

**This camera manual library is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.**

**This page is copyright by mike@butkus.org M. Butkus, N.J.**

**This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed  
permission of the producer**

**I have no connection with any camera company**

**If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your E-mail address too so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy. These donations allow me to continue to buy new manuals and maintain these pages. It'll make you feel better, won't it?**

**If you use Pay Pal, use the link below. Use the above address for a check, M.O. or cash. Use the E-mail of butkusmi@ptd.net for PayPal.**



**[back to my "Orphancameras" manuals /flash and light meter site](#)**

**Only one "donation" needed per manual, not per multiple section of a manual !**

**The large manuals are split only for easy download size.**

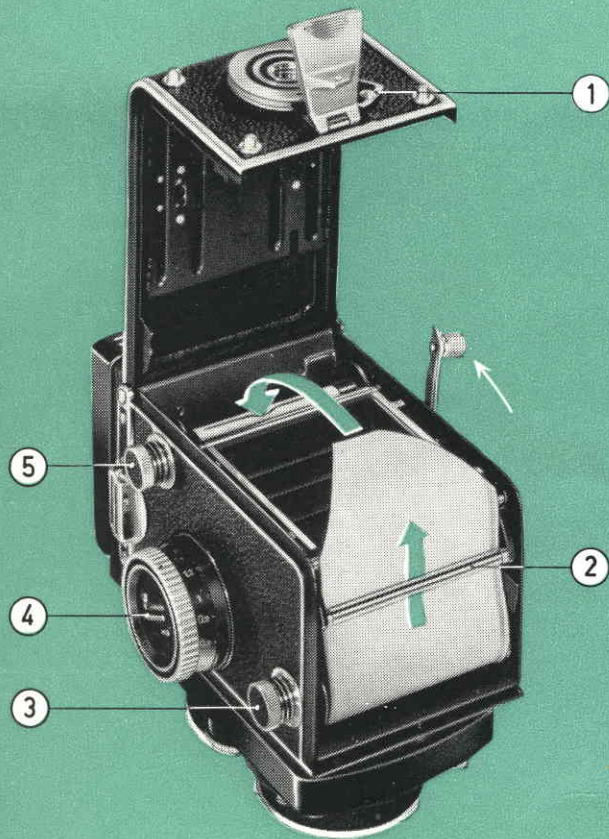


*Series IV*

WIDE-ANGLE

**Rolleiflex**

IN PRACTICAL USE



### Loading the camera:

Unlatch the camera back ① and swing open. Pull out the knob ③. Insert the roll of film from the right. Pull the paper leader under the roller ②, push into the slot of the empty spool, and tighten with a three-quarter turn of the crank. Close the camera back.

Turn the crank clockwise until it locks, then turn back till it locks (as when advancing the film subsequently). The film counter now indicates exposure No. 1.

### Setting the Film Indicator:

Turn the key ④ clockwise (to set the ASA or DIN rating) and then anti-clockwise (to set the film type).

### Focusing:

Push up the focusing hood at the rear. Press the key ⑥ to swing up the magnifier. Turn the knob ⑦ to focus the finder image in the hood for maximum sharpness.

## Summary

### Setting the Exposure:

To couple the aperture-speed controls engage the exposure value by aligning the slot of the button (8) with the marks on the wheel (9). Press the button (8) and set the scale of the wheel (11) to the required (measured) exposure value.

To select the aperture-speed combination in the window (12) turn the wheel (11) or (9).

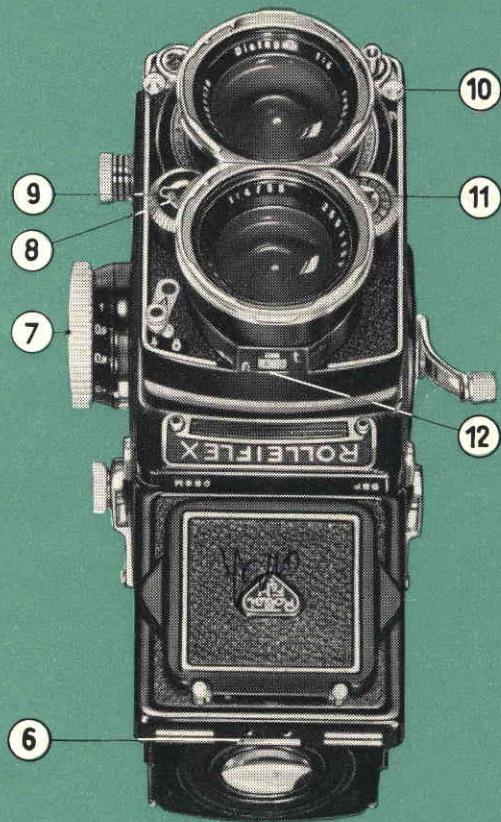
To disengage the aperture-speed coupling, uncouple the exposure value (line up the slot of the button (8) at right angles to the marks), then turn the wheels for the aperture (9) and for the exposure time (11) individually.

### Releasing:

Swing the locking lever (10) downwards (↓) and press the release button. The shutter is automatically tensioned on advancing the film.

### Changing Films:

After the twelfth exposure wind up the end of the roll with four turns of the crank. Open the camera, pull out the knob (5), and remove the film.



