

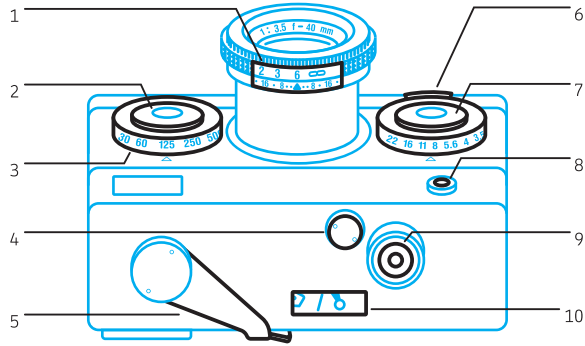
RETROSPEKT

This is an original Rollei 35 camera that has been carefully refurbished and restored by Retrospekt in Milwaukee, WI. It will show some visible signs of its past life.

For all questions regarding use, warranty, servicing and troubleshooting of this device, contact:  
[service@retrospekt.com](mailto:service@retrospekt.com)

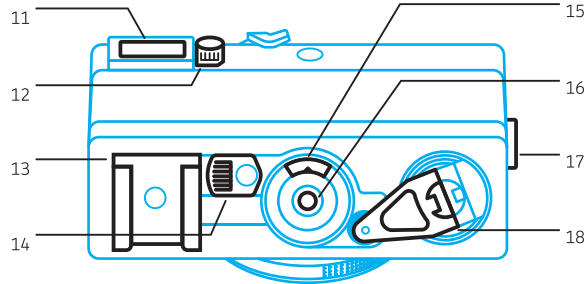
Visit us at:  
**RETROSPEKT.COM**

# TOP VIEW



- 1 Scale focus setting  
(w/ depth of field scale below)
- 2 Film type setting
- 3 Shutter speed setting wheel
- 4 Lens barrel release
- 5 Film advance lever
- 6 Aperture setting wheel  
(w/ automatic locking bar)
- 7 ASA and DIN film speed setting
- 8 Light meter cell
- 9 Shutter release button  
(w/ cable release socket)
- 10 Light meter readout

## BOTTOM VIEW



11 Brilliant frame finder

12 Rewind lever

13 Accessory shoe

14 Back lock

15 Exposure counter

16 Tripod socket

17 Carrying strap holder

18 Rewind crank

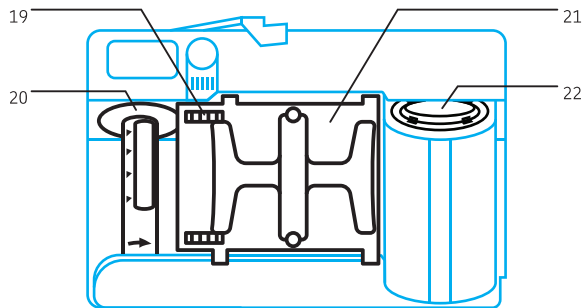
## INSIDE (BACK REMOVED)

19 Film sprocket

20 Take-up spool

21 Pressure plate

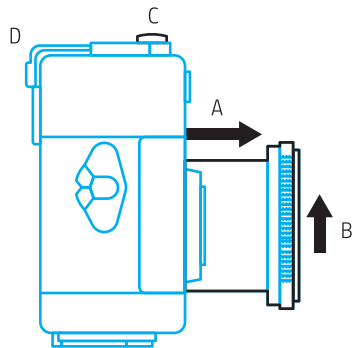
22 Battery cap



# THE MECHANICS OF USE

## BEFORE SHOOTING

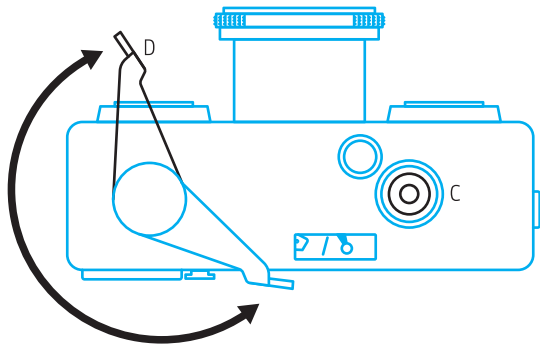
Pull the lens all the way out (A), then turn it clockwise until it locks in place (B). To prevent unintended exposure, the shutter release button (C) will not work unless the lens is locked in the shooting position; the film advance lever (D) is also blocked while the lens is collapsed.



## SHOOTING

Press the shutter release (C) to take a photo. To advance the film and prepare for the next photo, push the film advance lever (D) clockwise as far as it will go, then release.

