 45° and a 90° eyepiece respectively.

### Exposure control modes

Selecting the automatic exposure (AE) mode is straightforward and logical:

**Aperture-priority AE:** Turn the shutter speed dial 27 past the "500" setting to "A". Press the release catch 71 on the aperture ring 70 and set the latter to the required aperture. The ring engages at 1/3 f-stop intervals.

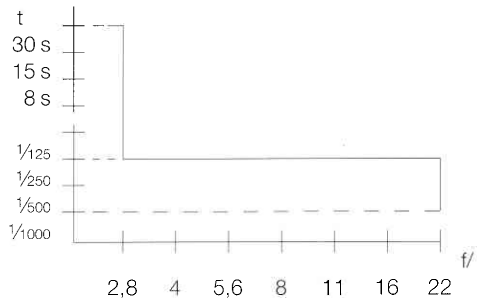
**Shutter speed-priority AE:** Turn the aperture ring to engage at "A" and select the required shutter speed on the speed dial 27. (Fractions of a second in



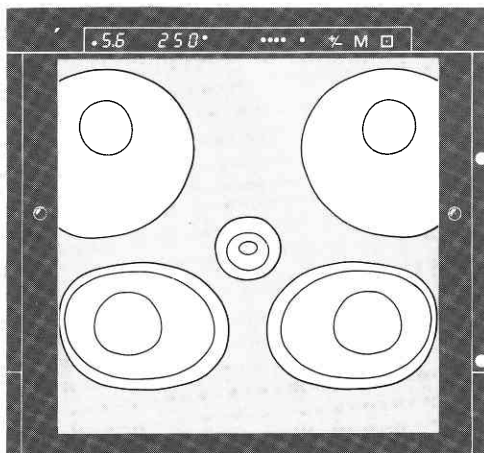
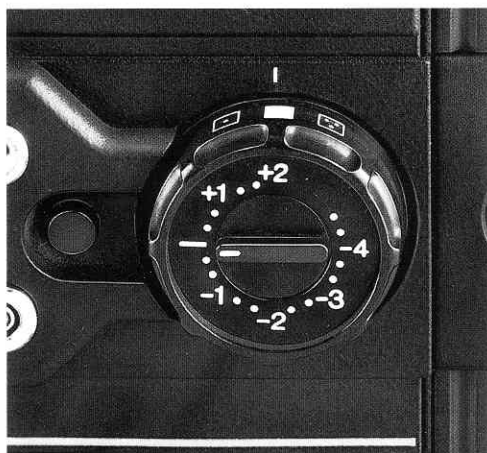
white, full seconds in green.) The dial engages at 1/3 step intervals.

**Programmed AE:** Set both the aperture and shutter speed to "A". The program then selects both for a correct exposure. To minimize the risk of camera shake, the program runs with full-aperture priority between 30 and 1/125 sec, then switches to shutter speed priority.

*Typical program for 80 mm f/2.8 lens:*





**Manual mode:** Select any combination of aperture and speed. The row of LED dots in the display strip 13 signals how close your combination is to a correct exposure – it is exactly right if only the green LED stays alight. (See also **Exposure readings** on page 17.)




### Selecting the metering mode

#### *Centre-weighted multi-zone readings:*

Seven silicon photodiodes mounted behind the semi-reflecting main mirror measure the light coming through the lens. The cell layout in five groups yields centre-weighted multi-zone readings suitable for most subjects. The cell layout also weights the foreground (lower part of the subject) against sky areas at the top. To select this meter mode turn the selector dial 47 to .


*Spot readings:* The central spot reading cell covers less than 1% of the image field and thus permits precise readings of small parts of high-contrast or back-lit subjects. As such parts rarely appear in the exact picture centre, you can aim at such a point, store the spot reading and then recompose the view. On the standard focusing screen the split-image circle also marks the spot reading area. Select this mode by turning the dial 47 to ; an LED (at the right of the finder display 13) also signals it.


*Multi-spot readings:* In this mode you separately read up to five subject points – highlights and shadows or else midtones – and store them. The camera's microprocessor then computes a mean value which you can store for a whole exposure sequence. Select this mode by turning the dial 47 to ; the finder displays the same LED as for spot readings. You record the readings with the meter key 30.

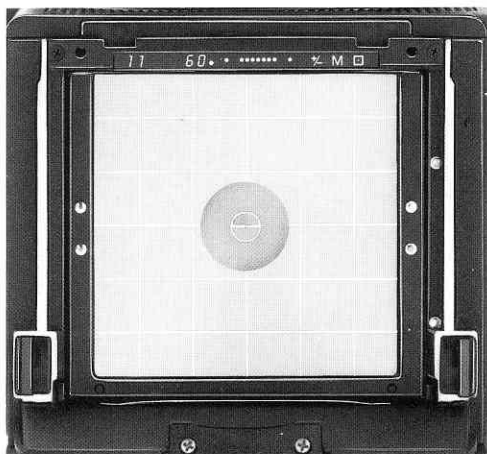
**Note:** If you switch on the camera in multi-spot mode, it immediately stores the first reading. To avoid such unwanted readings, switch to multi-spot mode *after* switching on the camera.

### Exposure readings

After selecting the exposure control and meter modes, switch on the meter by pushing the meter key 30 forward. The LEDs in the finder light up for about 20 sec; you can switch them on repeatedly with the key 30. They also stay on for 20 sec after releasing.

The LED display strip 13 in the finder shows the main functions and settings. At the left are the apertures and shutter speeds with  $\frac{1}{3}$  step interval signals. In manual mode a row of LEDs in the centre marks exposure deviations. The exposure is correct when only the green centre LED stays alight. Three red LEDs immediately to the left of the green LED signal progressive overexposure in  $\frac{1}{3}$  EV intervals up to 1 EV; a fourth red LED marks a -2 EV overexposure. LEDs to the right of the green one indicate corresponding underexposure levels. Further signals at the right: +/- = exposure correction, M = memory or AE lock in use,  = spot or multi-spot readings.

As mentioned, you can in multi-spot mode read up to five separate subject points, entered by pushing forward the meter/memory key 30. The finder LEDs indicate the computed mean values. After five such readings the  signal blinks to mark that the system accepts no further readings. You can store the computed mean for a series of exposures by pushing the memory key 30 backwards to engage. To clear the stored mean exposure; switch to centre-weighted multi-zone readings, or switch the camera off and on again.



### More finder signals

If – in shutter speed-priority mode – the reading exceeds the aperture scale limits, the LED of the largest or the smallest aperture value will blink. So set a slower or faster shutter speed respectively. Similarly, in aperture-priority mode the slowest or fastest shutter speed blinks at the limits of the range (rarer, as the range is greater); in this case preset a larger or smaller aperture.

No correction is needed if the numbers blink while taking a reading in multi-spot mode; the camera correctly allows for exposure values past the scale limits, too. If the final mean value is outside the scale range, shift it into the range by correcting the aperture or speed as required.

A blinking shutter speed in programmed AE mode indicates that the subject needs a speed faster than  $1/1000$  sec – or, at the other extreme, longer than 30 sec.

The dots next to the aperture and speed values indicate intermediate steps. A dot at the bottom of a shutter speed is a next faster  $1/3$  step – e.g.  $125 \bullet =$  approx.  $1/160$  sec; a dot near the top of the value is  $1/3$  step slower ( $125 \bullet = 1/100$  sec). Similarly a dot near the top of an f-value is  $1/3$  stop larger ( $\bullet 11 = f/10$  or  $f/8\frac{2}{3}$ ) while a bottom dot is  $1/3$  stop smaller ( $\bullet 11 = f/12.5$  or  $f/11\frac{1}{3}$ ).

A row of  $\text{B B B B B}$  digits (other than momentarily when switching on) signifies that light conditions are beyond the camera's metering range. A series of dashes (– – – – –) appears if you have chosen an unusable mode or one that will produce wrong results. With PQ lenses this would appear:

- when you select automatic bracketing in manual mode;
- when you set B on the shutter speed dial in aperture-priority mode.

You can switch off all the above finder displays with the switch 34.

Near the top of the righthand screen edge a red LED 14 lights up when the battery capacity is good for only a few more exposures. (See **Battery check**, page 12.) Recharge the battery as soon as possible.

A further green LED 4 below that is a ready signal for dedicated flash units.

The switch 34 *does not* switch off the battery check or flash ready LEDs.

### **Depth of field preview**

To check depth of field press the stopdown key 35 and observe the extent of image sharpness on the screen through the magnifier 7. See also **Depth of field** on page 28.

### **Memory (AE lock)**

In difficult light conditions – for instance backlit or very contrasty subjects – take a spot reading of a significant image detail (preferably a midtone) and store the reading by engaging the memory (AE lock) key 30. Then recompose the picture and expose.

The reading remains stored until you release the key 30 (push forward). The key also serves to record individual readings in multi-spot mode. A red "M" lights up on the display strip 13 when the AE lock is engaged.

