Shortened Instructions

Complete on page

Loading the Camera:
9 Unlatch back 1 and open.
9 Remove the new-camera-seal ribbon.
9 Pull out the film spool retainer knob 2 and insert the film.
9 Slip the leading edge of the film protective paper into the long slot of the empty spool.
10 Wind the film until the starting marks are opposite the red dots 3 — Stop!
10 Close the back and latch.
10 Film counter on No. 1: Wind crank until it stops and then back to stop. The shutter is now automatically cocked, the camera ready for shooting.
11 After each shot: Wind crank as before; forward to stop, back to stop.

for Quick Reading

Complete on page:

Immediately after Loading:
10 Set film reminder to DIN/ASA speed rating (31) by turning bar of film reminder dial to the right 1. Set the film type (ortho, pan, indoor or outdoor color) by turning to the left.

Unloading the Camera:
11 Roll the exposed film up by turning crank four complete rotations (© in film counter window).
11 Unlatch back and open.
11 Pull out the film spool knob 2, remove film and seal with sticker.
9 Insert the new empty lower spool in the upper chamber, key slot to the right.

Please do not read the entire booklet at one time. As a beginning, the first four pages will suffice!

This short introduction will tell you in rapid fashion all you need to know when you take the camera in hand for the first time. At the same time it is an outline of the contents of the pages which follow. You will find a complete, illustrated description of the Rolleiflex T in use, also the necessary technical explanations and tables which will be so handy to you later on.

The electric exposure meter and mask set "16" are important accessories for the Rolleiflex T. Accordingly, they are also dealt with in this booklet. The Practical Accessories booklet gives detailed information on the many special Rollei accessories.

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Setting the Exposure Value:
17 Ascertain the exposure value from the
30 table on the camera back or from an
exposure meter.
12 Pull out lever 1 and set the exposure value
on scale 2 (go back over scale if need be).

Diaphragm - Shutter Speed Setting:
12 Use lever 1, without pulling, for setting
the desired diaphragm - shutter speed combi-
nation 3; the speed is always set so that
the figure is in the middle of the window.
13 The white figures of the scale = auto-
matically timed fractions of a second in
descending order, the green figures = full
seconds for time exposures by hand.

Focusing:
14 Open hood by lifting rear edge 4.
14 Raise magnifier by a slight push inwards
of panel 5.
14 Turn focusing knob 6 until ground glass
shows object with maximum sharpness.

Releasing the shutter
15 Swing out shutter release guard 3.
15 Press release button 3 (with Time
exposures; hold and release only after
desired interval has elapsed. If necessary:
lock release with guard).
15 Secure release.
15 For delayed action pictures: Pull knob 6
and swing lever to V, release shutter as
usual.
Description of the Camera

1. Hood
2. Locking device for focusing hood
3. Latching clip for back hinge
4. Neck-strap holder
5. Film frame counter
6. Synchro lever (X – M), also for tensioning self-timer (V)
7. Film advance and shutter tensioning crank
8. Shutter release with cable socket
9. Shutter release guard
10. Groove for use with Rolleiflex or Panorama Head
11. Pin socket for direct view finder mask
12. Direct view finder flap
13. Retaining screws for photo electric exposure meter
14. Indicator window for shutter speed/diaphragm combinations
15. Exposure Value window
16. Viewing lens Headmat: 1.2/85 mm – angle of view 56°
17. Double bayonet mount for Rolleifleash and Rolleinear (Bayonet size I)
18. Setting lever for exposure value-diaphragm-shutter speed
19. Taking lens Zeiss Tessar 1:3.5/75 mm – angle of view 56°
20. Double bayonet mount for lens accessories and lens hood (Bayonet size I)
21. Flash cable socket
22. Locking device for flash cord plug
23. Fastening groove for Rolleiflex tripod attachment
24. Take-up spool knob (empty spool)
25. Supply spool knob
26. Tripod socket
27. Safety clip for back locking lever
28. Back locking lever
29. Spring loaded retaining socket for take-up spool
30. Automatic setting lever for film counter gear
31. Anti-reflection baffles
32. Automatic switch for 16-exposure operation
33. Starting marks for 120 (II II B) roll film
34. Depth-of-field scale
35. Focusing scale
36. Focusing knob
37. Adjustment of film reminder dial
38. Retaining screws for film reminder dial
39. Focusing magnifier (magnification about 2.5 x)
40. Rear sight for direct view finder
41. Exposure table
42. Focal plane (focusing distances measured from this line)
**Eveready Case**

**To Open:** Lift the top from the rear and fold forward and down (1).

**Removing the Camera:** Swing locking lever on either side (2) downward. Lift crank outward. Spread the sides of the case slightly and pull camera forward (3).

**Inserting the Camera:** Spread the two sides of the case slightly, guide the raised crank through opening from the inside and lower the camera backwards into the case. Press the sides together and swing locking levers upward.

**Detaching the Front (if required):** Press clip (4) downward, remove the front flap. — To Attach: Insert the front flap in hinge and close eveready case.

