

# Rollei 35 SE

# Rollei 35 TE

in der Praxis  
in practical use  
dans la pratique  
nell'uso pratico  
en la práctica  
in de praktijk



<b>Inhalt</b>	<b>Seite</b>
Einzelteile und Funktionen .....	1
Kamera aufnahmebereit machen .....	2
Belichtung einstellen .....	5
Entfernung einstellen .....	6
Auslösen .....	6
Film entnehmen .....	7
Tips für die Praxis .....	8
Abhilfe bei Bedienungsfehlern .....	18
Daten und Zahlen .....	20
Schärfentiefetabelle .....	132

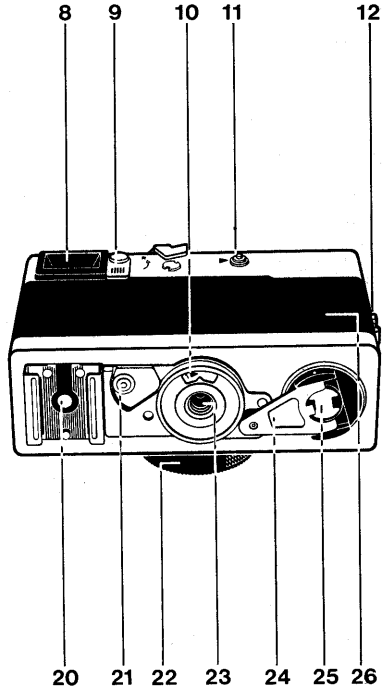
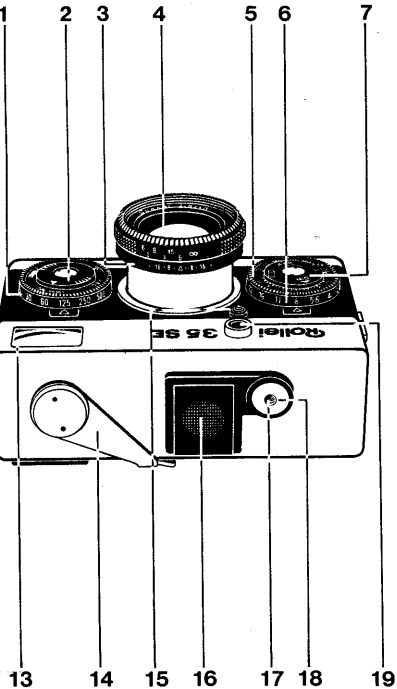
<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Individual parts and functions .....	22
Preparation for use .....	24
Setting the exposure .....	27
Focusing .....	28
Releasing .....	28
Removing the film .....	29
Practical tips .....	30
Remedies for operational problems .....	40
Facts and figures .....	42
Depth of field table .....	133

<b>Contenu</b>	<b>Page</b>
Organes et fonctions .....	44
Préparation de l'appareil .....	46
Réglage de l'exposition .....	49
Réglage de la distance .....	50
Déclenchement .....	50
Enlèvement du film .....	51
Conseils pratiques .....	52
Dépannage .....	62
Données et chiffres .....	64
Profondeur de champ .....	132

<b>Indice</b>	<b>Pagina</b>
Parti e funzioni .....	66
Preparazione all'uso .....	68
Regolazione dell'esposizione .....	71
Messa a fuoco .....	72
Scatto della fotografia .....	72
Prelievo della pellicola .....	73
Consigli pratici .....	74
Come rimediare se qualcosa non va .....	84
Dati tecnici .....	86
Tavola delle profondità di campo .....	132

<b>Indice</b>	<b>Página</b>
Piezas y funciones .....	88
Preparación de cámara .....	90
Ajuste de exposición .....	93
Enfoque .....	94
Disparo .....	94
Remoción de película .....	95
Indicaciones prácticas .....	96
Reparación en caso de averías .....	106
Datos y cifras .....	108
Profundidad de campo .....	132

<b>Inhoud</b>	<b>Pagina</b>
Onderdelen en functies .....	110
Camera klaarmaken voor opnamen .....	112
Belichting instellen .....	115
Afstand instellen .....	116
Ontspannen .....	116
Film uitnemen .....	117
Tips voor de praktijk .....	118
Verhelping van bedieningsfouten .....	128
Gegevens en getallen .....	130
Tabel voor scherptediepte .....	132



## Einzelteile und Funktionen

- |   |   |    |   |
|---|---|----|---|
| 1 | Zeitstellring                             | 11 | Batterieauswerfer                                   |
| 2 | Filmmerkscheibe                           | 12 | Halter für Tragschlaufe                             |
| 3 | Schärfentiefenskala                       | 13 | Leuchtrahmensucher                                  |
| 4 | Objektiv                                  | 14 | Spannhebel für Verschlußaufzug und<br>Filmtransport |
| 5 | Blendenstellring                          | 15 | Knopf für Objektiventriegelung                      |
| 6 | Blendenskala                              | 16 | Batterieträger                                      |
| 7 | Stellscheibe für Film-<br>empfindlichkeit | 17 | Drahtauslösergewinde                                |
| 8 | Sucherokular                              | 18 | Auslöser  |
| 9 | Umschalter für Filmrückspulung            | 19 | CdS-Belichtungsmesser                               |
| 0 | Bildzähler                                | 20 | Steckschuh mit Mittenkontakt                        |

### Bitte beachten:

Diese Gebrauchsanleitung gilt für die Rollei 35 SE mit Sonnar-Objektiv und für die Rollei 35 TE mit Tessar-Objektiv.