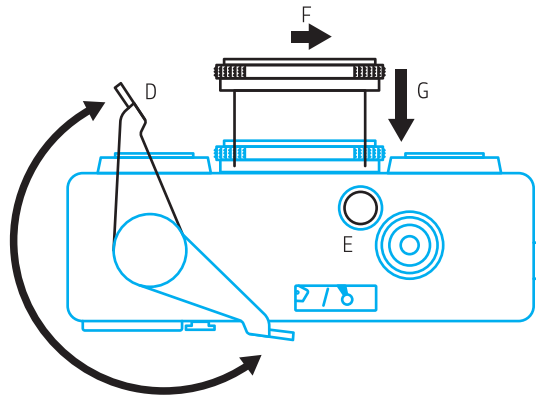
**DO NOT ATTEMPT TO COLLAPSE THE LENS (E/F)  
WITHOUT FIRST WINDING THE FILM TO THE NEXT FRAME (D).**



## AFTER SHOOTING

The camera must be wound (D) before the lens can be collapsed, otherwise it will remain locked. Press the lens barrel release (E) then turn the lens counter-clockwise (F) before pushing it into the body (G).

**DO NOT ATTEMPT TO WIND THE FILM ADVANCE LEVER (D)  
WITH THE LENS IN THE COLLAPSED POSITION.**



# LOADING THE CAMERA

## INSERTING THE FILM

1. Unlock the camera back (14).
2. Slide the rear portion of the camera down from the main body.
3. Swing down the pressure plate (21).
4. Insert a roll of 35MM film into the cavity on the right side of the camera then pull out the film leader (the film that's already out of the canister) across the camera back until both perforated edges engage the teeth of the film sprocket (19).
5. Swing the pressure plate back to its original position.
6. Push the film leader fully through the slot on the take-up spool (20) then wind it by turning the spool in the direction of the arrow until it no longer turns.
7. Swing the film advance lever fully (5).
8. Slide the back of the camera into place and lock it. Check that the back is firmly secured.

## SETTING THE FILM SPEED

To ensure correct exposure, turn the film speed setting (7) to the ASA or DIN rating shown on the film packaging.

## SETTING THE FILM TYPE INDICATOR

To keep track of the type of film you have in the camera, turn the film type indicator (2) to the film type in use.

# SETTING UP THE SHOT

## SET THE DISTANCE

Turn the lens mount (1) to set the required distance (3 feet to  $\infty$ ).

## SELECT THE EXPOSURE TIME

Turn the shutter speed setting wheel (3) to select the exposure time.

## LINE UP THE MATCHING POINTER

Point the camera at the subject while looking at the light meter readout (10). Turn the aperture setting wheel (6) to bring the red matching pointer in line with the white meter needle. If they cannot be aligned, select a longer or shorter exposure time by adjusting the shutter speed setting (3).

*Settings are denoted by the triangular index mark at the top of each dial.*

*Inadvertent tilting of the camera (e.g. into the sky while taking a landscape photo, for example) can falsify the reading and lead to over or underexposure. The exposure meter evaluates the average brightness of the measured subject field. With subjects of average contrast, it automatically indicates the correct exposure.*



## TAKING A PHOTO

1. Look through the finder eyepiece (11).
2. Position the subject in the frame.
3. Press the shutter release button (9) to take the photo.

To get the camera ready for the next shot, pull the film advance lever out as far as it will go with your thumb.

The exposure counter (15) shows the number of the next shot.

## UNLOADING THE FILM

After the last picture, the film must be rewound.

To rewind:

1. Turn the rewind lever (12) upwards.
2. Unfold the rewind crank (18) and turn it in the direction of the arrow until the resistance of rewinding the film is no longer felt.
3. Return the crank to its original position and turn down the rewind lever.

Unlock (14) and remove the camera back, then remove the exposed roll.

*Unsure if there is film in the camera?  
Unfold the rewind crank (18) and try turning it gently in the direction of the arrow. If you meet resistance, there is a film in the camera. If the camera is empty, the crank will turn freely.*

# ADDITIONAL TIPS

## SELECTING THE APERTURE

According to the type of subject you are photographing, you can line up the matching pointer with the meter needle by turning either the aperture setting wheel (6) or the shutter speed setting wheel (3).

- With moving subjects, pre-select the exposure time to make sure of a suitably fast shutter speed. Then match up the pointers by turning the aperture setting wheel.
- If depth of field is more important, determine and pre-select the required aperture using the aperture setting wheel. Then match up the pointer by turning the shutter speed setting wheel.

Since the shutter speed setting wheel must be in click-stop position, the free-moving aperture setting wheel can be used to achieve an exact match.