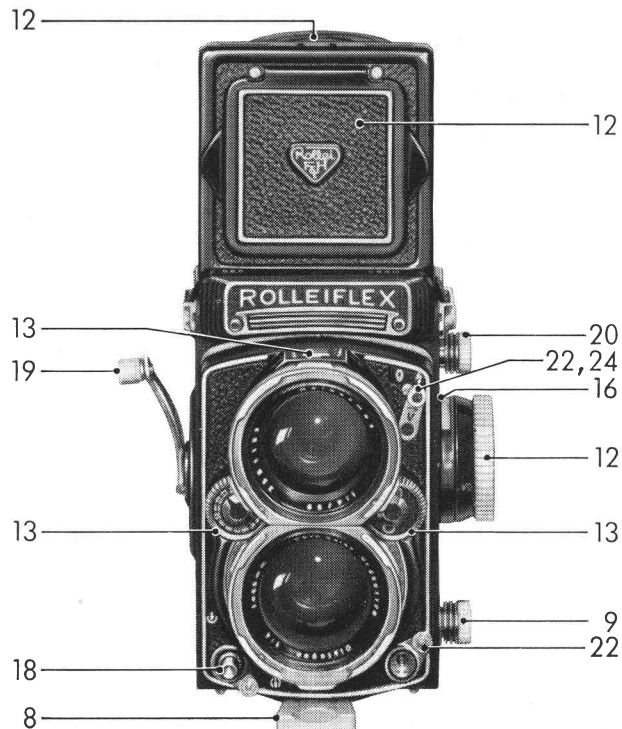
## The Two Opening Pages

showed the use of the Rollei in a nutshell. They precede this introduction to save you looking for them. You can thus start shooting straight away.

The following sections serve really as an exhaustive appendix. They explain once more the manipulation in greater detail and with reference to special applications.

Now you know how easy the camera is to handle. Still, it is worth reading the rest of this booklet as well to find out how to get the most out of your Rollei.

FRANKE & HEIDECHE · BRAUNSCHWEIG



## **Quick Guide to Important Points**

	Page		Page
Two-page Summary	2 – 3	Care of the Camera	21
The Eveready Case	6	Flash Shots	22 – 23
The Lens Cap	7	The Self-timer	24
The Carrying Strap	7	Tripods	24
Loading the Camera	8 – 10	Double Exposures	25
The Glass Film Plane	10 – 11	Time Exposures	25
Focusing	12	The Exposure Meter	26 – 27
Setting the Exposure	13	Correct Exposure: Reflected and Incident Light	
Setting the Shutter Speed	14 – 15	Readings	28 – 29
Selecting the Depth of Field	16 – 17	The Rolleikin	30
Releasing	18	Changing the Camera Back	31
The Film Transport	19	Changing the Magnifier	31
Tensioning the Shutter	19	The Practical Accessories	32 – 34
Unloading the Camera	20		

References to "left, right, front, rear, top, bottom" apply to the camera held in shooting position. Thus the focusing knob is on the left, the transport crank on the right, and so on.



## Eveready Case

**Opening the case:** Raise the top at the back ① and fold forward and down. Before closing the case set the camera to  $\infty$  (infinity).

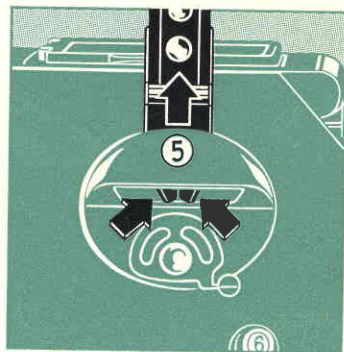
**Removing the camera:** Swing down the locking levers ② at the two sides of the strap holder.

Raise the crank.

Spread the sides of the case apart and lift out the camera from the front. When inserting the camera first guide the crank into the case. Lock the sides to the camera with the lever ②.

**Detaching the front** (if required): Swing down the clip ③. To attach the front, hook it into the hinge and close the case.

**The leather loop and press button studs** at the left side of the eveready case take and hold the protective leather cap for the exposure meter. To open the case, release only the lower press stud of the protective cap.



### Lens Cap

Swing up the cap and turn anti-clockwise to remove it from the bayonet mount (4). Attach accordingly at the same angle.

### Carrying Strap

Push the prongs of the strap into the strap holder (of the camera or of the eveready case) and let them engage. To remove the strap, push the prongs together (5).



## Loading the Camera

### The Film:

Use size 120 roll film for 12 exposures  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inches (6 x 6 cm.). 35 mm. miniature film can also be used with the Rolleikin set, yielding up to 36 exposures 24 x 36 mm.

### Opening the Camera:

Swing aside the locking lever ①, unlatch the back and fold open.

### Adjusting the Pressure Plate:

Press the plate against the camera back and push it to engage in the required position ②. Then let it spring forward again.

#### Bottom position:

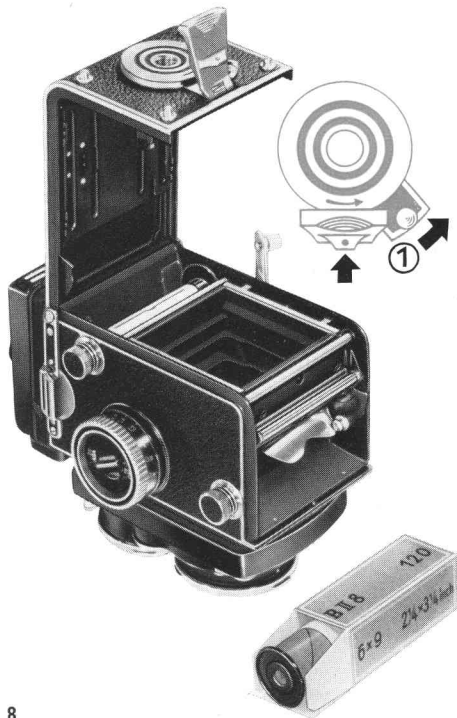
$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inch (6 x 6 cm.) pictures on roll film with glass film plane (→ page 10)

#### Centre position:

$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$  inch (6 x 6 cm.) pictures on roll film without glass film plane

#### Top position:

24 x 36 mm. pictures on miniature film (glass film plane not required).