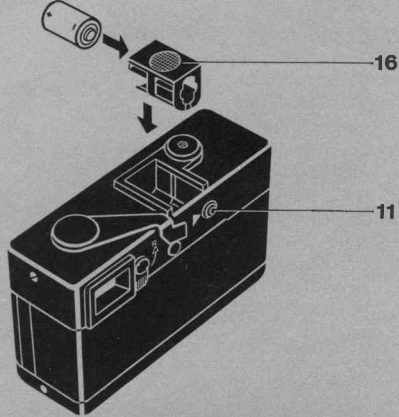
Textabweichungen der Rollei 35 TE gegenüber Rollei 35 SE sind durch (\*) gekennzeichnet. Alle Abb. zeigen die Rollei 35 SE.

- 21** Rückwandriegel
- 22** Entfernungsstellring
- 23** Stativgewinde 1/4"
- 24** Rückspulkurbel
- 25** Rückspulachse
- 26** Rückwand

Beim Lesen bitte die erste Umschlagseite herausklappen.

- 27** Zahntrommel für Filmtransport
- 28** Filmspulenschlitz
- 29** Rändelscheibe
- 30** ED-Grünsignal,  
bei richtiger Belichtung
- 31** LED-Rotsignal,  
bei Überbelichtungsgefahr
- 32** LED-Rotsignal,  
bei Unterbelichtungsgefahr
- 33** Sucher-Leuchtrahmen
- 34** Parallaxmarken als Bildbegrenzung bei  
Nahaufnahmen
- 35** Filmandruckplatte

Die Einzelteile 27-35 sind auf den folgenden Seiten abgebildet.



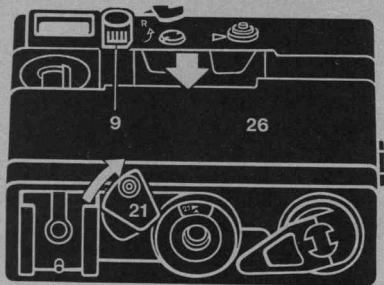
## Kamera aufnahmebereit machen

### Batterie einlegen

Verwendbar sind z. B. Mallory PX 27, Varta 7150 oder gleichwertige Batterien anderer Hersteller. Auswerfer 11 in Pfeilrichtung drücken und Batterieträger 16 herausziehen. Pole der neuen Batterie mit Pluspol auf Pluszeichen im Batterieträger einschieben, dabei Pole nicht berühren! Batterieträger wieder einsetzen (nur in richtiger Lage möglich) und festdrücken.

### Batterie prüfen

Auslöser 18 leicht eindrücken. Rotes oder grünes LED-Signal im Sucher zeigt ausreichende Batteriespannung an → Seite 16.

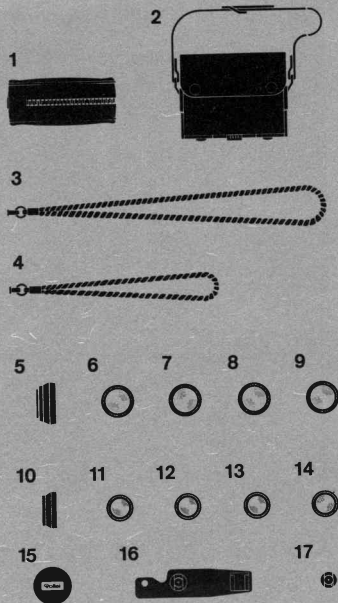


### Film einlegen

Umschalter 9 nach unten stellen. Rückwand 26 mit Riegel 21 entriegeln und abziehen.