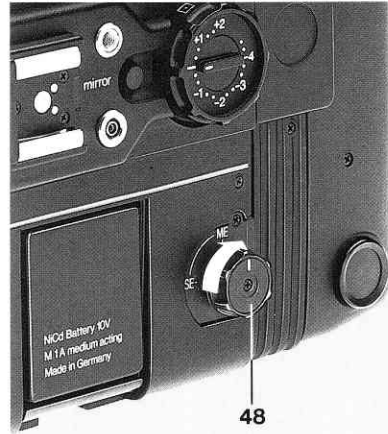
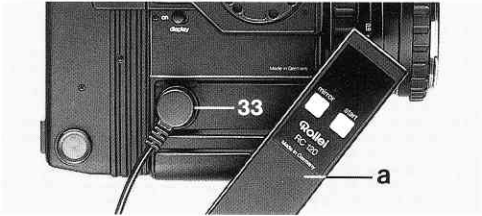
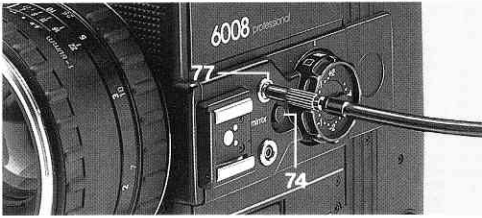
### **Stray light compensation**

The meter system allows for stray light coming through the open finder hood and compensates for stray light intensities up to about 16 times the measured light intensity. The compensation is operative all the time – when viewing through the prism finders, the magnifying hood or the folding hood with the magnifier swung up.

When you observe the screen at waist level without the magnifier, do not let direct light fall on the screen (sunlight, lamps, especially fluorescent tubes etc.).

Always keep the hood closed when making long time exposures.

**Note:** Stray light through the open hood may often exceed the compensation limits when taking meter readings with older type lenses. In that case keep the magnifier swung up during readings.



### Releasing the shutter and exposing

On the camera: Press either the release button 24 or the release key 28.

With a cable release: Screw a normal cable release into the socket 77.

With an accessory remote release **a**: Remove the cap from the remote outlet 33 and plug in the remote release. Press the "Start" button.

On releasing, the camera exposes the picture and immediately advances the film to the next frame.

### Prereleasing the mirror

To suppress every vestige of camera vibration, especially with long tele lenses or large closeups, establish the exposure and depress the button 74 ("mirror") to pre-release the mirror. Then press the release to take the picture. While the mirror is up in this way, the meter reading remains stored for about 4 min. So expose before this time is up – otherwise all stored values are cancelled. In that case – or if after all you don't want to make an exposure after prereleasing the mirror – turn the multi-exposure knob 48 to "ME", thus disengaging the film transport. Cover the lens with the lens cap and release the shutter. The mirror then returns without advancing the film and thus without wasting an exposure. Remember to turn the knob 48 back to "SE".

**Note:** Prerelease the mirror only if the battery has sufficient power reserve – for the camera draws current while the mirror is up.

### Multiple exposures

Turn the multi-exposure knob 48 to "ME" (multiple exposures). This disengages the film transport and you can now make a number of exposures, in succession, on the same film frame. A red rim below the knob 48 shows that it is set to multiple exposures.

*Before the last exposure* of a multi-exposure sequence turn the knob back to "SE" (single exposure) and push it in against the camera body. That way the film transport operates normally after that last exposure.

**Note:** Do not change magazines during a multi-exposure sequence.

### Continuous sequences

For continuous exposure sequences (successive exposures on successive frames – instead on the same frame as in multiple exposures) turn the main switch 1 past "S" (single exposures) to "C" (continuous). On pressing the release 24 or 28 the camera now keeps exposing and advancing the film as long as the release remains depressed. The maximum rate is about 2 pictures/sec. See also page 28.

### Automatic bracketing

The bracketing function is a special case of an exposure sequence. It automatically takes a correctly exposed shot plus two shots over and underexposed by  $+\frac{2}{3}$  and  $-\frac{2}{3}$  EV respectively.

Switch on the bracketing function by turning the main switch 1 to  $S\pm$  (bottom position). During releasing, keep the release depressed until the camera has made three exposures. You can shift the starting point of a bracketing sequence with the exposure correction dial 46 (see also page 27).



### Note the frame counter

The frame counter window 53 shows the No. of the next frame to be exposed. When you open the magazine back 38, the counter returns to "S" (start).

Other frame counter indications: "S" = no film or film not threaded; red arrow head = film not advanced to first frame; all-red window = backing paper trailer or film spooled up.

### Unloading

After the last exposure wait for the film transport to wind up the end of the backing paper. Then open the magazine back, lift out the film insert and remove and seal the full film spool. Replace the film insert (reloaded if required) and close the magazine back.

**Note:** Before opening the magazine back section 38, always push drawslide bar 51 all the way to "magazine change" (arrows). If this is not done, the drawslide can be damaged.

### Flash

The Rolleiflex 6008 SRC 1000 is X-synchronised for flash at all shutter speeds up to  $\frac{1}{500}$  sec (up to  $\frac{1}{1000}$  sec with PQS lenses). You set the aperture – determined by the flash guide No. and subject distance – *manually*.

If the flash unit has a foot contact, mount it directly in the hot shoe 76, thus switching on the latter's synch contact. The synch socket 75 takes standard 3 mm coaxial flash cable plugs. The two synch contacts are wired in parallel.

With dedicated flash units, linked through the Rollei SCA 356 adapter, the camera automatically controls the flash exposure. During the exposure a sensor inside the camera measures the light reflected from the film and – subject to the film speed setting – adjusts the flash duration accordingly. This thus ensures correctly exposed flash shots.

The film speed for such automatic flash exposure must be set on the film speed dial of the SCA 356 adapter; the ISO setting on the camera magazine is not relevant in this case.

The green flash ready light 4 in the finder signals that the flash unit is charged up ready for operation. It also indicates correct automatic exposure:

- If the green LED stays alight after releasing the camera and flash, the flash exposure was sufficient and the flash unit is immediately ready for the next shot.
- If the green LED blinks after releasing, the film received sufficient exposure. The flash unit is ready for the next shot as soon as the light of the green LED is steady. If the exposure used a lot of the flash power, the LED may go out between the blinking and steady phases.



- If the green LED neither lights nor blinks immediately after the flash, the available power of the flash was insufficient for a correct flash exposure. In that case try repeating the shot with a larger lens aperture.

## Interchangeable modules

The lens, finder, battery pack, film magazine and film insert are detachable from the Rolleiflex 6008. You would normally change the battery pack and film insert for recharging and reloading respectively. The other interchangeable modules provide alternative scope in viewing, controlling and recording the image.

### Changing film inserts

Push the drawslide bar 51 all the way to “magazine change” (arrows).

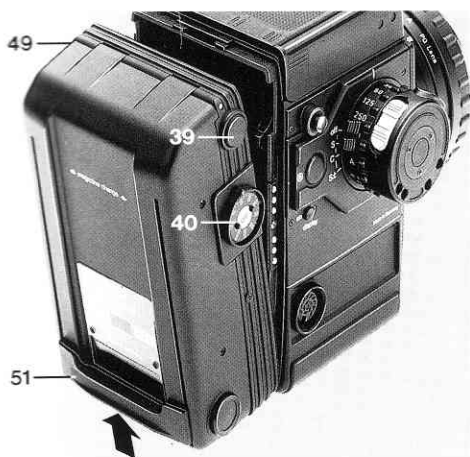
Open the magazine back 38, lift out the insert with the exposed and spooled up film, remove the film for processing. Drop in a loaded film insert, close the magazine back and press the shutter release to advance the new film to the first frame.

If you have only one film insert, reload this with a new film. Note that there is no need to switch spools: the insert is symmetrical and engages the transport gear either way round. Hence the empty feed spool of the last film can directly become the takeup spool for the next film.

If the new film differs in speed or type, change also the film box tab in the channel 58 and reset the film speed on the dial 40.

### Changing magazines

Push the drawslide bar 51 fully to the top to “magazine change”. Depress both magazine release keys 39 and 49 together. Swing away the magazine and lift out of its hinge. Hook in the alternative magazine at the hinge, then swing up and press home to engage. Fully push down the drawslide bar 51 (past the frame



counter window 53). This opens the laminar drawslide and secures the magazine on the camera. It also unblocks the metering and exposure functions.

**There are six interchangeable magazine models, for the following film types and picture formats:**

**6×6/120 magazine for No. 120 film:**

**12 exposures 6×6 cm (2¼×2¼ in.)**

**4.5×6/120 magazine for No. 120 film:**

**16 exposures 4.5×6 cm (1¾×2¼ in.)**

**6×6/220 magazine for No. 220 film:**

**24 exposures 6×6 cm (2¼×2¼ in.)**

**4.5×6/220 magazine for No. 220 film:**

**32 exposures 4.5×6 cm (1¾×2¼ in.)**

**6×6/70 bulk film magazine for**

**perforated 70 mm film:**

**65–70 exposures 6×6 cm (2¼×2¼ in.)**

**Polaroid magazine for 6×6 cm (2¼×2¼ in.)**

**exposures on Polaroid film packs.**

**It is possible to fit the back of the Rolleiflex 6002 or SLX on the Rolleiflex 6008; however this combination may not keep the film properly flat and you risk unsharp pictures. On the other hand, never fit a magazine of the 6008 on a Rolleiflex 6002 or SLX body – this causes mechanical damage.**

### Identifying the magazines

The recess 50 takes 12–13 mm (½ in.) self-adhesive spots available from stationers. Use them – possibly in different colours – to mark the magazine number, film type or subject.