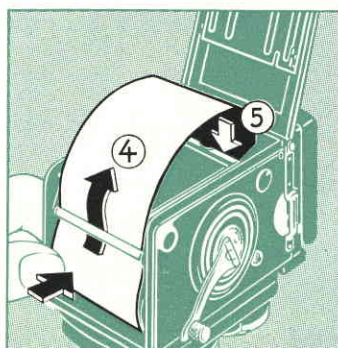
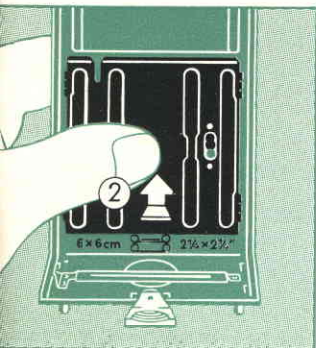
**Threading the film:** Pull out the film knob ③ at the lower spool chamber and insert the full spool – right hand side first. Let the film knob spring back fully.

Remove the adhesive paper seal.

Pull the beginning of the backing paper – with the colored side outwards – between the rollers of the film feeder mechanism ④ and push it fully into the long slit ⑤ of the empty spool.

Adjust the position of the spool by turning the crank. Tighten the backing paper on the take-up spool with half a turn of the crank; at the same time press against the full spool with your thumb.

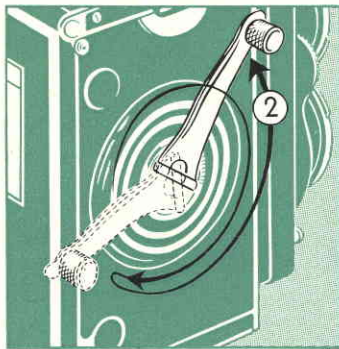
**Closing the camera:** Close the camera back, swing the latch over the retaining pin, and lock ⑥.



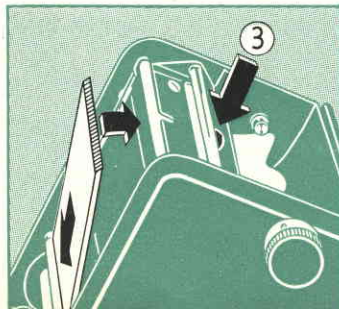


**Setting the film indicator:** Turn the key ① clockwise to set the film speed in ASA or DIN, and anti-clockwise to set the type of film in use (ortho, pan, artificial light color ☾, or daylight color ☼.)

On unscrewing the three retaining screws **S**, the film indicator can be replaced by the exposure meter (→ page 26).



**Advancing the film to No. 1:** Swing the crank round and round, past a resistance (at which the counter mechanism engages) until the crank locks. Then swing back in the opposite direction until it stops again ②. The crank is now locked in its original position. The film counter indicates No. 1, the shutter is tensioned, and the film is in position for the first exposure.



### The 2¼ x 2¼" Flat Glass

provides a continuous film track against the emulsion side of the film. This holds the film completely flat over its whole area like a plate and ensures maximum precision in the positioning of the film plane. The use of the glass film plane is particularly advisable for occasions where utmost definition is essential.

After inserting the flat glass plate the film is loaded in the usual way. A mechanical catch brings the pressure plate into action only when the point of attachment of the film to the backing paper has passed through and the camera is ready for the first exposure.

**Removing the flat glass:** Place the camera upside-down, press the catch ③ to release the plate, and let it drop out into your hand. When not in use, store the flat glass in the special inside compartment of the eveready case.

**Inserting:** Tilt the open camera forward. Slide the glass with the bevelled edge under the upper ledge of the film track, let it drop into position, and lock by pressing and releasing the catch ③.

**Cleaning:** The use of the flat glass demands great care and cleanliness. Remove all traces of dust and finger marks from both sides and hold the glass only by the edges when inserting. Minor wiping traces on the film side of the glass will not affect the picture quality.

<b>Comparison Values Between DIN and ASA Speeds</b>			
° DIN	ASA	° DIN	ASA
10	8	25	250
11	10	26	320
12	12	27	400
13	16	28	500
14	20	29	630
15	25	30	800
16	32	31	1000
17	40	32	1300
18	50	33	1600
19	64	34	2000
20	80	35	2500
21	100	36	3200
22	125	37	4000
23	160	38	5000
24	200	39	6300



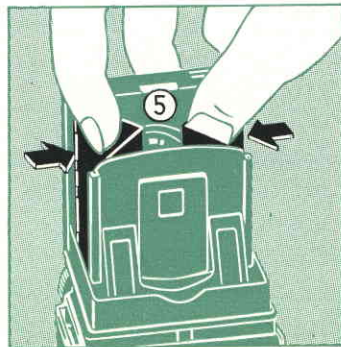
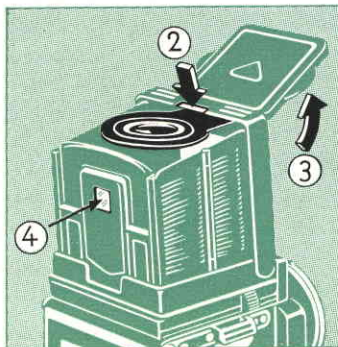
## Focusing

**Opening the hood:** Raise the top cover at the back ①. To close, fold the sides inwards ⑤.

**Focusing:** Turn the focusing knob until the image appears sharpest.

**Focusing with the magnifier:** Press the key ② to raise the magnifier. After use fold down the magnifier again.

**Using the frame finder:** Raise the magnifier ② and the cover ③. Sight the subject through the finder eyepiece ④.



## Setting the Exposure

### With Exposure Value Engaged



**Locking the cross-coupling:** Press the button on the aperture wheel and engage the slot in line with the index marks. That couples the aperture and shutter speed controls so that any combination yields the same exposure.

**Setting the exposure value:** Press the button and set the shutter speed wheel to the required full or intermediate exposure value. (If the required exposure value cannot be reached in this way, release the button, turn back the shutter speed wheel, and repeat the process.)