Nr.	Zubehör	Best.-Nr.
1	Tragbeutel, Kunstleder	970 465
1	Tragbeutel, Leder	970 460
2	Bereitschaftstasche	970 500
3	Umhängeschlaufe	690 030
4	Tragschlaufe	690 031
5	Falt-Gegenlichtblende	200 570
6	Filter, gelb-mittel	200 580
7	Filter, orange	200 590
8	UV-Sperrfilter	200 610
9	Farbkonversionsfilter R 1,5	200 600
10	Falt-Gegenlichtblende*	200 500
11	Filter, gelb-mittel*	200 520
12	Filter, orange*	200 530
13	UV-Sperrfilter*	200 560
14	Farbkonversionsfilter R 1,5*	200 550
15	Objektivdeckel	690 020
16	Blitzschiene mit Synchro-Adapter	301 250
17	Synchro-Adapter mit Kabelkontakt	301 060

\*) nur für Rollei 35 TE



## Individual parts and functions

- 1 Shutter speed dial
- 2 Film type reminder dial
- 3 Depth-of-field scale
- 4 Lens
- 5 Aperture ring
- 6 Aperture scale
- 7 Film speed setting dial
- 8 Viewfinder eyepiece
- 9 Film rewind lever
- 10 Frame counter
- 11 Battery ejector
- 12 Holder for carrying strap
- 13 Brilliant-frame viewfinder
- 14 Advance lever for shutter cocking and film advance
- 15 Button for unlocking lens
- 16 Battery holder
- 17 Threaded socket for cable release
- 18 Shutter release
- 19 CdS exposure meter
- 20 Hot shoe with center contact

### Please note:

These operating instructions apply to the Rollei 35 SE with Sonnar lens and the Rollei 35 TE with Tessar lens.

Those parts of the text which do not apply to the Rollei 35 SE are marked with (\*). All illustrations show the Rollei 35 SE.

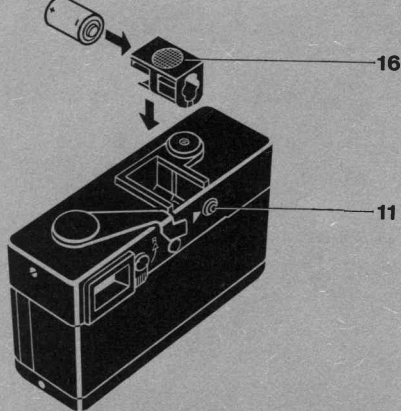


- 21 Back lock
- 22 Focusing ring
- 23 1/4" tripod socket
- 24 Rewind crank
- 25 Rewind shaft
- 26 Camera back

- 27 Film transport sprocket
- 28 Film spool slit
- 29 Knurled wheel
- 30 Green LED signal, for correct exposure
- 31 Red LED signal, for danger of overexposure
- 32 Red LED signal, for danger of underexposure
- 33 Brilliant frame of finder
- 34 Parallax marks to indicate framing for close-ups
- 35 Film pressure plate

Please unfold the top cover when reading.

The individual parts 27 - 35 are illustrated on the following pages.



## Preparation for use

### Insert battery

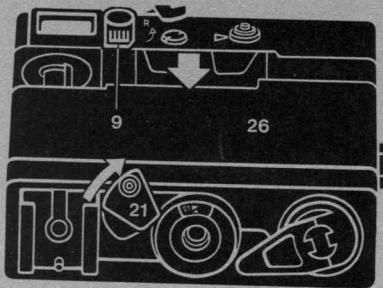
Mallory PX 27, Varta 7150 or equivalent batteries from other manufacturers can be used. Press ejector 11 in the direction of the arrow and remove battery holder 16. Insert the new battery in the battery holder with the plus pole corresponding to the plus sign, making sure that you do not touch the poles in doing so. Replace battery holder (only possible in correct position) and press in firmly.

### Check battery

Lightly depress shutter release 18. Red or green LED signal in viewfinder indicates adequate battery voltage → page 38.

### Load film

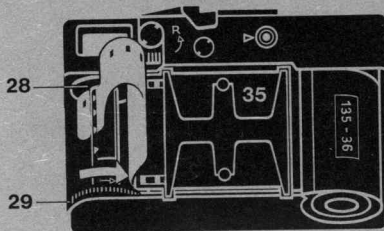
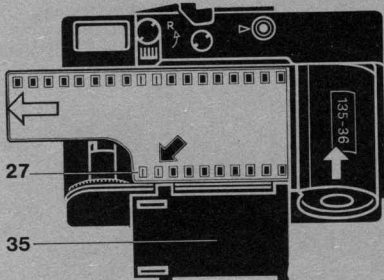
Push down reversing lever 9. Unlock camera back 26 with lock 21 and remove.

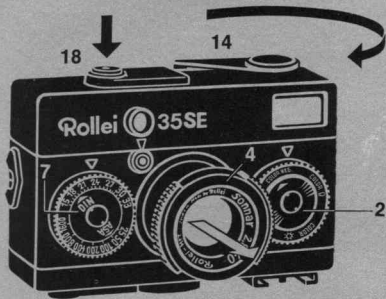


Swing down the film pressure plate 35. Insert film cartridge and pull out film until both wheels of sprocket 27 are engaged in the perforations. Then replace pressure plate 35 on film and hold down.

Push film leader through slit 28, continuing to keep film pressure plate pressed down.

Turn knurled wheel 29 in the direction of the arrow until film leader is taut. Replace camera back 26 so that it clicks in place and lock with back lock 21.