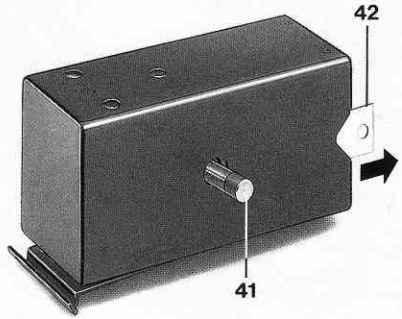
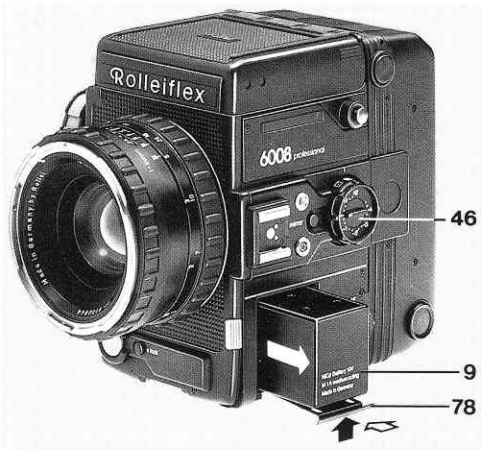
Colour coded lettering surrounding the frame counter window also marks the different magazine types.

### Using 6006 magazines

You can use film magazines of the Rolleiflex 6006 on the Rolleiflex 6008. But as the 6006 magazines have no electric film speed input to the camera, the 6008's exposure system assumes a default speed of ISO 100. For films of different speed adjust the exposure correction dial 46 accordingly. In effect this can cope with film speeds from ISO 25 (+2 EV correction setting) to ISO 2500 (–4⅔).

The universal 6000 magazines function on the Rolleiflex 6006 like 6006 magazines – i.e. without direct film speed input. You then set the film speed on the 6006 camera in the usual way. On request, we can upgrade 6006 magazines to the universal 6000 type via the Rollei Service.

Main magazine differences: Rear labelling on current 6000 magazines starts "Rollei Magazin 6000 . . ."; the film speed dial carries only red ISO settings and the drawslide bar 51 has two horizontal ribs. Rear labelling on older 6006 models starts "Rolleiflex 6006 Magazin . . ."; the film speed dial carries yellow ASA (25 to 6400) and white DIN values (15 to 39). The drawslide bar is smooth.



### Changing the battery pack

Press the grip bar 78 upwards and use it to pull out the spent battery pack. Hold the new battery pack 9 with grip bar towards the camera base and push fully into the battery compartment. Push in the grip bar to engage.

At normal room temperature – around 20° C or 65 – 70° F – a full charge of the battery pack is good for about 500 exposures. That is about 40 No. 120 rollfilms of 6×6 cm exposures – or 20 No. 220 films.

Where you cannot afford to interrupt shooting sessions or if you have to shoot in very cold weather, it is more convenient to have two battery packs: Keep one in the camera and the second as reserve while the first is being recharged.

### Changing the fuse

Remove the battery pack and pull out the fuse 10. Withdraw the panel 42 to release the spare fuse 41. Push this fully home into the fuse clips. Close the panel 42. Get a new spare fuse as soon as possible (20 mm cartridge, 250 volts, 1 amp, medium-slow); obtainable from radio, electrical or photo stores.

**To avoid the risk of damage to the camera, never fit a fuse other than the type specified.**

If the spare fuse blows, too, look for cause that could put extra strain on the motor, e.g. wrongly loaded film (especially if not spooled straight), film torn in very cold weather, film detached from backing paper. If no cause is apparent, check with Rollei Fototechnic Servicing.



### Lens changing

Press in the lens release catch 73, turn the lens anticlockwise and remove. To fit an alternative lens, align its rear red mark with the red dot inside the camera mount, insert the lens and turn clockwise to engage.

After changing lenses take a new exposure reading – the new view may differ in brightness distribution.

Interchangeable lenses cover focal lengths from 30 to 1000 mm. Data sheets included with the lenses provide depth of field, technical and closeup data for use with extension tubes and the bellows.

### Using older lenses (SLX, 6002, 6006)

When using earlier (non-PQ) lenses which have no built-in aperture simulator, you have to press the meter key 30 or the stopdown key 35 to display a working-aperture exposure reading.

**Note:** Pressing the meter key 30 also stores the reading. After any adjustment of the aperture or speed therefore repeat the reading by pressing the meter key afresh.

In manual or aperture priority mode, the reading on pressing the stopdown key allows for exposure corrections set.

On releasing, the camera exposes at the aperture/speed combination measured, even when you used the stopdown key. Compared with PQ lenses, the working-aperture metering of older lenses reduces the metering range (EV 5–19 instead of EV 3–19).

### Finder signals with older lenses

Lacking an aperture simulator, such lenses do not show the aperture in the LED display. As noted above, you read that from the lens's aperture pointer, after pressing the meter key 30 or the stopdown key 35. In shutter speed priority mode, if the upper or lower intermediate-aperture dot blinks, you have exceeded the limits of the available aperture range. So preset a different shutter speed.

All other signals are the same as with PQ lenses (see page 18).

The following operating modes do not work with older lenses. The LED display shows --- instead of aperture and shutter speed values:

- Shutter speed priority with B setting
- Automatic bracketing
- Multi-spot readings.



### Lens changing

Press in the lens release catch 73, turn the lens anticlockwise and remove. To fit an alternative lens, align its rear red mark with the red dot inside the camera mount, insert the lens and turn clockwise to engage.

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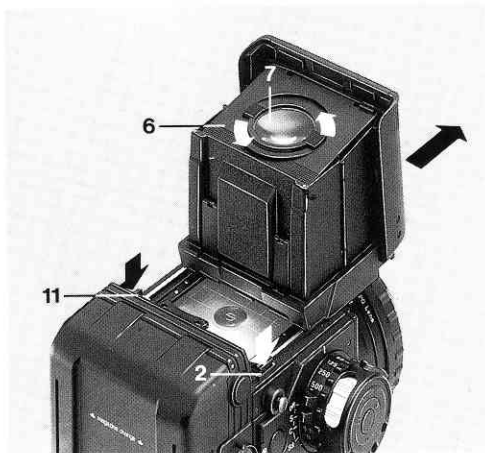
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- Shutter speed priority with B setting
- Automatic bracketing
- Multi-spot readings.



### Changing the finder

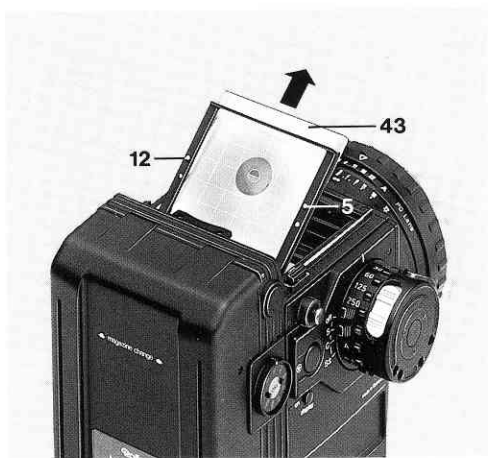
Open the standard hood, press down both release catches 2 and 11 together and pull the hood off towards the front. In the same way slide on the alternative finder horizontally towards the back, but without pressing the release catches. The catches engage on their own.

When you fit 45° or 90° prism finders, the latter automatically switch the LED strip 13 to a right-reading display.

### Changing magnifiers for spectacle wearers

The magnifier 7 in the folding hood is interchangeable. For viewing without spectacles you can order (from Rollei) alternative magnifiers. These range from +2.5 to -4.5 diopters, to match your prescription for distance viewing glasses.

To change the magnifier, hold the sides of the magnifier panel 6 between the thumb and index finger, pressing the side flaps of the hood against the panel. With the other hand turn the magnifier anticlockwise by its lugs and lift out. Drop in the alternative magnifier and turn clockwise to secure.



### Changing the focusing screen

Remove the folding hood (or other finder in use), pull both screen frame lugs 5 and 12 backwards and raise up the screen frame. Carefully withdraw the screen 43 from the guides. Hold it by the edges only – never touch the surfaces – and store wrapped up dust-free. Push in the alternative screen – with the matt side facing the mirror – between the springs and guides. Swing down the frame, pull slightly backwards and fully push down to engage at both sides.

## Hints and notes

This collection of further camera working points, in alphabetical reference order, supplements the instruction sequence.

### 1 Battery capacity

The battery pack uses special nickel cadmium accumulators with sinter electrodes which stand up well to rapid charging and need virtually no maintenance. As with all rechargeable batteries, the useful capacity drops at low temperatures. After rapid charging the battery pack yields power for up to 500 exposures at +20° C (68°F) up to 50 exposures at -10° C (14°F)

For maximum low-temperature capacity charge the battery as fully as possible – a rapid charge followed by 3 hours normal charging.

In extreme cold conditions (below -10° C) carry the battery separately in a reasonably warm pocket and only insert it in the camera just before shooting. Preferably use the external battery connector for this. In extreme cases (polar photography, exposures in refrigerating chambers or cold laboratories etc) keep the camera warm or insulated, too.

### 2 Bracketing, automatic

Exposures need to be particularly accurate on reversal (transparency) colour film. Professionals therefore often shoot a sequence at different exposures to bracket the correct value. The Rolleiflex 6008 can do this automatically when you set the main switch 1 to "S±". The camera then exposes three frames: one at the preset exposure followed by one each at + $\frac{2}{3}$  EV over and - $\frac{2}{3}$  EV under. The actual adjustment

depends on the exposure mode: shutter speeds in aperture priority mode, apertures with shutter speed priority or (usually) in programmed AE mode.