**Selecting the aperture-speed combination:** Set the required combination in the peep window by turning the coupled wheels.



### With the Controls Uncoupled



**Uncoupling the controls:** Press the button in the centre of the aperture wheel and set the slot at right angles to the index marks. Aperture and shutter speed can now be set independently.

**Setting the speed and aperture:** Operate the two wheels separately.

On stopping down the aperture, the light passing through the lens is reduced to one-half at each successive stop; the required exposure time must therefore be doubled.

The aperture can also be set to any intermediate value.



**Important:** Always let the shutter speed figure engage exactly in the centre of the window.



## Selecting the Shutter Speed

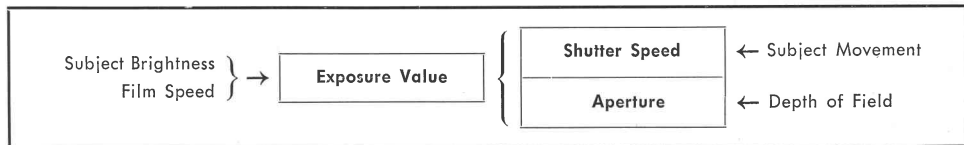
Automatic, shutter timed exposures							Time exposures by hand			
1/500	1/250	<b>1/125</b>	<b>1/60</b>	1/30	1/15	1/8	1/4	1/2	1	B
quick movements			moderate		scenes without movement (tripod!)					

The red figures indicate automatically timed instantaneous exposures in fractions of a second. Intermediate values between those engaged by the control can not be used, so:

**Always set the shutter speed exactly in the centre of the window.**

The green letter **B** is for time exposures of any desired length (-> page 18).

After setting the exposure value according to the subject brightness and film speed, the choice of aperture-speed combinations depends on the subject movement or the required depth of field:



500



250



125



## What Shutter Speed?

Selecting a sufficiently short shutter speed is an important factor in getting a sharp picture.

First rule: in hand-held shots, use fast speeds to avoid camera movement. The longest permissible shutter speed is  $1/30$  sec. Safer and most widely used:  $1/60$  and  $1/125$  sec.

Second rule: In scenes involving motion, the faster the objects move, the shorter the exposure has to be, to prevent a blurred picture.

As a guide: sport scenes  $1/500$ , running children  $1/250$ , quick marching pedestrians  $1/125$ , people walking leisurely  $1/60$  or—from some distance— $1/30$ . To eliminate the possibility of blurred scenes, remember this general rule: the danger of subject movement is greatly reduced by increasing the taking distance and shooting as nearly in line with the direction of motion as possible, in other words, rather from the front than from the side.



## **What About Depth-of-Field?**

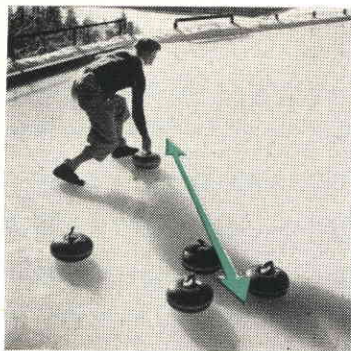
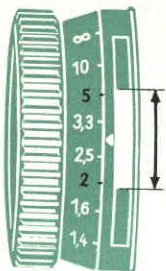
A sharp focusing screen image indicates that the camera is focused correctly on the main subject.

But both before and behind the plane of sharp focus there is always a sufficiently sharp zone. The range of this "depth-of-field" is shown by a white band on the focusing knob: the length of the white band indicates on the distance scale the depth-of-field available.

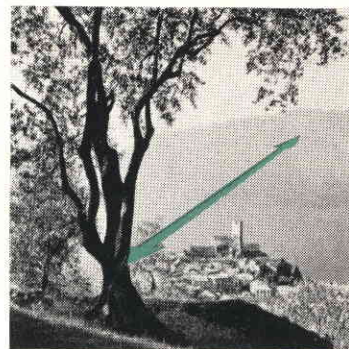
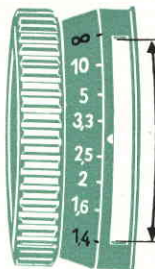
The bands of the depth of field indicator are coupled with the aperture control. With any given exposure value the shutter speed and depth of field can thus be selected in direct combination without reference to the aperture. The faster the film in the camera, the easier it becomes to combine a high shutter speed with great depth of field.

The zone of definition does not break off abruptly, but gradually changes to unsharpness. Therefore it is difficult to define the exact limits of the depth-of-field. Maximum definition always prevails at the focusing distance.

8 11



6 22



## When Does One Need Depth-of-Field?

Extended depth-of-field becomes very helpful when taking surprise snapshots, sport scenes with constantly changing subject distance and subjects with extended depth.

**Snapshots** with the camera pre-focused to the anticipated distance: work with extended depth-of-field to compensate for changes in the focusing distance.

**Landscapes with foreground:** to extend the depth-of-field as far as possible into the foreground, do not set the camera to  $\infty$ , but turn the focusing knob until the  $\infty$  mark is opposite the end of the indicator band.

**Subjects with great depth:** focus separately on the nearest and farthest point bracketing the subject. Turn the focusing knob so that the white band reaches both distance figures. If necessary, extend depth by turning selecting wheel.

## Releasing Shutter



**Up to the moment of exposure** all camera settings are kept under perfect control: sharpness, framing, exposure, shutter speed and depth-of-field. They can be re-adjusted instantly if the subject so requires.

**To unlock shutter release:** move release guard from  $\downarrow$  (locked) to lower  $\downarrow$  (unlocked) position.

**Snapshot Exposure (1/500 – 1 sec.):** press shutter release gently, selected speed goes off automatically.

**Time Exposure (over 1 sec.):** press shutter release and hold for required time. Shutter will close when you let go.

**Long Time Exposures:** press release and lock with safety guard. Terminate exposure by releasing lock. (Caution: Do not shake camera! Shield the lens with your hand when opening and closing the shutter.)