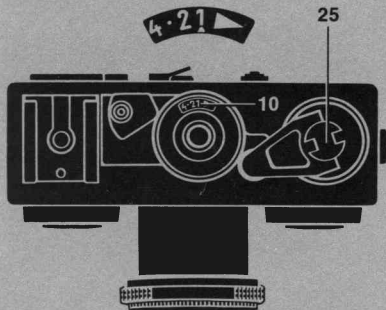


### Advance film to frame 1

Pull out lens 4 and turn in a clockwise direction until it locks into place. Remove lens cap and retain it (as a dust cover when the camera is not in use).

Alternately press release button 18 and move advance lever 14 as far as it will go until frame counter 10 indicates "1".

To verify that the film is advancing properly, check shaft 25 to be sure it turns with the advance lever.



### Set film speed

Set index of dial 7 to ASA/DIN value of the film in use.

### Set film type reminder dial

Set index of dial 2 to the type of film used (color negative film, daylight color film  $\otimes$ , indoor color film  $\ominus$ , black-and-white negative film).

This setting is independent of the camera functions.

## Setting the exposure

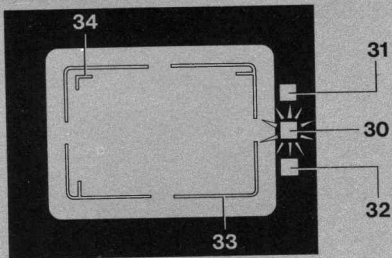
### With pre-set shutter speed

Set required shutter speed, e.g. 1/125 sec → Tip ⑥, on  $\Delta$  index with shutter speed dial 1. Intermediate settings are not usable. View the subject. Press shutter release until initial resistance is felt and let go again. Turn aperture ring 5 until green signal 30 lights up in the viewfinder.

### With pre-set aperture

Set required stop number, e.g. 8 → Tip ⑦ on  $\Delta$  index with aperture ring 5. View subject, press shutter release until initial resistance is felt and let go again. Adjust shutter speed dial 1 by click stops until the green signal 30 lights up in the viewfinder. If necessary, carry out "fine adjustment" with aperture ring.

**Remember:** If the speed and/or aperture setting is incorrect, red signals light up in the viewfinder: the upper LED 31 for danger of overexposure, the lower LED 32 for danger of underexposure. If both red signals appear



simultaneously, the exposure measuring range has been exceeded.

**Important:** Light metering with LED indication is initiated by pressing the shutter release until initial resistance is felt. It remains operative for setting the shutter speed and aperture for 10 seconds and then switches itself off automatically.

Be careful not to cover exposure meter window 19 on front of camera with your fingers as this will cause errors of measurement.

## Focusing

Turn ring 22 and set distance on the  $\Delta$  index  $\rightarrow$  also Tip ⑧ . In the close range between 3 and 5 ft/1 and 1.5 m, the distance to the subject should be set as accurately as possible (preferably measured).

## Framing

View subject through the viewfinder eyepiece 8. The brilliant frame 33 indicates the portion of the subject that will be included in the photograph.

The parallax correction marks 34 within the brilliant frame indicate the limits of the image for close-up focusing at less than 5 ft/1.5 m.

## Releasing

Gently press down shutter release 18 as far as it will go. For long exposure times, keep shutter release pressed down for the duration of the exposure.

## After the exposure

To keep the camera ready for exposure: move the advance lever 14 as far as it will go and allow it to return to its rest position.

The frame counter 10 indicates the number of exposures made. When the advance lever 14 is locked, the camera is ready for the next frame.

To collapse the lens (which is only possible when the camera is ready for exposure): press button 15 in the direction of the arrow, turn the lens in a counterclockwise direction until it will go no further and push in. The shutter release and light metering cannot be activated in this position, so unintentional shutter release and unnecessary battery drain is avoided.

## Removing the film

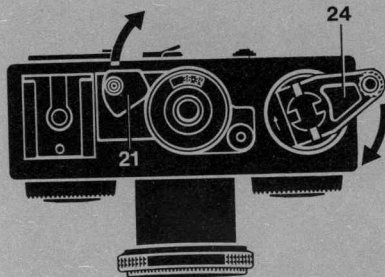
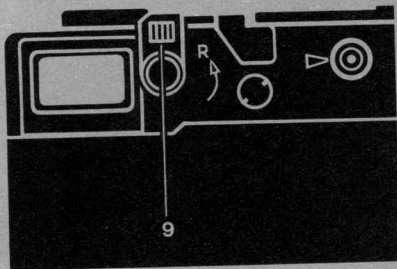
After 36, 24, 20 or 12 exposures, according to the film length, the exposed film must be rewound into the cartridge:

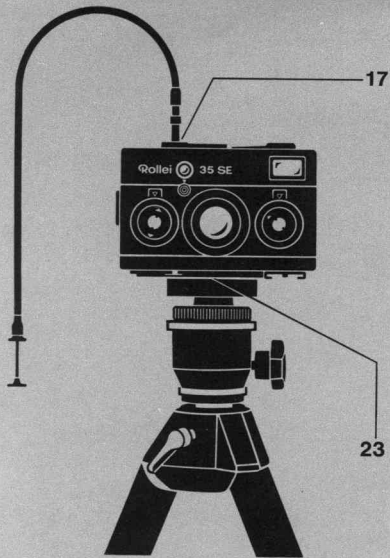
Raise rewind lever 9 fully. Pull out crank 24 and engage in drive slot of shaft 25. Turn crank in direction of arrow until there is no more resistance from the film tension.