The aperture or speed display blinks if the bracketing sequence runs past the end of the available aperture or speed range.

You can easily shift the start of the bracketing sequence. For instance for a correct plus two overexposure steps (and no underexposure) with backlit subjects, set the exposure correction to + $\frac{2}{3}$  EV. (Or go higher still if you want three different overexposures.)

### 3 Closeups and macro

Extension tubes and the bellows unit allow you to get really close to the subject for large-scale macro shots up to and even beyond life-size. You can combine extensions tubes with each other or with the bellows, while maintaining electronic auto aperture control.

In combination (and with the lens's focusing travel) the extension tubes of 9, 17, 34 and 68 mm length provide any extension up to 128 mm. With the standard 80 mm lens that can yield over 1.5× magnification on the film.

The bellows covers a continuous extension range from 67 to 204 mm. At close range some lenses perform better when mounted in reverse on the camera. The retro adapter then maintains the electronic coupling between the camera body and lens. The bellows lens hood is useful for such shots, too.

Dedicated flash units (see **Flash**) are ideal here as TTL control ensures correct flash exposure at the closest range. Or use the Rollei Macroflash MF2.

## 4 Continous sequences

Set the main switch 1 to "C". After selecting the metering and exposure mode, press the release 24 or 28 and keep it depressed. The camera reads the exposure for every shot, and keeps exposing and advancing the film until you let go of the release. With a fast enough shutter speed you can shoot at 2 frames/sec. If you keep the release depressed till the end of the film, the camera also winds off the backing paper.

Preferably start a long sequence with a freshly loaded film (or use No. 220 rollfilm). You can use the AE lock for sequences, too – in that case all frames are exposed at the same exposure value.

## 5 Contrasty subjects

High-contrast films and extreme subject contrast reduce the exposure latitude and hence call for more precise exposure. Reduce excessive contrast or brightness range by fill-in flash, by covering intense catchlights, by using more diffused lighting etc. Sometimes a change in the camera viewpoint, film material or even processing may help. If lighting contrast is still excessive, decide whether you can sacrifice detail in darker shadows or lighter highlights and adjust the exposure accordingly. In such conditions multi-spot readings often yield the best results. Or, try a:

*Substitute spot reading*, e.g. on a Kodak Grey Card to ensure correct exposure of most of the tone range centered around the midtones. Follow the instructions with the Grey Card.

*Closeup reading*. Go close to the subject for a direct reading and store this before returning to the intended viewpoint. It is an alternative to a spot reading; the latter – whenever feasible – is however more convenient.

## 6 Depth of field

The depth-of-field scale 21 on each lens indicates the approximate extent of subject sharpness in the usual way – for a given aperture and with the lens focused at a given distance. The subject is then sharp from a distance on the scale 15 opposite the selected lefthand aperture index of the scale 21 to a distance opposite the matching righthand aperture index.

You get a more useful visual impression of the extent of sharpness on the screen on pressing the stopdown/preview key 35. To cover a given sharp zone, press the key 35 and check through the finder magnifier whether the sharp zone on the screen is sufficient. If it is not, let go of the key 35, set a smaller aperture, and check again. For shutter priority or programmed AE mode, note that aperture, as shown by the pointer 17, set the aperture ring back to "A" and adjust the shutter speed dial 27 until the finder LEDs display the noted aperture.



## 7 Exposure automation (automatic exposure control – AE)

The camera's built-in automatic exposure control is operative with all alternative finders, with filters, extension tubes, the retro adapter and bellows. It measures exposure through the lens, allowing for the angle of view and all exposure factors. Three metering modes cover all subject conditions likely to be met in practice.

*The standard way:*

*Centre-weighted multi-zone readings*

This is suitable for all normal subjects, i.e. with more or less uniform brightness distribution and without excessive lighting or colour contrast. The major subject portions are often located in the lower two-thirds of the image space; hence measurements are weighted more for this part. The edges and upper third of the picture area contribute much less to the reading. With no excessive contrast, multi-zone readings are ideal for rapid and reliable shooting.

*For more tricky subjects:*

*Spot readings*

With strong backlight or subjects against a bright or dark background, a spot reading covers any selected subject part. The central split wedge circle in the standard screen defines the target area. This covers under 1% of the image area and so offers precise metering for really individual pictorial control. If the relevant subject portion is outside the image centre, the AE lock holds the reading and automatically applies it to the exposure.

*For really difficult conditions:*

*Multi-spot readings*

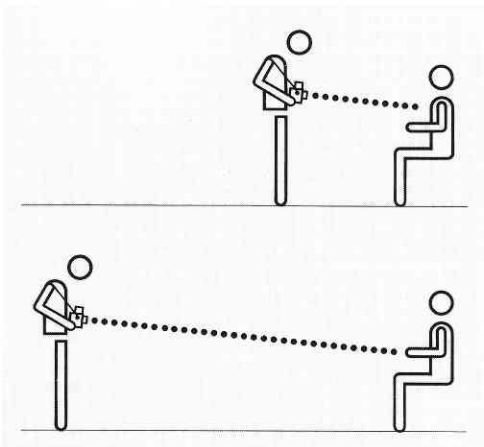
With this method you separately read up to five subject points (highlights or shadows). The camera's microprocessor then computes a mean value and stores this for the exposure.

## 8 Exposure correction

This is specially useful for overriding – by specific degrees – the automatic exposure in the AE modes. The correction range covers from  $-4 \frac{2}{3}$  EV to  $+2$  EV and engages in  $\frac{1}{3}$  EV step intervals. The correction is important also for adjusting the film speed input when using Rolleiflex 6006 magazines. The  $\frac{1}{2}$  LED lights up in the finder when an exposure correction is set.

## 9 Flash

To make use of the TTL flash automation features of the Rolleiflex 6008 you need suitable dedicated flash units. There are two groups of such flashes: (1) With the Metz C70 adapter you can use professional Mecablitz 45 CT 5 and 60 CT 2 flash units. (2) The Rollei SCA 356 adapter is an interface for a number of flash units of various makes (Cullmann, Metz, Osram, Regula) compatible with the dedicated SCA 300 system.



## 10 Quick release

For sports and action subjects, animals etc fast shooting is vital to catch the right moment. To reduce the delay between releasing and the exposure itself, measure the exposure and release the mirror beforehand.

For such quick-release operation depress the meter key 30 and operate the mirror prerelease 74. This stores the exposure reading and raises the mirror, ready for the exposure. On pressing the shutter release, the shutter then opens within 3–4 millisecc with PQ lenses, and about 2 millisecc with PQS lenses.

This method is useful if the camera is pre-aimed, e.g. on a tripod, since the prereleased mirror precludes viewing through the finder.

**Note:** In order to fully exploit the speed of the camera, the shutter release should be operated via an electric contact or photoelectric barrier.

## 11 Release locks

The release button 24 on the camera front has a mechanical lock: slide the small button 23 in the direction "lock".

All releases (including remote ones) are inoperative when the main switch 1 is at "off" or when the drawslide bar 51 is not pushed fully down on the magazine. This therefore also prevents inadvertent releasing.

## 12 Remote control

Electric remote releases, with cable lengths of 0.4, 5 or 10 m (16 in., 16½ or 33 ft), plug into the camera's remote outlet 33. They also permit remote mirror prereleasing (but not continuous sequences nor automatic bracketing).

With the IR remote control set you can trigger single exposures or continuous sequences from up to 60 m (200 ft) away. A special circuit of the IR transmitter allows releasing of a second Rolleiflex in synchronism with a manually triggered camera.

Both the transmitter and receiver are compact light-weight units and very simple to use. The camera battery powers the receiver. LEDs signal transmission, reception of control pulses and shutter status during long time exposures.

Cableless remote releasing provides exceptional scope for unusual shots – from unobserved snapshots to wildlife photography.

The ME 1 multi-exposure control unit can also serve as a remote release, as can the 0.4 m (16 in.) MRC 120 multi-exposure remote release.

### 13 Time exposures

The Rolleiflex 6008 automatically times exposures up to 30 sec. For still longer exposures, set the shutter speed dial to B, then press the bottom release 24 and lock it with the button 23 (or keep the release depressed). This opens the shutter; to keep it open without drawing current turn the main switch 1 to "off". Then let go of the release button.

To conclude the time exposure turn the main switch 1 back to "S" and press the release again – that closes the shutter.

Alternatively, an easier procedure uses the IR remote control set: Connect the receiver to the camera, set the shutter speed dial to B and switch on the camera (main switch 1 to "S" or "C" – it doesn't matter which). Switch on the transmitter to "C" (not to "S"). Pressing the red firing button on the transmitter now opens the camera shutter, a second pressure closes it whenever you want – with no need even to touch the camera.

For time exposures the camera must of course be on a tripod or other firm support. The camera base carries both a 1/4 in. and a 3/8 in. tripod bush in a quick tripod coupling to fit the Rollei quick coupling shoe.

# Main accessories

The sensibly designed accessories system greatly extends the scope of the Rolleiflex 6008. Some items make handling more convenient, others are essential for special applications. The Rolleiflex 6008 also takes most of the accessories of the 6006.

Pages 38 and 39 illustrate the complete camera system with all components; these are listed on page 37.