**Cable Release:** insert in cable release socket with safety guard locked.

## **Film Transport and Shutter Tensioning**

**After each shot:** swing out crank, turn it forward with one continuous swing, until it stops and then back again to stop.

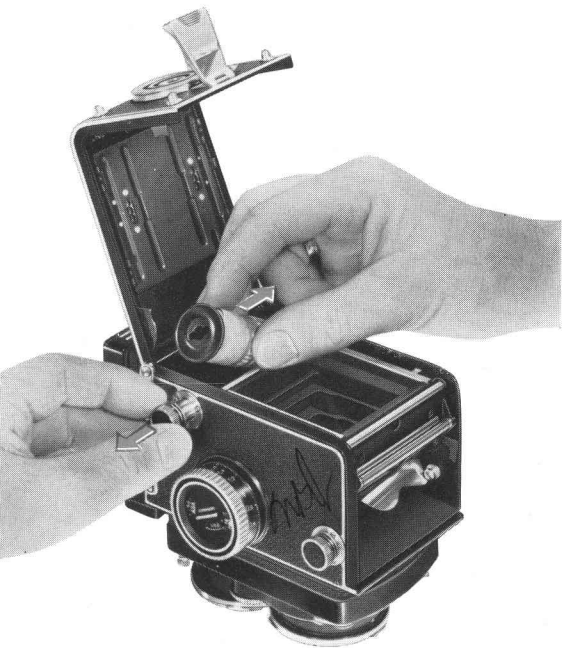
The shutter is now automatically cocked. The crank will turn only after releasing shutter. Double exposures or blank frames are positively eliminated. If the crank **can** be turned, it **must** be turned – forward and back to lock. Only if it is locked the camera is ready to shoot.

The crank need not be folded down after each shot when shooting in rapid sequence.

**When using the Rolleikin:** the film transport for the 35 mm film is accomplished in exactly the same manner as above.

**When using the Plate Adapter:** turning the crank by one half turn will suffice to cock the shutter.





## ***Unloading the Camera***

After the twelfth exposure the film is finished: the crank is no longer locked and can be turned freely again.

**To remove the film:** roll up remaining backing paper with three full revolutions. Open back in subdued light. Pull out upper spool knob and remove film from the left. Fold backing paper (for convenient tearing when developing) and fasten down with sticker. Keep the exposed film away from light and return it to original packing.

**To transfer the empty spool:** pull out lower film spool knob and lift the now empty spool out of the lower spool chamber. Insert the spool into upper spool chamber, fitting the slotted end over the winding key on the right side.

Load the camera with a fresh roll of film avoiding direct sunlight. Use your own body's shadow for protection.

## **A Few Words about the Care of Your Camera**

Your camera deserves careful handling – dependable performance will be your reward.

Sparkling cleanliness, especially of all the optical parts, is a pre-requisite for maximum sharpness. In cleaning all optical surfaces (lenses, focusing screen, reflex mirror, flat glass), use a camel's hair brush to remove dust, then wipe off fingerprints with a soft cloth or doeskin. On the contoured undersurface of the focusing screen, use a clean soft brush only; avoid touching the screen. To prevent a dust-attracting electrostatic charge, breathe onto the surfaces before and after cleaning and let moisture evaporate, do not wipe off. – Incidentally, the lenses have abrasion resistant anti-reflection coatings. The reflex mirror, too, is covered with a special protective layer to withstand scratches and corrosion. However, any cleaning should be done carefully and only when necessary.

Do not forget that moisture, dust, sand, strong sunlight, a hard blow or fall can be harmful to a precision camera. If possible, always use the eveready case. Carry camera around neck and when riding in your car, keep your camera in a safe spot, well protected against the hot sun and bumpy roads. In a nutshell: be kind to your Rolleiflex!

And please remember: Franke & Heidecke always maintain their interest in the welfare of your camera. The Service Departments at the factory and the factory representatives in foreign countries will always gladly take care of any special technical problems that might come up during your photographic practice.



## Flash Shots

Modern flash technique permits taking snapshots even under lighting conditions which do not allow instantaneous exposures with a hand-held camera.

The Synchro-Compur shutter is fully synchronized. It fires the fast electronic flash and the slower flash bulbs at exactly the right moment, permitting the use of short and shortest shutter speed in both instances. All there is to do is connecting the flash gun with the camera and setting the synchro lever to the proper position.

**Connecting the flash cord:** insert the tip into the flash connector socket on the camera. – When disconnecting flash cord: swing locking lever at the socket downward and pull out tip.

**Setting the contact** to  $\frac{1}{2}$  (X-contact) or  $\emptyset$  (M-contact): pull out the small knurled knob and swing synchro lever to the desired position.

The X-synchronization, which also works with the self-timer, is the contact most widely used under normal conditions. When employing the recommended shutter speed it always utilizes the entire light output of the flash.



**Electronic flash:**

Always use X-contact for all shutter speeds



**Flash bulbs:**

X-contact when using 1/30th sec. or slower shutter speeds



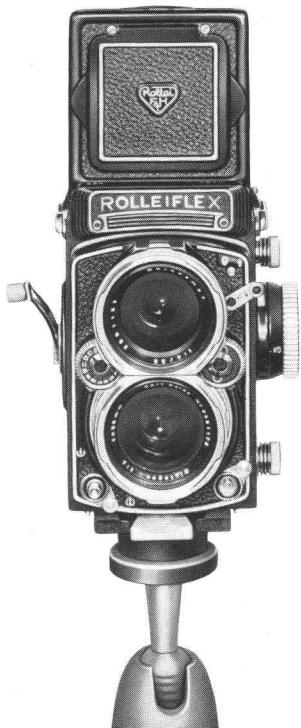
M-contact for speeds (according to type of flash bulb) up to 1/500th sec.