Fold back the crank and lower the rewind lever 9. Swing out back lock 21, remove camera back 26. Remove film cartridge and develop as soon as possible.

When loading and unloading the camera protect the film cartridge from direct sunlight.

**Caution:** After the last frame, do not use force to advance the film for additional frames to avoid scratching or even tearing of the film.





## Practical tips

### ① Exposures using a lens hood

The Rollei folding lens hood can be screwed into the lens mount in order to shield the lens from direct light, as well as from rain. It ensures that the photographs retain their customary brilliance and sharpness and should be used whenever possible → Tip

### ② Exposures using a self-timer

Standard commercial self-timers can be used if the release pin is finely adjusted so that its movement (2 mm/0.08 in) corresponds to that of release button 18. Self-timers with too great a movement and excessive release impact can damage the camera.

### ③ Exposures using a cable release

Place the camera on a tripod or a firm support. Screw cable release in socket 17. For long-time exposures → page 34.



#### ④ Exposures using a filter

A Rollei filter can be screwed into the thread of lens 4 or the lens hood <sup>1)</sup>.

Filters frequently necessitate an exposure correction. This value is engraved on the mount. It specifies the amount by which either the aperture must be opened (lower stop number) or the exposure time lengthened.

For example: measured f/11, correction value -2 (= f/stops), therefore aperture to be set to f/5.6.

When correcting by extending the exposure time, the speeds to be set on shutter speed dial 1 are all whole correction values. A half-value can only be taken into account through half aperture value (e.g. between 8 and 11).

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<sup>1)</sup> Filter thread M 30.5 x 0.5 with Rollei 35 SE, filter thread M 24 x 0.5 with Rollei 35 TE.

#### **Filters for colour photographs:**

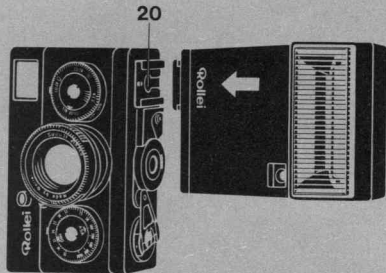
UV filter and color-conversion filter R 1.5 (without exposure correction) suppress the blue cast which can occur on clear days due to the predominant blue light, especially when photographing distant views. The desire for a warmer general color rendition justifies the constant use of a filter R 1.5 with many color reversal films.

For range of accessories → page 43.

#### **Filters for black-and-white photographs:**

Yellow filter, medium (exposure correction -1.5). It renders the sky darker, the clouds lighter and, for example, heightens the relief of shadows in snow.

Orange filter (exposure correction -1.5 to -3 depending on the type of film used). It deepens the blue of the sky, giving a stormy appearance, and lightens yellow and red.



### ⑤ Exposures using flash

A flash unit can be fitted in hot shoe 20 with X center contact. For flash units without a center contact, use the Rollei synchronizing cable adapter and the Rollei flash bracket → page 43.

Electronic flash units or flashbulbs can also be used. For color photography, only electronic flash units or blue flashbulbs may be used.

The exposure meter is not used in flash photography. For exposure time, aperture and taking distance, see the manufacturer's instructions for the flash unit or flashbulb.

### Usable shutter speeds:

**Electronic flash** synchronizes **up to 1/500 sec, recommended and mostly used is 1/125 sec;**

**with flashbulbs, 1/30 sec** or longer must be used (faster speeds will result in underexposure or even unexposed negatives).

There is less shadow if the flash lies directly over the lens and the camera is held appropriately: flash to the left for vertical format, on top for horizontal format.

The camera is easy to operate in both these positions.

## ⑥ Selecting the correct shutter speed

The figures 2 to 500 marking the click-stops on the shutter speed dial 1 denote fractions of a second. Intermediate values are not permissible. The choice of a sufficiently fast shutter speed plays a large part in determining the sharpness of the picture:

**For moving subjects**, use a fast shutter speed to avoid blurring. As a guide: car or motorcycle racing, tennis 1/500 sec; horse-racing, distance running 1/500 or 1/250 sec; running children, cyclists 1/250 or 1/125 sec; walking or stationary persons 1/125 or 1/60 sec; architecture, still life 1/60 or 1/30 sec.

In general: movements photographed at close range and from the side must be exposed with fast shutter speeds, while movements photographed from a distance and from the front can be exposed with slower shutter speeds.