## Interchangeable lenses

A lens range developed for the Rolleiflex 6008 fully utilises the camera's extended functions. These new "PQ" (professional quality) and "PQS" lenses have additional coupling elements for full-aperture metering in all exposure control modes. They are compatible with the other Series 6000 models (with the same facilities as previous lenses). Earlier lenses for the Rolleiflex 6002 and 6006 are usable on the Rolleiflex 6008 with working-aperture metering.

The lenses utilise Rollei's unique direct drive exposure system. The camera's microprocessor controls two linear motors that drive the iris diaphragm and the shutter. In the automatic modes they set all apertures and all shutter speeds (from  $\frac{1}{500}$  and  $\frac{1}{1000}$  to a full 30 sec) in a stepless range, with virtually no delay and with extreme precision. The interface between the camera and its lenses is a 10-pole contact strip, hermetically protected, with no moving coupling parts.

The range covers lenses from a 30 mm wide-angle system to 1000 mm tele, with all usual fixed focal lengths plus shift and zoom optics. In conjunction with the latest high-speed Schneider lenses it meets all professional user needs.

## Interchangeable magazines

take No. 120 or 220 rollfilms for 6×6 or 4.5×6 cm ( $2\frac{1}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$  or  $1\frac{3}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$  in.) exposures. All the rollfilm magazines use preloadable film inserts and have a built-in laminar drawslide. The following types are available:

- The 6×6/120 magazine takes 12 exposures 6×6 cm ( $2\frac{1}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$  in.) on No. 120 rollfilm. The 6×6/220 magazine similarly takes 24 exposures on No. 220 rollfilm.
- The 4.5×6/120 and 4.5×6/220 magazines take 16 or 32 exposures 4.5×6 cm ( $1\frac{3}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$  in.) on No. 120 or 220 film respectively. Masks supplied with the magazines mask down the film gate and the finder screen.
- The Data 70 magazine for perforated 70 mm film yield 60–70 standard 6×6 cm frames.
- The Polaroid magazine, with film speed input, yields 8 exposures with a  $2\frac{1}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$  in. image area on  $3\frac{1}{4}\times 4\frac{1}{4}$  in. peel-apart film packs.

### **Interchangeable finders**

Four alternative finders and six bright focusing screens offer ideal viewing for every type of subject.

*The standard folding hood* for waist-level viewing has an interchangeable (+2.5 to -4.5 diopters) 3× magnifier.

*The 45° and 90° eye-level prism finders* show an upright and right-reading image. They rotate and engage at 90° intervals for convenient viewing in awkward camera positions. Fitting these prism finders switches the LED display to appear still right-reading in the finder.

*The rigid magnifying hood.* Consists of the Rollei 6×6 magnifier and a base attachment for the Rolleiflex 6008/6006. Available separately, the Rollei magnifier enables full-size viewing of 6×6 slides, negatives or proofs, and naturally of 35 mm slides with or without frames. Superbly corrected, this 3× linear magnifier provides colour fidelity and high definition over the whole subject area. Downward or eye-level viewing possible using interchangeable hoods. Both items together make up a rigid magnifying finder hood for the camera.

### **V-finder for video viewing**

Attached to the camera in place of the finder hood and connected to a conventional video-head camera. Deflection of the path of rays via a tilted mirror for downward viewing or transmission of the video image to the screen. The video finder rotates and engages at four 90° intervals. Allows several persons to jointly review picture composition and framing. Ideal for image control when releasing the camera via the IR remote release.

### **Bright matt screen with central split-image wedge and microprism ring (standard screen)**

The split-image wedge provides most precise focusing on vertical lines, the microprism by disappearance of shimmering over image detail. The matt screen permits sharp focusing over the whole image area.

### **Fine matt screen**

Ideal for precise focusing at all apertures and with more powerful focusing magnifiers. Specially suitable for macro and where focusing aids are liable to interfere.

### **Bright matt screen**

Microfine screen for full-area focusing and unobstructed composition. Also suitable for small-aperture lenses and for depth-of-field previewing. Lines mark the boundaries of the 4.5 × 6 cm (1¾ × 2¼ in.) upright or horizontal image formats.

### **Bright matt screen with split-image wedge**

Microfine screen with central split-image wedge for maximum focusing precision. Lines mark the boundaries of the 4.5 × 6 cm (1¾ × 2¼ in.) upright or horizontal image formats. Ideal for photographers who have to judge later image boundaries in a 4.5 × 6 cm framing.

### **Bright matt screen with microprism spot**

For rapid focusing with microprism spot and matt screen area. Disappearance of image shimmer is accurate even in poor light.

### **Superbright screen**

With central split-image wedge and microprism ring for very poor light. The very bright outside area clearly shows image limits. Particularly useful where after focusing with central aids you only want to wait for the right moment to shoot. Always focus with the magnifier.

### **Bellows unit**

With rack-and-pinion drive and focusing rack. Clamping screws lock the extension, shown on a scale. Has  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. tripod bushes. Links up all automatic lens functions.

### **Extension tubes**

9, 17, 34 and 68 mm long, may be used singly or in combination, also with bellows unit and retro adapter. Transmit all automatic functions.

### **Retro adapter**

Extends the Rolleiflex 6008's closeup range by allowing reverse mounting of 50 mm to 120 mm lenses, and links up all automatic functions. Ideal with the bellows unit, where the reverse-mounted 80 mm Planar f/2.8 for instance yields magnifications from 1.8 to 3.5 $\times$ .

### **ME1 multi-exposure control unit**

Permits multiple exposures (with mirror locked up and without advancing the film) on the same film frame for stroboscopic effects, movement analysis of sports etc.

The ME1 plugs into the camera's remote outlet. You can set sequencing intervals from 0.1 to 1.5 sec or any longer time, with 1 to 10 exposures in a sequence.

### **Timer**

For specially long exposure intervals from 1 sec to 59 hours and 59 minutes. Can trigger 1 to 999 exposures.

The preset program of exposures and intervals remains on view while an illuminated display counts down the remaining exposures or the remaining time of an interval. You can interrupt a program and make additional exposures during an interval.

Quartz control maintains the intervals with extreme precision (within  $\frac{1}{20000}$  sec) to meet exacting scientific requirements.

### **IR remote control set**

Can trigger single exposures or sequences from up to 60 m (200 ft) away – or operate a second Rolleiflex in synchronism with a manually triggered camera. The compact transmitter and receiver are simple to handle. The camera's battery powers the receiver.

Visual checks confirm signal transmission and reception and indicate shutter open state during long exposures. Applications of infrared remote releasing range from unobserved shots by a hidden camera to photographing camera-shy or dangerous animals from a safe distance.

#### **Rollei SCA 356 dedicated flash adapter**

Interface module for flash automation with dedicated flash units compatible with the SCA 300 system.

Dedicated operation (including TTL control) is established by mounting the flash on the SCA 356 in the 6008's hot shoe. The adapter also provides the feedback of flash signals (flash ready and auto check) to the camera.

#### **Rollei FM1 flash meter**

This sophisticated precision meter provides exact TTL flash exposure readings with studio or any other flash units. The FM1 fits in the camera's hot shoe. The camera's TTL sensor measures the flash light reflected from the film surface (or from a special metering back) and feeds the result to the FM1. A highly sensitive meter display then shows whether the exposure was correct, or indicates the EV steps of a required aperture or flash power adjustment.

The accessory metering backs for spot or full-area readings replace the film magazine during measurement.

#### **Rollei MF2 Macroflash**

The Macroflash kit permits accurate closeup TTL flash metering with the Rollei SCA 356 adapter. This simultaneously controls two Metz flash units (metric guide No. 32 with ISO 100 film), with swing and tilt reflectors. You can also operate the flashes manually and at different distances, e.g. as main and fill-in light.

#### **Bellows lens hood**

The extending bellows hood screens off unwanted back and side light. Extension scale marked for focal lengths of 80 and 120–250 mm. Complete with screening masks for 120 and 250 mm lenses. A rear slot takes 75×75 mm filter foils.