**The correct exposure** depends on the light output of the flash and the distance between flash and subject. Therefore, it cannot be determined with an exposure meter. Exact data regarding choice of proper contact, exposure time and diaphragm may be gathered from the material furnished by the lamp manufacturers.

**Flash Exposures**

Uncouple the exposure value and set the aperture and shutter speed separately, according to the instructions for the flash bulb or unit.





## **Exposures with Self-timer**

If you photograph a group of people or take a remembrance snapshot and you also want to appear in the picture, cock the self-timer before releasing the shutter. When pressing the shutter release, the shutter will open for the previously selected exposure time after a delay of approximately 10 secs.

The self-timer can be used with all instantaneous speeds 1/500 – 1 sec. (red section of speed scale) and also for flash shots with the  $\frac{1}{2}$  contact setting. It operates only when the shutter is cocked.

**To operate self-timer:** cock shutter (film transport), move self-timer tensioning lever V in the direction of the arrow until it stops. Release shutter as usual.

Shutter and self-timer may be left tensioned even when camera is not in use – spring strength will not deteriorate.

## **Tripod Pictures**

Length of the tripod's screw must not exceed the normal 3/16" (4.5 mm) – if necessary, use a spacer of proper thickness. A reducing bushing is available for use with English thread (1/4"). More practical: Rolleifix for instant mounting of camera to tripod.

## Double Exposures At Will

For intentional multiple or trick exposures the double exposure prevention mechanism can be by-passed (possible only with roll-film loaded camera): move release ring at base of crank in direction of arrow and then turn crank through one complete backward revolution until it stops. This operation cocks the shutter without advancing the film. After releasing the shutter, repeated tensioning for multiple exposures possible. An absolutely firm tripod is a pre-requisite for this kind of work.



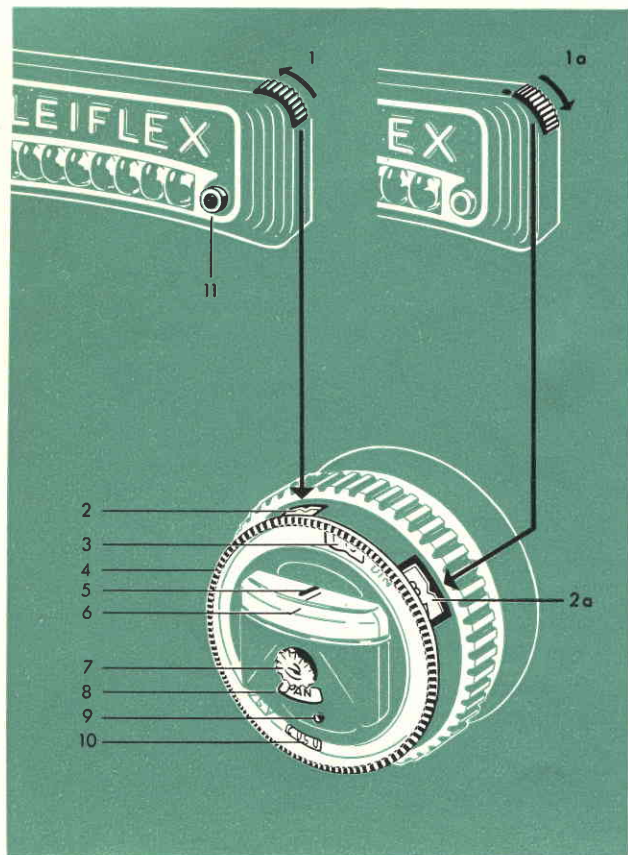
## Exposure Values and Time Exposures

At exposure values below 8 the range of available instantaneous speeds decreases, so that at the B setting, time exposures become necessary. The exposure value table in the camera back indicates the possible aperture-time combinations for this purpose. The table thus gives the exposure time in seconds for a measured exposure value (top row) and any given aperture (left hand column). For example for exposure value 4 and aperture f/11, the time is 8 seconds.

At the B setting adjust the aperture by turning the aperture wheel with the central locking button depressed. The exposure value figures on the shutter speed wheel then no longer apply.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
f:22	250	125	60	30	15	8	4	2
16	125	60	30	15	8	4	2	1
11	60	30	15	8	4	2	1	
8	30	15	8	4	2	1		
5,6	15	8	4	2	1			
4	8	4	2	1				
3,5	6	3	1,5					
2,8	4	2	1					

sec



## **The Exposure Meter, for subsequent installation**

Exchanging the name plate and film reminder dial for the photo cell and measuring instrument is easily accomplished by removing screws 11 and S (→ page 10). Detailed instructions accompany each meter kit.

- 1 Control switch on nameplate: position 1 for normal light intensities, position 1 a – red dot visible – for weaker illumination.
- 2 Exposure value indication: use window 2 for switch position 1, window 2 a – edged in red – for switch position 1 a.
- 3 Setting window for DIN film speed ratings
- 4 Setting ring
- 5 Red setting pointer
- 6 Black indicator pointer
- 7 Adjustment of film type reminder
- 8 Film type indicator window
- 9 Lock screw to fasten meter in its bayonet socket
- 10 Setting window for ASA film speed ratings
- 11 Retaining knobs for diffusor

## Measuring Exposure

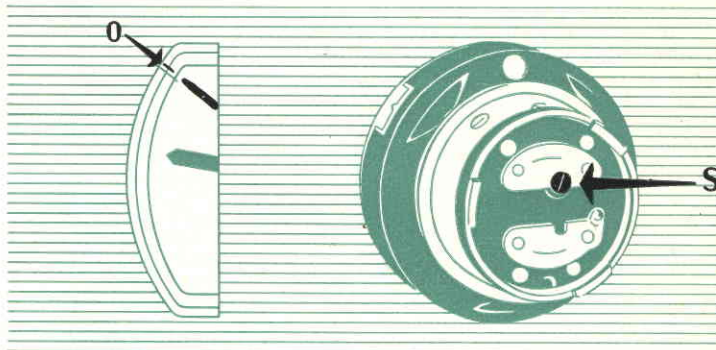
**Changing DIN/ASA film speed rating setting** (necessary whenever a different film speed is used): turn adjusting ring 4 past the left or right click stop until the correct speed rating appears above the indicator mark.