*Reminder: the camera must always be aimed at your subject while lining up the pointers.*

## SELECTING THE SHUTTER SPEED

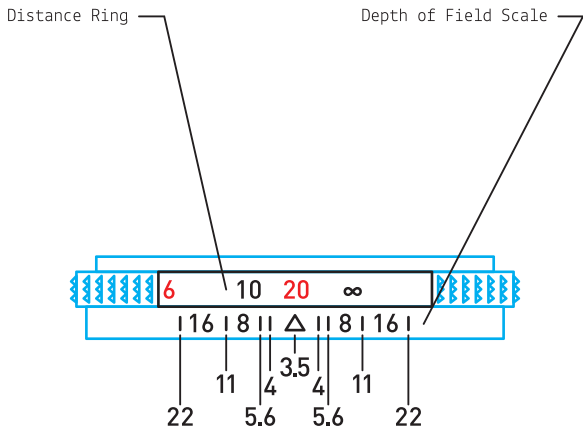
The figures 2 to 500 on the shutter speed setting wheel (3) indicate fractions of a second. The speed ring clicks at each setting; you cannot set intermediate values.

Select a sufficiently fast shutter speed for sharper pictures.

- Use fast speeds for hand-held shots to avoid camera shake. 1/30 second is the longest permissible time; 1/60 or 1/125 second is safer and more frequently used.
- Use faster shutter speeds for fast moving subjects to avoid movement blur. Sports shots need 1/500 second, running children 1/250, fast walking pedestrians 1/125, ambling people 1/60 or – if farther away – 1/30 second.

As a rule, the farther away the moving subject, the sharper it will appear. The risk of movement blur is also reduced by shooting in the direction of the movement.

## DEPTH OF FIELD



The Distance Ring sets the sharpest point of focus in a photo, but areas in front of and behind the focused distance can also be in focus depending on the aperture used.

The focus area is shallowest at larger apertures (ie,  $f3.5$ ) and deepest at smaller apertures (ie,  $f22$ ). The size of this area can be estimated based on which markings on the Distance Ring fall between the corresponding marks on the Depth of Field Scale.

The useful snapshot settings of 6 feet and 20 feet are marked in red on the Distance Ring. Used in conjunction with smaller aperture settings ( $f8$  to  $f22$ ), this allows for a wide area of focus and negates the need to tightly focus the lens.

In the adjacent example, the lens is focused to 20 feet on the Distance Ring – this will be the sharpest point of focus.

If the aperture is set to  $f11$ , the Depth of Field Scale estimates subjects within a range of 10 feet to infinity will also be in focus.

Alternatively, if the aperture is set to  $f3.5$ , the Depth of Field Scale estimates only subjects positioned almost exactly at a distance of 20 feet will be in focus.

## LONG EXPOSURES

The 'B' on the shutter speed setting wheel (3) provides exposures of any length. The shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release button (9) is depressed.

As a special case, if you arrive at the B setting by lining up the matching pointer, the correct exposure time is 1 second (double the next exposure setting).

*For long exposures, place the camera on a firm support or a tripod and use a cable release with time lock.*

## FLASH SHOTS

A flash gun with a central flash outlet can be attached directly to the accessory shoe (13). Flash guns without a central contact require an adapter. When shooting color film, only use blue bulbs or an electronic flash.

Disregard the light meter when using flash. Set the exposure time, aperture and subject distance as recommended by the manufacturer of the flash unit.

*Shadow areas are reduced if the flash gun is situated above the lens. Keep the flash to the left of the camera for vertical shots, and on top for horizontal shots.*

## CARING FOR YOUR CAMERA

This camera has a special 24K gold coating. Metals of this nature have a living finish, which means it is subject to the effects of weather, moisture, air and natural oils from the skin causing it to change in appearance with age. Over time, the finish can oxidize and develop patina. To decrease these effects, take special care in cleaning and handling your camera.

Keep the camera away from salt, water, sweat, high humidity, direct heat exposures and any cleaners that are not specifically designed for polishing gold plating. Polishes designed for other metals such as aluminum and brass will destroy the gold plating on the camera. To clean your camera, simply use a soft cloth with no moisture to polish the surface.

Gold plating specification:  
MIL-G-45204; 99.7% purity

## CHANGING THE BATTERY

The light meter is powered by a 625A (PX625) 1.5V battery.

Check the function of the meter when loading a new roll of film. If the battery is exhausted, the light meter readout (10) will not move in response to changes in light. Remove battery if the camera is not used over an extended period. Always remove and discard exhausted batteries.

To change the battery:

1. Remove the camera back (there cannot be film in the camera).
2. Unscrew the slotted screw cap with a coin (22).
3. Insert the fresh battery into the camera, so the '+' remains visible.
4. Replace the screw cap, do not over-tighten.

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Camera design and features may vary from images contained in this manual.