# Lens table

|  | Aperture range | Shutter-Speed 30 sec- | Angle of view diag./hor. | Design                   | Focusing range                 | Maximum diameter    | Maximum length      | Weight             | Filter fitting  |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---|
| 30 mm F-Distagon f/3.5 HFT PQ                                | f/3.5-22       | 1/500                 | 180/112°                 | 8 elements<br>7 groups   | ∞-0.3 m<br>(12 in.)            | 108 mm<br>4.25 in.  | 122 mm<br>4.81 in.  | 1550 g<br>54.6 oz. | built-in<br>M 24 × 0.5                                    |
| 40 mm Super-Angulon PQ<br>f/3.5 HFT (with floating elements) | f/3.5-22       | 1/500                 | 88/68°                   | 8 elements<br>8 groups   | ∞-0.4 m<br>(19 in.)            | 83.2 mm<br>3.28 in. | 72 mm<br>2.83 in.   | 750 g<br>26.4 oz.  | M 77 × 0.75   |
| 40 mm Distagon f/4 HFT<br>(with floating elements)           | f/4-32         | 1/500                 | 88/69°                   | 11 elements<br>10 groups | ∞-0.5 m<br>(20 in.)            | 83 mm<br>3.27 in.   | 90 mm<br>3.45 in.   | 1040 g<br>36.7 oz. | M 95 × 1 via<br>lens hood<br>No. 60471                    |
| 50 mm Distagon f/4 HFT PQ                                    | f/4-32         | 1/500                 | 75/57°                   | 7 elements<br>7 groups   | ∞-0.5 m<br>(20 in.)            | 81.5 mm<br>3.2 in.  | 96 mm<br>3.78 in.   | 840 g<br>29.6 oz.  | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 50 mm Super-Angulon f/2.8 HFT PQS                            | f/2.8-22       | 1/1000                | 74/56°                   | 9 elements<br>8 groups   | ∞-0.6 m<br>(2 ft)              | 104 mm<br>4.1 in.   | 115 mm<br>4.55 in.  | 1600 g<br>56.4 oz. | M 95 × 1  |
| 60 mm Distagon f/3.5 HFT PQ                                  | f/3.5-22       | 1/500                 | 67/49°                   | 7 elements<br>7 groups   | ∞-0.6 m                        | 81 mm<br>3.19 in.   | 83 mm<br>3.27 in.   | 770 g<br>27.2 oz.  | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 80 mm Planar f/2.8 HFT PQS                                   | f/2.8-22       | 1/1000                | 52/38°                   | 7 elements<br>5 groups   | ∞-0.9 m<br>(3 ft)              | 81.5 mm<br>3.2 in.  | 63 mm<br>2.48 in.   | 590 g<br>20.8 oz.  | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 80 mm Xenotar f/2 HFT PQ                                     | f/2-16         | 1/500                 | 52/38°                   | 7 elements<br>5 groups   | ∞-0.8 m<br>(2.6 ft)            | 97.3 mm<br>3.83 in. | 99.7 mm<br>3.93 in. | 960 g<br>58.2 oz.  | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 90 mm Apo-Symmar f/4 HFT Macro PQS                           | f/4-32         | 1/1000                | 47/34°                   | 6 elements<br>4 groups   | ∞-0.4 m<br>(19 in.)            | 104 mm<br>4.1 in.   | 110 mm<br>4.34 in.  | 860 g<br>30.30 oz. | M 95 × 1  |
| 120 mm Makro-Planar f/4 HFT PQ                               | f/4-32         | 1/500                 | 36/26°                   | 6 elements<br>4 groups   | ∞-0.8 m<br>(2.6 ft)            | 81.5 mm<br>3.2 in.  | 102 mm<br>4.02 in.  | 960 g<br>33.9 oz.  | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 150 mm Apo-Symmar f/4.6 HFT Makro PQ                         | f/4.6-32       | 1/500                 | 29/21°                   | 6 elements<br>4 groups   | ∞ 1.1, 1.1**                   | 81.5 mm<br>3.2 in.  | 81.5 mm<br>3.2 in.  | 706 g<br>24.0 oz.  | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 150 mm Sonnar f/4 HFT PQ                                     | f/4-32         | 1/500                 | 29/21°                   | 5 elements<br>3 groups   | ∞-1.4 m<br>(4.6 ft)            | 81.5 mm<br>3.2 in.  | 102 mm<br>4.02 in.  | 890 g<br>31.4 oz.  | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 150 mm Sonnar f/4 HFT PQS                                    | f/4-32         | 1/1000                | 29/21°                   | 5 elements<br>3 groups   | ∞-1.4 m<br>(4.6 ft)            | 81.5 mm<br>3.2 in.  | 102 mm<br>4.02 in.  | 890 g<br>31.4 oz.  | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 180 mm Tele-Xenar f/2.8 HFT PQ                               | f/2.8-22       | 1/500                 | 25/18°                   | 6 elements<br>6 groups   | ∞-1.8 m<br>(6 ft)              | 100 mm<br>3.94 in.  | 150 mm<br>5.9 in.   | 1525 g<br>53.7 oz. | M 95 × 1 (filters)<br>Bay. Ø 104 (Sun.)                   |
| 250 mm Sonnar f/5.6 HFT PQ                                   | f/5.6-45       | 1/500                 | 18/13°                   | 4 elements<br>3 groups   | ∞-2.5 m<br>(8.2 ft)            | 81.5 mm<br>3.2 in.  | 170 mm<br>6.7 in.   | 1150 g<br>40.6 oz. | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 250 mm Sonnar f/5.6 HFT PQS                                  | f/5.6-45       | 1/1000                | 18/13°                   | 4 elements<br>3 groups   | ∞-2.5 m<br>(8.2 ft)            | 82.5 mm<br>3.25 in. | 170 mm<br>6.7 in.   | 1150 g<br>40.6 oz. | Rollei bayonet<br>size VI                                 |
| 300 mm Apo-Tele-Xenar f/4 HFT PQ                             | f/4-32         | 1/500                 | 15/11°                   | 6 elements<br>6 groups   | ∞-3.2 m<br>(10.5 ft)           | 101 mm<br>3.95 in.  | 262 mm<br>10.31 in. | 2000 g<br>70.5 oz. | M 95 × 1  |
| 350 mm Tele-Tessar f/5.6 HFT PQ                              | f/5.6-45       | 1/500                 | 13/9°                    | 4 elements<br>4 groups   | ∞-5 m<br>(16.4 ft)             | 90 mm<br>3.54 in.   | 227 mm<br>8.94 in.  | 1650 g<br>58.2 oz. | M 86 × 1<br>screw-in                                      |
| 500 mm Tele-Tessar f/8 HFT PQ                                | f/8-64         | 1/500                 | 9/6°                     | 5 elements<br>3 groups   | ∞-8.5 m<br>(28 ft)             | 100 mm<br>3.94 in.  | 316 mm<br>12.4 in.  | 1995 g<br>70.4 oz. | M 86 × 1<br>screw-in                                      |
| 1000 mm Tele-Tessar f/8 HFT PQ                               | f/8-64         | 1/500                 | 4.5/3°                   | 4 elements<br>4 groups   | ∞-21 m<br>(68.9 ft)            | 215 mm<br>8.47 in.  | 790 mm<br>31.14 in. | 8740 g<br>19.3 lbs | —   |
| 55 mm PCS-Super-Angulon f/4.5 HFT shift & tilt lens PQ       | f/4.5-32       | 1/500                 | 70/85°                   | 10 elements<br>8 groups  | ∞-0.5 m<br>(20 in.)            | 104 mm<br>4.1 in.   | 155 mm<br>6.1 in.   | 1650 g<br>58.2 oz. | Rollei bayonet<br>Ø 104                                   |
| 75-150 mm Variogon f/4.5 HFT zoom lens PQ                    | f/4.5-32       | 1/500                 | 55/40°<br>29/21°         | 15 elements<br>13 groups | ∞-1.8 m<br>(6 ft)<br>& macro   | 100 mm<br>3.94 in.  | 180 mm<br>7.09 in.  | 1800 g<br>63.5 oz. | M 95 × 1<br>screw-in                                      |
| 140-280 mm Variogon f/5.6 HFT zoom lens PQ                   | f/5.6-45       | 1/500                 | 32/23°<br>16/11°         | 17 elements<br>14 groups | ∞-2.5 m<br>(8.2 ft)<br>& macro | 94 mm<br>3.7 in.    | 238 mm<br>9.37 in.  | 1750 g<br>61.5 oz. | M 95 × 1 screw-in<br>or 93 mm Series<br>9a drop-in filter |

The 2 × Tele-converter doubles the focal lengths, extending the lens range to a 2000 mm super tele or to a 280-560 mm super zoom system. The converter is particularly recommended for focal lengths between 80 and 150 mm.

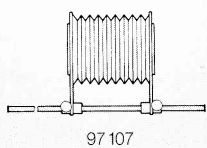
Longar 1.4 × tele-converter. Specially computed for the new fast tele lenses, this converter gives a 1.4 times extension of the focal length while, at the same time, reducing the f-number by one stop.