**Release of Neck Strap:** Press the retaining prongs together (5) and pull strap. — To Fasten: Insert the retaining prongs into the strap holders where they snap into position.

**Changing film should always be done in shade or subdued light, never in direct sunlight!**

**Loading the Camera**

**Inserting new film spool (lower chamber):** Pull out film spool knob, insert film, right side first (6) and allow film knob to return to position. The tapered leading edge of the film backing paper must point in the direction it will go as the film is run off.

The designations left, right, forward, back, above, below apply to camera in normal operating position. Accordingly: left = focusing side, right = crank side, etc.
Starting the film. Break the paper seal and pull the film backing paper up to the empty spool; insert the tapered end into the long slot ①. Turn the crank, while braking the full spool with the left hand thumb - wind until the two printed triangular marks (or double arrows) are opposite the red dots at the sides of the film aperture frame ② - Stop!

Close the back by pressing the back with the palm of the hand, fold down the back lock lever ③ and turn back the back lock clip ④.

Winding film to shooting position: Turn crank forward to stop and back again in opposite direction to stop ⑤. Film frame counter indicates No. 1, shutter is cocked.

Setting the film type reminder (→ page 3, 30/31).

Winding the film

After each shot: Turn crank as before, forward to stopping point, back again to stop ⑥.

Double exposures and blanks are eliminated. Crank will turn only after releasing shutter. A simple rule: turn crank if it can be turned - forward and back to lock. If it is locked camera is ready for shot.

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

Unloading the Camera

After the last exposure, the terminating mark (⑦) will appear in film counter window. The film is finished and the crank is no longer locked.

Roll up remaining backing paper with four full revolutions. Open back in subdued light. Pull out upper spool knob and remove film from the left ⑧. Fold backing paper crosswise ⑨ and fasten down with sticker. Return exposed film to original packing.
Setting Exposure Value and Diaphragm/Shutter Speed

The lever (1) acts as an automatic coupling device for diaphragm and shutter speed scales. Pulling lever outward uncouples scales, releasing lever recouples them.

1. Setting Exposure Value: Pull the lever, uncoupling the scales, and slide it up or down (1) until arrow (9) points to desired exposure value. If more movement is needed to bring up the desired value, re-engage scales, slide back, then repeat operation.

2. Setting diaphragm/shutter speed: Move lever (9) until desired diaphragm-shutter speed combination appears in the window (4). Always set so that shutter speed is in middle of indicator window!

3. Special Case: Setting shutter speed and diaphragm stop independently (without regard to exposure value, for example, as in flash shots); First set the speed (if necessary go back over scale), then uncouple and set diaphragm.

Exposure Value

The exposure value provides the basic setting of the camera to the desired exposure (> page 16), automatic coupling keeps exposure constant. Half exposure values may be used. Setting scale to next lower number doubles exposure.

Duration of Exposure

The Shutter Speed must be chosen to suit the subject movement (> page 18). 1/60th sec. is the speed most commonly used, minimizing camera movement in snapshots. The white section of the scale denotes fractions of a second; for example 30 = 1/300th sec. Intermediate values between clicks cannot be used. The green section of the scale is for time exposures. The numbers indicate full seconds for up to 60 seconds.

Diaphragm

Stopping down increases depth-of-field (> page 19). Full diaphragm stops (from 4 to 22) as well as half stops (strokes between numbers) may be set. Half diaphragm stops are obtained when working with half exposure values. The f/3.5 diaphragm marking represents a half stop lying between stop 4 and 2.8 of the International Diaphragm Scale.

Closing down the diaphragm to the next full value cuts the effective light passing through exactly in half. To maintain exposure constant would require doubling the time shutter is open—which automatically takes place because of the coupling, exposure value remains the same.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time exposure by hand</th>
<th>Automatic, shutter timed exposures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60 30 15 8 4 2</td>
<td>1 1/2 1/4 1/8 1/15 1/30 1/60 1/125 1/250 1/500 sec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripod shots</td>
<td>Hand held shots</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Focusing**

- **Open the hood**: Lift back of cover (1) and raise to upright position.
- **To Close**: Fold in two sides (2), pull back front.
- **To Raise Magnifier**: Grip upper edge of hood with thumb and forefinger, press panel (3) gently inward.
- **To Close**: Push magnifier support down (4).

**General Focusing Rule:**
Always keep principle subject in sharpest focus.

**To Focus**: Turn focusing knob while simultaneously examining ground glass image for sharpness. When needed, use magnifier, holding it close to the eye. Footage numbers on the focusing knob should be used only to ascertain depth-of-field (▶ page 19).

**To Open Sports Finder**: Press panel (5) all the way, until it catches.

**To Close**: Tap the right hood wall (6) firmly.

**Releasing**

- **To Unlock Shutter Release**: Swing the safety lever forward (7) (red mark visible).
- **Snapshot Exposure**: Press shutter release inward (8), selected speed goes off automatically.
- **Time Exposure**: Press release and hold for required time. Shutter will close when you let go.
- **Long Time Exposures**: Press release (9) and lock with safety guard (10). Terminate exposure by releasing lock (10).