**When photographing with a hand-held camera**, the slowest shutter speed possible without blurring is 1/30 sec. If lighting conditions permit, 1/60 or 1/125 sec are recommended. If the camera position is unstable or moving, use at least 1/125 sec, or 1/250 sec.



1/500 sec



1/500 – 1/250 sec



1/250 – 1/125 sec



1/125 – 1/60 sec



1/60 – 1/30 sec



**Long time exposure** with "B" setting on shutter speed dial 1 can be used for exposures of any duration. The shutter will not close until pressure is removed from the release button.

For lengthy time exposures, we recommend: cable release (→ page 30) with clamp, a firm support or a tripod.

## ⑦ Preset aperture

It depends on the subject as to whether the light-meter reading is set with aperture ring 5 or with shutter speed dial 1.

For moving subjects, preset the shutter speed so as to ensure the required short exposure time, then adjust the aperture ring to match the meter reading. If, on the other hand, the depth of field is more important, the required aperture is determined and preset → table on page 133. The shutter speed dial is then used to match the meter reading.

To obtain an accurate exposure using one marked shutter speed, carry out final adjustment (if necessary) with aperture ring 5.

## ⑧ Depth of field (table on page 133)

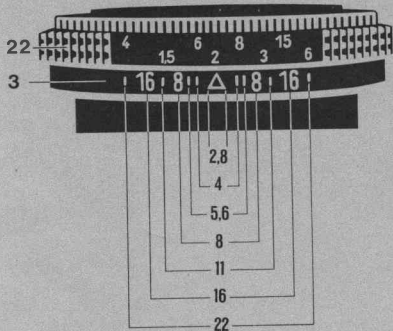
At any given distance, there is a range in front of and behind the subject that is rendered with sufficient definition. This "depth-of-field" zone is indicated on depth-of-field scale 3<sup>1)</sup>:

find the aperture you have chosen on either side of the  $\Delta$  index. The values given above on focusing ring 22 indicate the focusing range for sharp exposures.

Maximum depth of field is especially important for candid snapshots, for sports scenes where the distance is constantly changing and for subjects requiring sharpness from foreground to background. Such exposures are best made with the smallest aperture (permitted by the lighting conditions):

**Distance set to 15 ft (or 6 m) = depth of field approx. 10 ft (or 3 m) to  $\infty$ , with f/11;**  
**distance set to 8 ft (or 3 m) = depth of field approx. 7'4" (or 2.2 m) to 16 ft (or 5.6 m), with f/8.**

<sup>1)</sup> for a circle of confusion of 0.025 mm



Focusing for distant views with foreground:  
Set  $\infty$  mark over respective aperture setting of scale 3. The depth of field then extends furthest into the foreground.

For corresponding metric figures  $\rightarrow$  page 132.

## ⑨ Correct exposure

Basic rule: When carrying out exposure measurement, the camera should point in the exact direction of the subject to which the measurement applies. Any inadvertent tilting - e.g. towards the sky when photographing a landscape - can falsify the measurements and lead, in this case, to underexposure.

The exposure meter assesses the average overall brightness of the viewed image field. It will always give the correct exposure for subjects with normal contrasts. However, even for photographs with strong light contrasts, measurement can be carried out so as to ensure that the important pictorial elements are correctly exposed.

**In normal cases:** The subject is illuminated from the front or obliquely from the side. There are no heavy shadows. Light and dark are evenly balanced.

Result: The exposure measurement applies for the whole image field. This uniform frontal illumination also produces the most

highly saturated colors in color photographs.

**In special cases:** There is a strong, one-sided contrast in brightness between main subject and background.

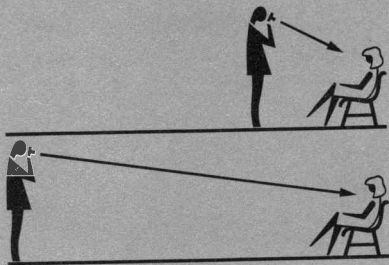
For example: When taking a portrait in front of luminous clouds, the overall measurement would overvalue the sky. The head, however, is the most important element in the picture.

Remedy: For a close-up reading, approach the subject closely with the camera until the main subject fills the viewfinder. After setting the exposure, return to the initial position to take the photograph.

**Substitute measurement:** If it is not possible to take a close-up reading, measure a substitute subject with normal contrasts in the same lighting, and use this setting for the photograph.

**Backlight compensation:** Widen the measured aperture by one stop (next smallest stop number).

With color subjects on color negative film, avoid strong contrasts in brightness if possible. Close-up readings of shadows usually results in too long exposure times for the brighter sections of the picture, which later appear too bright and colorless. For such photographs, measuring the overall brightness as in normal cases produces the best possible color reproduction.



## ⑩ **Film advance**

The advance lever 14 can be advanced to its stop position in one continuous swing or several partial swings.

## ⑪ **Changing the battery**

According to the manufacturer, the life of the battery is 1 - 2 years.