\*\* with extension bellows

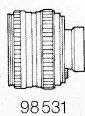


# The Rolleiflex 6008 system

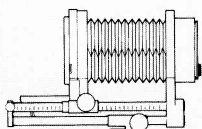
|       |   |       |  |
|-------|---|-------|--|
| 59926 | M39/40-Adapter  | 96741 | Lens hood, size VI,<br>for 80–250 mm lenses (except 180 mm)              |
| 59670 | 1.4×tele-converter, Longar                                  | 98839 | Lens hood for 180 mm f/2.8   |
| 59439 | 40 mm Super-Angulon f/3.5 HFT                               | 63984 | V-finder universal finder hood   |
| 63348 | 50 mm Super-Angulon f/2.8 HFT                               | 96921 | Magnifying hood  |
| 86900 | 55 mm PCS Super-Angulon f/4.5 HFT                           | 97814 | 45° prism finder   |
| 87612 | 80 mm Xenotar f/2 HFT                                       | 62903 | 90° Telescope-finder   |
| 63348 | 90 mm Apo-Symmar f/4 HFT                                    | 64899 | Rapid charger  |
| 86926 | 75–100 mm Variogon f/4.5 HFT                                | 97995 | NiCd power pack  |
| 87606 | 180 mm Tele-Xenar f/2.8 HFT                                 | 98200 | External battery connector   |
| 98839 | Lens hood for 180 mm f/2.8                                  | 91187 | Car battery lead   |
| 86838 | 140–280 mm Variogon f/5.6 HFT                               | 98017 | Carrying strap   |
| 59426 | 300 mm Apo-Tele-Xenar f/4 HFT                               | 62632 | Apertured/aligning mirror set  |
| 64866 | 30 mm F-Distagon f/3.5 HFT                                  | 97069 | Bright matt screen with central split-image<br>wedge and microprism ring |
| 86814 | 40 mm Distagon f/4 HFT                                      | 97070 | Superbright screen   |
| 98253 | 2 × tele-converter  | 64911 | Bright matt screen   |
| 60471 | Lens hood for   | 64913 | Bright matt screen with microprism spot                                  |
| 60472 | 40 mm f/3.5 or f/4  | 61396 | LSC bright matt screen   |
| 86704 | 50 mm Distagon f/4 HFT                                      | 97054 | Fine matt screen   |
| 86725 | 60 mm Distagon f/3.5 HFT                                    | 64859 | Rolleiflex 6008 with 80 mm Planar f/2.8 HFT<br>standard lens             |
| 86673 | 80 mm Planar f/2.8 HFT                                      | 88798 | 6×6/120 magazine   |
| 86884 | 120 mm Makro-Planar f/4 HFT                                 | 88799 | 6×6/220 magazine   |
| 86756 | 150 mm Sonnar f/4 HFT                                       | 88800 | 4.5×6/120 magazine   |
| 86780 | 250 mm Sonnar f/5.6 HFT                                     | 88801 | 4.5×6/220 magazine   |
| 86838 | 350 mm Tele-Tessar f/5.6 HFT                                | 1)    | Digital ScanPack   |
| 86854 | 500 mm Tele-Tessar f/8 HFT                                  | 97700 | Metering back for spot readings  |
| 63045 | 1000 mm Tele-Tessar f/8 HFT                                 | 97698 | Metering back for full-area readings                                     |
| 98519 | Aluminium outfit case                                       | 98004 | Film insert  |
| 98269 | Leather holdall   | 97979 | Polaroid magazine  |
| 97122 | 24 × 36 mm slide copying stage                              | 89455 | Data 70 magazine   |
| 97120 | 6 × 6 cm slide copying stage                                | 2)    | SRC-remote release<br>(for scanning)                                     |
| 97714 | MF 2 TTL Macroflash   | 97680 | FM 1 TTL flash meter   |
| 96841 | Zeiss Softar I soft-focus attachment                        | 97661 | Rollei SCA 356 dedicated flash adapter                                   |
| 96900 | Circularly polarising filter (–1.5 EV)                      | 59901 | Action grip  |
| 96904 | Zeiss Softar II soft-focus attachment                       | 96725 | Quick tripod coupling  |
| 98029 | Quick focusing lever  | 97104 | Focusing rack  |
| 96950 | Size VI gelatine filter holder                              | 60196 | IR remote control set  |
| 98080 | Bellows lens hood   | 98130 | Timer  |
| 98410 | Retro adapter   | 98104 | ME 1 multi-exposure control unit   |
| 97916 | Extension tube, 68 mm                                       | 98875 | MRC 120 multi-exposure remote release                                    |
| 97888 | Extension tube, 34 mm                                       | 98874 | RC 120 remote release  |
| 97868 | Extension tube, 17 mm                                       | 98389 | FRC 1 remote footswitch  |
| 97844 | Extension tube, 9 mm  |       |  |
| 98065 | Bellows unit  |       |  |
| 98531 | 150 mm Apo-Symmar f/4.6 HFT                                 |       |  |
| 97107 | Extension bellows for slide copying stages                  |       |  |
| 96752 | Lens hood, size VI,<br>for 50 mm f/4 and 60 mm f/3.5 lenses |       |  |



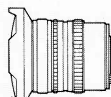
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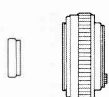
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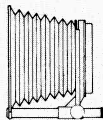
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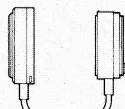
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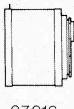
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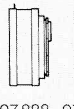
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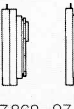
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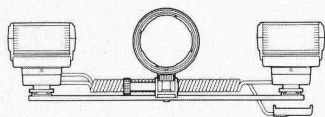
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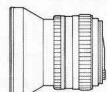
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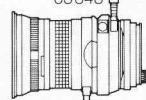
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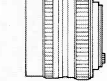
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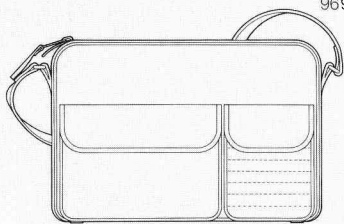
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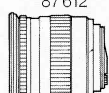
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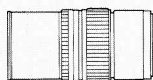
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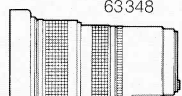
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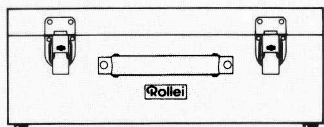
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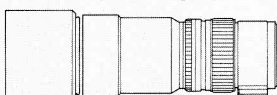
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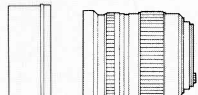
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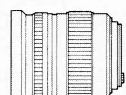
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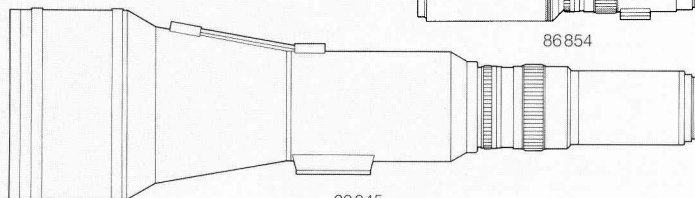
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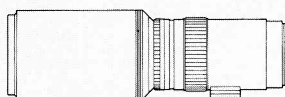
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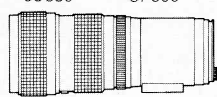
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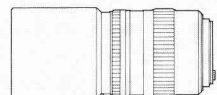
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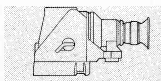
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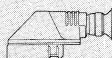
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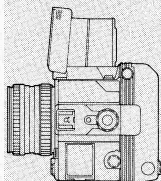
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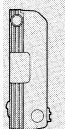
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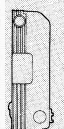
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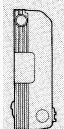
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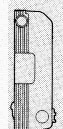
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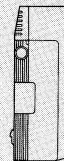
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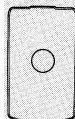
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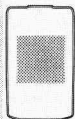
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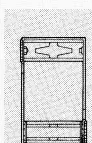
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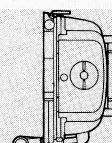
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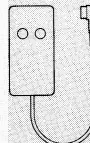
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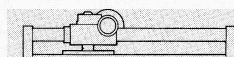
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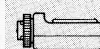
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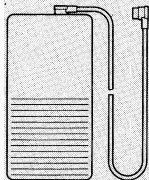
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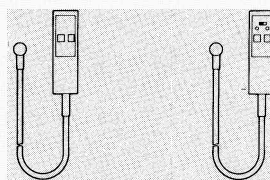
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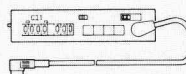
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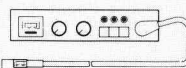
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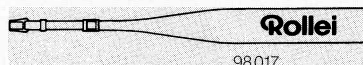
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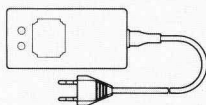
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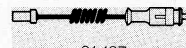
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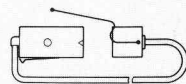
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# Trouble shooting

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**Problem**

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No change in display after correcting aperture or speed with older lens

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Premature battery pack exhaustion

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No image on screen

---

Screen image appears unsharp

---

Cannot achieve LED balance

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Exposure reading yields different result with different lens

---

Release blocked

---

Release blocked, but previous exposure reading OK

---

Camera cuts out during exposure sequence

---

**Cause**

Correction carried out with meter key depressed

Excessively low temperature

Mirror prereleased

Screen replaced wrong way round or not fully engaged

Poor eyesight

Wrong aperture or shutter speed selected

Wrong choice of film or very unsuitable light level

Changed brightness distribution in new lens's field affects new reading

Drawslide bar not pulled down, camera not switched on or lens not properly fitted

Failure to notice battery warning signal; camera switches off when battery voltage drops below safe level

Exhausted battery pack

**Remedy**

Let go of meter key and repeat reading

Keep battery pack warm or recharge; carry spare battery pack or external battery connector

Release shutter and repeat any meter reading

Refit screen correctly (matt side down); push screen frame fully home

Use eyesight correction lens (available from Rolleiflex in powers from +2.5 to -4.5 diopters)

Set different aperture or speed

Use faster/slower film as required; use flash; reduce excessively bright light with ND filter; use lens with smaller minimum aperture

None needed (different angle of view covers different subject field and different brightness distribution)

Fully push down drawslide bar

Switch on camera

Check that lens is securely engaged (should then unblock the release)

Change or recharge battery pack

Use fully charged battery

# Trouble shooting

## Problem

Camera switches off or fuse blows during film loading or film transport

Picture wrongly exposed

Pictures unsharp

Frame counter stops at No. 15 or 16

No. 220 film not wound up fully

One or two frames unexposed at end of film

## Cause

Film base brittle, e.g. in cold weather or after refrigerated storage

Film wound up unevenly

Film wrongly loaded; failure to observe correct film path indication

Light changed after mirror prerelease

Stray light entry in focusing hood (especially from fluorescent tubes)

Failure to observe finder warnings

Camera used with wrong back (6002 or SLX)

No. 120 film used in 220 magazine

No. 220 film used in 120 magazine

Film not sufficiently advanced during loading

### Remedy

Keep film (and camera) warm; replace fuse; carry spare battery pack in warm pocket

Replace fuse (use only 250 volt 1 amp medium slow type)

Check straight film run during loading; if necessary tighten loose film; observe film path indication

Do not use mirror prerelease in rapidly changing light conditions – let automatic exposure control act till last moment

Swing up focusing magnifier; avoid direct light in hood; close hood if necessary

Take reading before every exposure and watch for warning signals (blinking aperture or speed display, balance LEDs out by more than 2 EV,  
--- ----, 88 8888 )

Use camera only with its correct magazine

Release twice to spool up film end. Film not correctly located in mismatched magazine, so exposures may be unsharp

Release and advance the film about 20 times

Wind on backing paper until arrow marks line up with loading marker on film insert

### Care of the camera

Like any other instrument expected to give long-term reliable service, the Rolleiflex 6008 calls for suitable care in handling. Use these proved methods for cleaning:

Remove dust with a soft camel hair brush or a rubber blower bulb. If external lens surfaces need cleaning, gently breathe on them and wipe clean with optical lens tissue. To kill static, breathe on the surface and allow the condensation to evaporate without wiping.