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

**Setting the Self-Timer**: After winding film, pull knob (11) and set on V.

**To Release Self-Timer**: Press the shutter release (12) - shutter will open after approximately 10 seconds.

Speeds from 1/500th to 1 sec. can be used. Flash contact - X setting (+) - can be used (▶ page 27).

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

Exposure is adjusted in accordance with the prevailing illumination (more exactly: according to the brilliance of the light reflected by the subject) and the sensitivity of the film. The exposure value—formerly called the light value—serves as the measure of the correct exposure.

The exposure value regulates the correct combination of diaphragm and shutter speed within the permissible working range. The automatic coupling insures these settings and makes possible joint or simultaneous settings of both diaphragm and shutter. The practical advantage obtained is that one is immediately able to change from one speed or diaphragm stop to another, whether for motion stopping purposes or for depth-of-field differences, without bothering to recalculate and without danger of changing the basic exposure.

The exposure value for the given light condition and the sensitivity of the film in use is read off from the exposure table (page 17) or from the exposure meter (page 30) and then set on the scale of the camera (page 12). The table covers general light conditions and eliminates gross errors in exposure. Exact results however, especially in critical cases, can only be achieved with an electric exposure meter.

When using filters, exposure is extended according to the type and density of the filter. Accordingly minus values are supplied with the filters to be used for correcting the exposure values. The originally chosen exposure value is decreased by this correction value.

The Exposure Table

Subject brightness is easily judged and classified by means of the five standard lighting conditions represented by two illustrations.

Film speed is indicated at the left by ASA figures and at the right by DIN values (page 33).

Exposure value is found where brightness and film speed columns cross.

Exposure value adjustment, due to overcast sky or when sun is lower in the sky, is made by use of lower scale. Upper scale: full sunshine — lower scale: overcast sky. The length and intensity of your own body's shadow will give some idea of light conditions. The ability to estimate and choose the correct exposure values for various lighting conditions and time of day will soon come when you begin working on sunny and cloudy days.

Example: Color film 100 ASA (21° DIN), landscape with foreground, sunny noon time (shadows short, no light value adjustment): light value 13. Available diaphragm—speed combinations: 1/500-f/4, 1/250-f/5.6, etc. Same subject in the afternoon, longer shadows, would require adjusted value, perhaps 13 = 1 = 12.

Explanations of the Picture Examples:

### Speed of Moving Subjects and Shutter Speeds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Pedestrians</th>
<th>Runners (Moving air)</th>
<th>Bicycles</th>
<th>Windy</th>
<th>Light Athletics</th>
<th>Stormy Surf</th>
<th>Automobiles</th>
<th>Railway Trains</th>
<th>Racing</th>
<th>Motor Racing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 mph</td>
<td>3/16</td>
<td>1/24</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/500</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 mph</td>
<td>1/120</td>
<td>1/160</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/500</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 mph</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>1/80</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/500</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 mph</td>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>1/30</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/500</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 mph</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>1/20</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/500</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 mph</td>
<td>1/5</td>
<td>1/10</td>
<td>1/60</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/500</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/600</td>
<td>1/185</td>
<td>1/500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Depth of Field Indicator

Both before and behind the plane of sharp focus there is always a relatively sharp zone. The width or depth of this zone can be artfully increased. It increases in depth when either closing down the lens or moving back from the object on which you have focused. Therefore it is evident that if the subject requires an extended depth of field, it is necessary to change the diaphragm-shutter speed combination to one with a smaller stop or to move back with the camera.

The **Depth of Field Indicator** consists of the special diaphragm scale located next to the distance scale and the distance scale itself. Two stroke marks outline the zone covered by each diaphragm opening. The marks are located on either side of the distance indicator \( \frac{1}{5} \), showing "before" and "behind" focus. The unnumbered diaphragm marks represent the stops 4, 8, and 16, respectively.

**To Use:** To find the limits of the depth of field, both before and behind the principal plane of focus, after focusing and after choosing the diaphragm opening. The beginning and end of the depth of field is read off on the distance scale. The sharp zone lies between the distances bracketed by the marks extending from the diaphragm opening figure.

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1. **Example:** focusing to 15 ft with diaphragm opening 11 gives a depth of field from 10 ft to 30 ft approx., focusing to 15 ft with diaphragm opening 11/22 gives on the other hand a depth of field from 8 ft to \( \infty \) approx. (Stopping down improves the depth of field.) Considerable stopping down necessitates greatly increased exposure time to obtain depth of field with the largest possible diaphragm opening; a different method of focusing must be employed.

2. **Example:** the subject requires sharpness from 7 ft to 10 ft. (Other distances, if unknown, can be read directly off the scale after focusing separately to the limits required). Procedure: the focusing knob is turned until both footage values are located opposite identical diaphragm openings, and in this way the most favorable diaphragm opening is obtained, in this case f:8 (\( \gg \) page 34).