We recommend that the battery be checked regularly and changed once a year → page 24.

As a precaution: Remove the battery from the camera when not used for a lengthy period. Always take out used batteries.

## ⑫ **Is there a film in the camera?**

If you are uncertain after not using the camera for a long time: Pull out rewind crank 24, engage in place and try to turn gently in the direction of the arrow. Any resistance indicates that the camera is loaded. If there is no film in the camera, the crank 24 can be rotated freely.

## ⑬ **Carrying strap and carrying case**

The carrying strap is attached to side holder 12; place the knob of the strap against the camera, press in the protruding spring clips and push in the knob.

To disengage: Press in springs with fingernail and pull out knob.

With the strap, the camera can be carried hanging from the wrist also in its carrying case. Unzip and push back the case to release the camera.



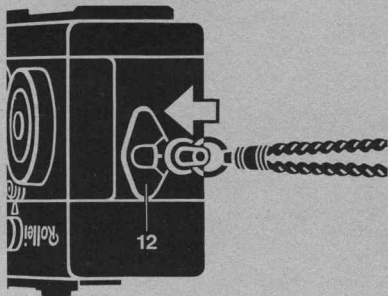
## 14 Maintenance

Protect camera from abuse, be careful not to drop it. For safety's sake, always slip the carrying strap over your wrist.

Protect camera against moisture, dust, sand and continuous exposure to the rays of the sun (especially when opening the camera to change the film). Keep film pressure plate 35 clean and occasionally wipe over with a soft leather cloth. Remove dust from the interior of the body with a soft hair brush.

A soft hair brush is also best for cleaning the lens, viewfinder and filters. If necessary finish cleaning with lens-cleaning paper.

If cold glass parts fog over in the winter when taken into a warm place, then wait a few minutes until the moisture evaporates by itself.



If you have any special technical questions either at home or when travelling abroad, the Rollei International Service Division is always at your disposal for advice and information.

Symptom	Possible cause
LED indicator does not light up	battery discharged, not inserted or incorrectly inserted
	lens collapsed or not locked in place
No green signal	available light too weak
Simultaneous over- and underexposure indication	set time/aperture combination outside measuring range of the exposure system
Shutter does not release	advance lever only partially advanced
Picture unexposed or under-exposed	shutter speed too fast for flashbulb
Picture under- or overexposed	incorrect exposure meter reading
Entire film under- or overexposed	film speed incorrectly set
Entire film unexposed	film not advanced because it was incorrectly loaded or torn
Picture partially or completely blurred	blurred: exposure time too long for moving subject
	hazy: exposure time too long for hand-held exposure
	focus adjustment not set properly
Rewind shaft will not turn	film inserted incorrectly
	film torn
Strong resistance to film transport	film used up over whole length until its end
Bright sections of picture washed out and almost colorless, dark sections almost black and without recognizable detail	light contrast too great for color film: especially in case of against-light shots, market street scenes with sun in a high position, beach and mountain shots taken at midday

## Remedy

change or (correctly) insert battery

pull out lens and lock

use flash or artificial light, insert a faster film

alter time and/or aperture setting

turn advance lever as far as it will go

set shutter speed to 1/30 sec or longer

take a reading for most important section of picture, use close-range or substitute measurement

set correct film speed, refer to ASA/DIN value on film box

insert film correctly, advance film smoothly and not too rapidly

expose at faster shutter speed

support camera or use tripod

make precise focus adjustment, measure distance in close-up range

insert film correctly: leader in outer slit

remove torn section of film (in the dark if exposed); cut new film leader and thread in again

do not advance film violently, wind it back a little, complete lever movement. If film has been torn out of cartridge: open camera back in total darkness, wind on film by hand and place in light-proof packing

reframe picture, shoot very bright and very dark subjects separately, change taking position or direction; take photographs in the morning and afternoon sunlight, which is more pleasing for most photographs

## Facts and figures (\* = Rollei 35 TE)

**Type:** 24 x 36 mm compact viewfinder camera with CdS exposure meter and LED viewfinder indicators.

**Features:** Collapsible lens, special leaf shutter for 1/2 - 1/500 sec and B, trigger lock, exposure metering system coupled with shutter speed and aperture setting, adjustable film speed for 25 - 1600 ASA/15 - 33 DIN, double exposure lock, reminder dial for type of film used, self-zeroing frame counter, X center contact for flash units, cable release socket, holder for carrying strap.

**Exposure system:** Follow pointer system with CdS photoconductor and LED exposure monitoring, operational with shutter release, automatic cut-off after approx. 10 sec, inoperable with collapsed lens; directional metering on foreground region, measuring range 16 - 16,000 cd/m<sup>2</sup> with 100 ASA/21 DIN film, measuring angle 28°; power supplied by 5.6 V mercury battery.

**Viewfinder system:** 0.6 x direct-vision finder, reflected-image brilliant frame with surround field and parallax marks; triple red/green exposure LED indicators.