**To take reading:** for reflected light measurement (→ page 28): point camera towards subject or towards most important detail in subject – check in ground glass.

For incident light measurement (→ page 29): snap diffusor into position, from above retaining knobs 11, over the photo cell. Turn camera around so that the photo cell faces the same direction towards the light as the subject.

**Measuring exposure value:** turn adjusting ring 4 until the red pointer covers the black indicating pointer – read the exposure value in the appropriate window 2 (red-edged window 2 a, when red dot is visible at the switch – 1 a). If the red pointer does not reach the black, change to higher sensitivity position with switch (1, 1 a).

The shock mounted exposure meter is ruggedly built and will withstand the strongest light for any length of time, in either switch position. It is not necessary, therefore, to cover the photo cell when not in use.



### Checking and adjusting the meter

When the photo cell is completely covered, the black pointer should be in zero position, pointing to the short green line. If it is off this position, perhaps due to prolonged and heavy shaking, turn safety screw 9 (→ page 26) until it stops. Turn meter towards the left to disengage from bayonet socket and remove. Adjust screw S on back of instrument until black indicator needle points to outer green reference mark. Re-insert instrument, lock into position and tighten safety screw.



### **Three Ways to Correct Exposure**

With the Rolleiflex, even difficult light conditions are no problem as long as you keep the following in mind:

Is there a great contrast in illumination between the main subject and the rest of the picture area?

On the correct answer to this question, depends the choice of the proper measuring method.



### **Normal object measurement**

covers the average case: this is an evenly illuminated subject, with front lighting or the light partially from the side, well balanced differences in light and shade and no heavy shadows. (When shooting color, only front lighting will produce the most saturated colors.)

### **Detail measurement of the object**

becomes very helpful in special cases: when either very light or dark areas prevail and there is a great illumination contrast between main subject and background. Example: a sun-tanned face in front of bright clouds – what is wanted is correct exposure for the head, but as camera position measurement also includes the sky, an average reading, resulting in under-exposure of the face, would be obtained.

For proper measurement of detail in such cases, move the Rollei towards object until only the main part of subject appears in the focusing screen. Set camera to the reading now obtained and return to original camera position.

### **Incident light measurement (with diffuser)**

This method gives a correct reading in those special cases of high-contrast subjects, where detail measurement cannot be achieved. Main uses: against-the-sun shots, objects with brilliant background (snow, water, beach) and close-ups of small objects with contrasty background. To get correct reading, point camera in opposite direction to measure the illumination received by the subject. Place diffuser in position over holding knobs on the photo cell and aim towards the light falling on the subject from the direction of the intended camera position.

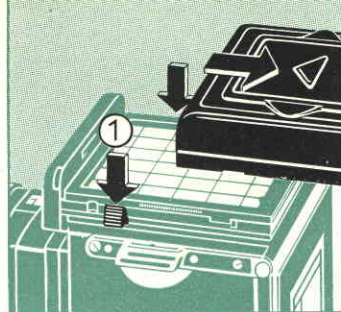
Incident light measurements are taken at the subject or at a position identically illuminated. The reading corresponds to an average subject brightness. According to whether the important part of the scene is darker or brighter than the average, the diaphragm should be opened or closed by 1/2 stop.

### **A general rule in strong sunlight:**

Give preference to whichever measuring method that does not expose photo cell to direct rays of the sun.



**When not in use**, the photo cell need not be covered. The diffuser is kept in the front flap of the eveready case. A protective cover can be placed over the focusing knob. The shock mounted exposure meter is ruggedly built; duration and intensity of the light falling on the cells will not effect its accuracy.

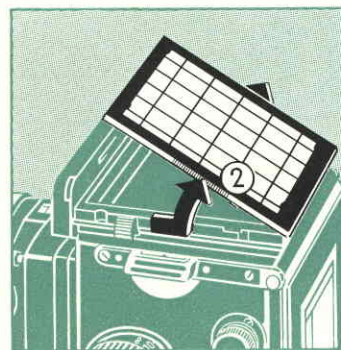


## Using the Rolleikin

### Inserting the Rolleikin Focusing Screen Mask:

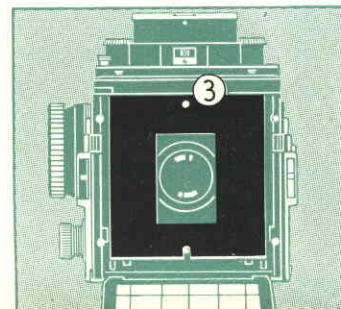
To remove the hood: press the spring catches on either side of the hood and slide hood towards rear ①. – To replace: press hood down on track and slide forward until it locks.

To lift the focusing screen: take hold of the two sides of the frame, pull backwards slightly and lift ②. – Close by pushing downward.



Inserting the focusing screen mask: drop into place so that the notch and punched holes fit over the studs provided ③. The Rolleikin mask is now coupled to the automatic parallax correction of the camera.

**Adjusting the film pressure plate** (→ page 8): slide plate downward until inscription  $1 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ " (24 x 36 mm) is visible.