Use special care in cleaning the focusing screen: Remove dust only with a blower or soft camel hair brush. Protect both sides against finger marks.

Protect the camera against harmful fumes and dampness.

In highly humid tropical and subtropical climates metal parts risk corrosion and glass surfaces fungus growth. Whenever possible, dry out the camera frequently in the sun and fresh air. Keep magazines and film tracks clean (gelatine fragments rubbed off the film attract fungus growth). When not in use for longer periods, keep the camera in an airtight container together with a silica gel cartridge or bag. Take special care against any kind of dirt or soiling.

# Technical data

## Camera type

Automatic motorised and computerised rollfilm single-lens reflex with multimode exposure control, multi-function TTL metering, TTL flash control, motorised film transport and action grip.

## Picture sizes

6×6 and 4.5×6 cm (2¼×2¼ and 1¾×2¼ in.)

## Film types

No. 120 and 220 rollfilm for 12 or 24 exposures respectively (6×6 cm) or 16 or 32 exposures respectively (4.5×6 cm); perforated 70 mm film; Polaroid film packs.

## Film speeds

Set on film magazine in ⅓ steps from ISO 25/15° to 6400/39°, electric input into camera.

## Shutter

Electronic leaf shutter, ⅓<sub>500</sub> and ⅓<sub>1000</sub> to 30 sec in ⅓ step intervals and B, direct-drive controlled by two linear motors in each lens.

## Exposure metering

(1) Centre-weighted multi-zone readings with seven silicon cells in five groups behind instant return mirror;  
(2) Spot readings by photodiode on centre of finder screen (approx. 1% of image area);  
(3) Multi-spot readings of up to five image points; camera computes and stores mean value.  
Automatic stray light compensation during reading and exposure.

## Quick release

Rapid release function with about 3–4 millisecond delay with PQ lenses between pressing the release and the shutter opening. About 2 millisecond delay with PQS lenses.

## Exposure control modes

- (1) Shutter speed priority AE;
- (2) Aperture priority AE;
- (3) Programmed AE based on fast-speed priority;
- (4) Meter-assisted manual in ⅓ steps.

## Measuring range

EV 3 to EV 19 with ISO 100 film, f/2.8 lens (1–66 000 cd/m<sup>2</sup>)  
EV 5 to 19 with older 6006 lenses.

## AE lock

Operates in all automatic modes; stores aperture/speed combination as EV.

## Exposure correction

Manually set in ⅓ EV steps from -4⅔ to +2 EV.  
Auto bracketing 3-shot sequences (S± setting) with ±⅔ EV intervals.

## Automatic flash

Additional silicon cell for TTL film plane measurement.  
Flash ready and auto check signals in finder.

## Flash synchronisation

At all shutter speeds from ⅓<sub>1000</sub> to 30 sec. Hot shoe with dedicated contacts for SCA 300 system flashes.  
Operates with Rollei SCA 356 adapter and FM1 flash exposure meter.

## Releasing

Electromagnetic releases on camera front and speed dial. Cable release and remote control outlets.

## Depth of field preview

Stopdown key, operates in all exposure modes.

## Mirror prereleasing

In any operating mode; stores and displays exposure reading.



**Lens mount**

Rollei bayonet mount with ten-pole terminal strip to transmit iris and shutter driving pulses. Full exposure coupling retained also with bellows unit, extension tubes and retro adapter.

**Lenses**

Zeiss and Schneider PQ (professional quality) lenses provide all functions with full-aperture readings; stop-down feature to working aperture for depth of field previewing. Earlier non-PQ Zeiss and Schneider lenses usable with working-aperture measurement only.

**Multiple exposures**

Film transport disengaged in ME position of camera switch; retains image viewing in finder. ME1 multi-exposure control unit permits up to 10 exposures/sec.

**Main mirror**

Prereleasable instant-return mirror with partially transmitting multicoating. Pneumatic mirror brake.

**Finder system**

Camera supplied with folding hood containing interchangeable magnifier. Alternative 45° and 90° prism finders or rigid magnifying hood. Six interchangeable screens.

**Finder signals**

Digital LEDs for aperture and shutter speed in 1/3 steps, correct-exposure balance signals, exposure correction, spot and multi-spot readings, AE lock, flash-ready, auto check, battery check. Exposure display can be switched off. Display reversed automatically for right reading through 45° and 90° prism finders.

**Film transport**

Built-in high-performance motor for single shots and sequences up to 2 frames/sec. Automatic advance to first frame on loading, automatic wind off after last film frame.

**Power supply**

Rechargeable sinter NiCd battery for about 500 exposures at room temperature; 110–240 Volt, 50/60 Hz rapid charger with automatic charge limiter; 12 volt lead for car battery.

**Action grip**

Removable, four positions for different finders/camera holds. Removable leather hand strap.

**Interchangeable film magazines**

For 6×6 cm images on No. 120 film, 6×6 cm on No. 220, 4.5×6 cm on No. 120 or 4.5×6 cm on No. 220. Built-in laminar drawslide. Film speed input. Film type indicator. Preloadable film inserts. Type 70 and Data 70 magazines for 60–70 exposures on 70 mm film, Polaroid back for film packs (8 exposures 6×6 cm). Earlier Rolleiflex 6006 magazines usable; simulate ISO 100 film speed input, other film speeds by exposure correction adjustment. Can be converted by Rollei.

**Outlets**

Universal 14-pole threaded socket for multi-exposure control unit, timer, remote releases, foot switch, infrared remote control. Quick-release tripod coupling. 1/4 and 3/8 in. tripod bushes.

**Operating temperatures**

From –20° C to +60° C (–4° F to +140° F). Special adaptations available from Rollei Fototechnik for extreme temperature conditions.

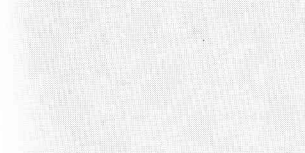
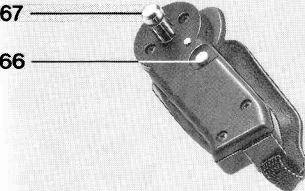
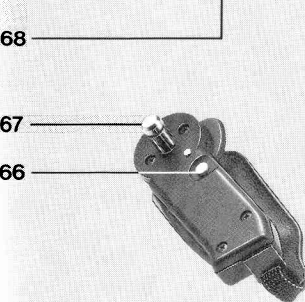
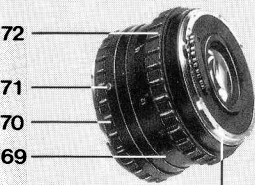
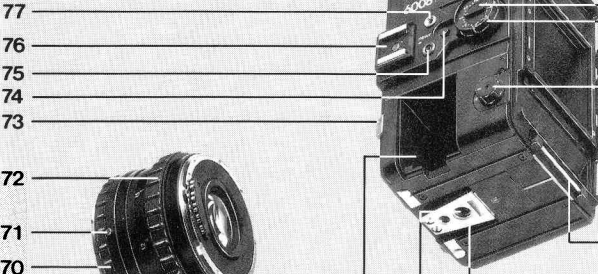
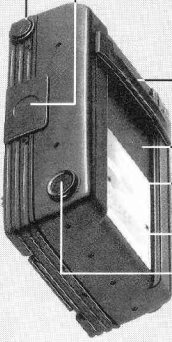
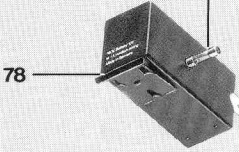
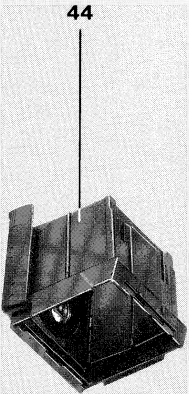
**Size (without handgrip)**

Without lens: 143 mm (5.6 in.) wide, 139 mm (5.5 in.) high, 124 mm (4.9 in.) deep; With standard 80 mm f/2.8 lens: 176 mm (6.9 in.) deep.

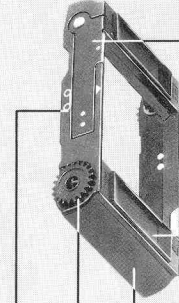
**Weight**

Approx. 1450 g (51 oz) without lens, 2060 g (72 oz) with 80 mm f/2.8 lens.

41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50



63 64 62



61 60 59

51 52 53 54 55

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