**Lens:** 40 mm Sonnar<sup>1</sup> Rollei HFT<sup>®</sup> f/2.8 with total adjustment, collapsible with shutter cocked; 5 elements, 4 groups; aperture range f/2.8 to 22, focusing on feet/meter scale from 3 ft/1 m, filter thread M 30.5 x 0.5.

40 mm Tessar<sup>1</sup> f/3.5 \*, collapsible with shutter cocked; 4 elements, 4 groups; aperture range f/3.5 to 22, focusing on feet/meter scale from 3 ft/1 m, filter thread M 24 x 0.5.

**Dimensions:** approx. 3.8 x 2.4 x 1.3 in/3.8 x 2.4 x 1.2 in \* (97 x 60 x 32 mm / 97 x 60 x 30 mm \*).

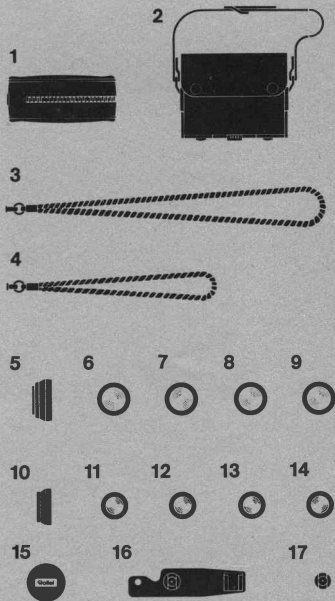
**Weight:** approx. 11.3 oz/11.5 oz \* (320 g/325 g \*).

Technical modifications and inclusion of accessories reserved. Rollei HFT<sup>®</sup> = registered trade mark.

<sup>1)</sup> made by Rollei under license from Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, West Germany

Nr.	Accessory	Order No.
1	Carrying case, vinyl	970 465
1	Carrying case, leather	970 460
2	Everready case	970 500
3	Shoulder strap	690 030
4	Carrying strap	690 031
5	Folding lens hood	200 570
6	Filter, yellow-medium	200 580
7	Filter, orange	200 590
8	UV absorbing filter	200 610
9	R 1.5 skylight filter	200 600
10	Folding lens hood*	200 500
11	Filter, yellow-medium*	200 520
12	Filter, orange*	200 530
13	UV absorbing filter*	200 560
14	R 1.5 skylight filter*	200 550
15	Lens cap	690 020
16	Flash bracket with sync adapter	301 250
17	Sync adapter with cable socket	301 060

\*) for Rollei 35 TE only



## Organes et fonctions

- 1 Bague de réglage du temps de pose
- 2 Disque de repère du film
- 3 Echelle de profondeur de champ
- 4 Objectif
- 5 Bague de réglage du diaphragme
- 6 Echelle du diaphragme
- 7 Sélecteur de sensibilité du film
- 8 Oculaire du viseur
- 9 Levier pour rembobinage du film
- 10 Compteur de vues
- 11 Ejecteur de pile
- 12 Fixation de dragonne
- 13 Viseur à cadre collimaté
- 14 Levier pour armement d'obturateur et avancement de film
- 15 Bouton de déverrouillage d'objectif
- 16 Porte-pile
- 17 Filetage pour déclencheur flexible
- 18 Déclencheur
- 19 Posemètre au CdS
- 20 Glissière avec contact central

### Important:

Le présent mode d'emploi s'applique au Rollei 35 SE avec objectif Sonnar et au Rollei 35 TE avec objectif Tessar.

Un astérisque (\*) indique les endroits où le texte diffère pour le Rollei 35 TE par rapport au 35 SE. Toutes les figures représentent le Rollei 35 SE.

Depth of field in feet

Circle of confusion = 0.025 mm

Distance	Aperture						
	2.8	4 3.5*	5.6	8	11	16	22
$\infty$	75' $-\infty$	60' $-\infty$	40' $-\infty$	25' $-\infty$	19' $-\infty$	13' $-\infty$	9' $-\infty$
15'	12'7" -18'6"	11'10" -20'7"	10'10" -24'4"	9'9" -32'11"	8'6" -66'	7'3" $-\infty$	6' $-\infty$
8'	7'3" -8'10"	7' -9'4"	6'8" -10'	6'3" -11'2"	5'9" -13'5"	5'2" -18'7"	4'6" -42'
6'	5'7" -6'6"	5'6" -6'8"	5'3" -7'1"	5' -7'7"	4'8" -8'7"	4'3" -10'6"	3'9" -15'6"
4'	3'10" -4'2"	3'9" -4'3"	3'8" -4'5"	3'6" -4'8"	3'4" -5'	3'2" -5'6"	2'11" -6'8"
3'	2'11" -3'1"	2'10" -3'2"	2'8" -3'3"	2'7" -3'4"	2'6" -3'6"	2'5" -3'9"	2'3" -4'3"