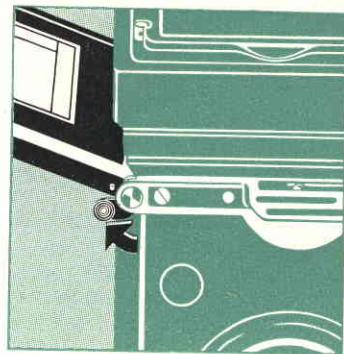
**Adjusting the eveready case** to the larger diameter of the Rolleikin counter knob: remove leather insert at the left side after bending the metal retaining clips upward.

For more detailed information, please refer to the Rolleikin instruction sheet.

## ***Exchanging the Back***

(to use the plate adapter)

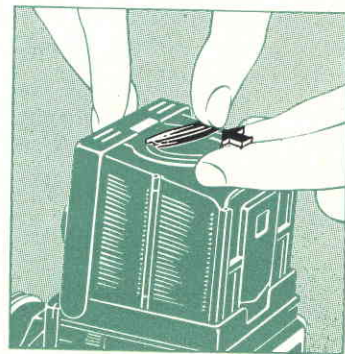
To exchange camera back: open back fully, turn the safety latch below the right back hinge in the same direction ⑥ and remove back. To attach: with the safety latch in upper position, insert back first into the left, then into the right back hinge and close.



## ***Changing the Magnifier for Eyesight Correction***

For focusing without spectacles the magnifier can be changed to cover spectacle prescriptions from + 3 to - 3 diopres. You can do that yourself as follows:

Swing up the magnifier. Press the edge of the lens forward (towards the hinge of the magnifier) with a finger nail, and lift out. After removal the magnifier lens is now easy to clean on both sides. To fit the lens, press it forward against the retaining spring and let it snap into place in the mount.





## The Practical Accessories

\* obtainable upon request

*Kallinor 2*

### Code **Protecting the Camera**

BEWIW	Eveready Case with compartment for optically flat glass
BELED	Protective Cap for exposure meter (leather), for attaching to eveready case
BELKA	Protective Cap for exposure meter (plastic), for attaching to neck strap
FOCLI	Neck Strap
FOGUZ	Shoulder Pad for neck strap
CAPWI	Lens Cap, chromium-plated

### Rollei Filters

### Filter Compensating Number

For black-and-white films  
(pan emulsions)

### Rollei-Filters:

WIHE	* Light yellow	-1
WIIM	* Medium yellow	-1.5
WILIN	* Light green	-1
WIEEN	* Green	-1.5
WIORA	* Orange	-1.5 to -3
WIUBI	* Light red	-2 to -3.5
WIBLA	* Light blue	-0.5
✓WISKY	* Ultra violet	-0.5

### **Measuring Exposure**

BELAT	Light Meter Elements for installation
-------	---------------------------------------

### **For Focusing control in eye-level**

PENTA	Rollei Penta Prism
-------	--------------------

### For Color Films

### Rollei Color Conversion Filters

### **The Optical Accessories**

	Bayonet size required: IV
WIOBL	Lens Hood

✓WIRIM	* R 1	} to correct for excessive blue	0
✓WIRWO	* R 2		-0.5
✓WIRFU	* R 5		-0.5
✓WIREL	* R 11		-1

## The Practical Accessories

\* obtainable upon request

✓ WIIMB	* B 1	} to correct for excessive red	0
✓ WIWOB	* B 2		-0.5
WIFUB	* B 5		-1
✓ WIELB	* B 11		-1.5

### For General Use:

#### Rollei-Filters:

WINEU	* Neutral Density 2	-2
WIITY	* Neutral Density 4	-4
✓ WITAR	Rolleipol, Polarizing Screen	-1.5

### For infrared emulsions

WIFIR \* Infrared Filter

### Flash

FLAWI	Rolleiflash 2 Attachment and bracket
ARMWI	Bracket
FLOMB	Rolleiflash comb 2, supplementary flash unit, with 10 feet cord
BOFLA	Carrying Case for Rolleiflash 2 or Rolleiflash comb
KATRI	10 ft. Extension Cord for Rolleiflash 2
KACHT	32" Cord for Rolleiflash 2
COICO	Coiled Cord 1'3' for Rolleiflash 2
KAKUP	Connector for 2 cords

FOSET	Plate adapter outfit 2 1/4 x 2 1/4" (1 adapter back, 3 slides, 3 cut-film sheaths)
FOAPT	Adapter Back
FOSLI	Slide
FOPLA	Cut-film Sheath
FOCAS	Leather Case for 2 Slides
FOFOC	Focusing Screen Slide

## Rollei Adapter Outfits

### For Cut-film and Plates 2 1/2 x 3 1/2":

### For Rollfilm with Optically

#### Flat Glass Plate:

PLANG Spare Optically Flat Glass Plate

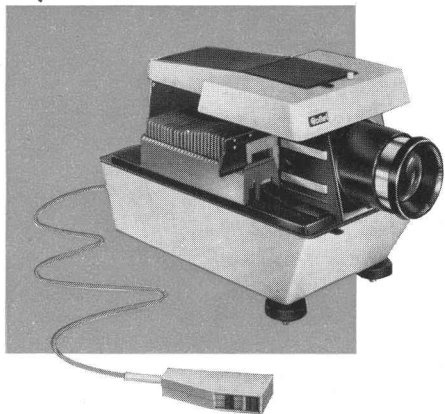
### For 35 mm Film:

ROLKI Rolleikin Attachment for up to 36 exposures 1 x 1 1/2" on 35 mm film

## For Mounting the Camera

FOFIX	Rolleifix Tripod Head for quick fastening
FOBUM	Rollei Pistol Grip with Rolleifix tripod head
FOHAN	Wrist Loop for Pistol Grip

– and for projection:



## **ROLLEI PROJECTOR**

**$2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}'' \cdot 1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$**

**24 x 36 mm**

The fully automatic Universal Projector featuring most modern comfort of operation.

For all sizes up to  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$  – for the Rollei and for any camera, any slide size, and any type of frame.

*The unique projector of its kind*