Rollei AFM 35

Operating Instructions

Congratulations on your sophisticated new 35 mm camera!

Please read these instructions carefully before using your camera, so you will be able to make optimum use of its many features.

Precautions

- Do not tamper with the camera's internal components. High-voltage circuits may pose a health hazard.
  Also, tampering will invalidate your warranty.
- Should the camera be damaged, do not touch any internal components to avoid an electric shock.
- Should the camera get wet, remove the battery for the same reason.

Battery notes

- The camera will work only with a battery properly loaded.
- Load the battery with the proper polarity.
- Batteries must not be recharged,
  short-circuited or opened,
  thrown into a fire,
  exposed to humidity or liquids,
  disposed of with household garbage.
  Keep batteries away from children!

The shutter of your camera will not release, if …

- no battery is loaded or the battery is exhausted;
- the lens cover is closed (camera OFF);
- the film is being rewound.

Your camera is electronically controlled by a microprocessor. In rare cases, strong electrical or magnetic fields may give rise to malfunctions. In this case remove the battery for 2 – 3 minutes. The camera should again function normally after reloading the battery.

Preventive police recommendation:

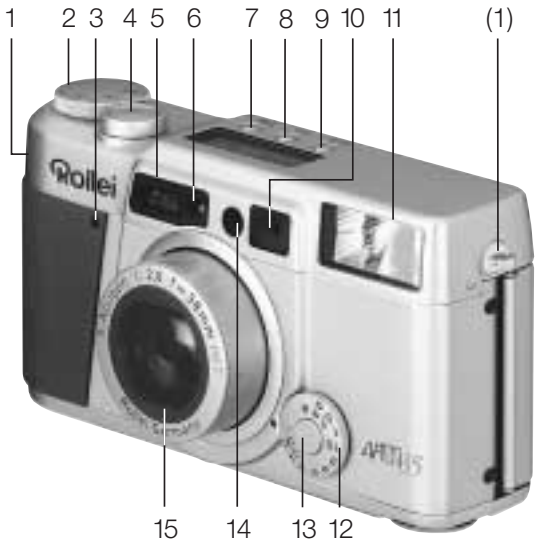
Marking your valuables, photographing and cataloging them will make it more difficult for thieves to sell them and may save you a lot of trouble.

Primary functions of components

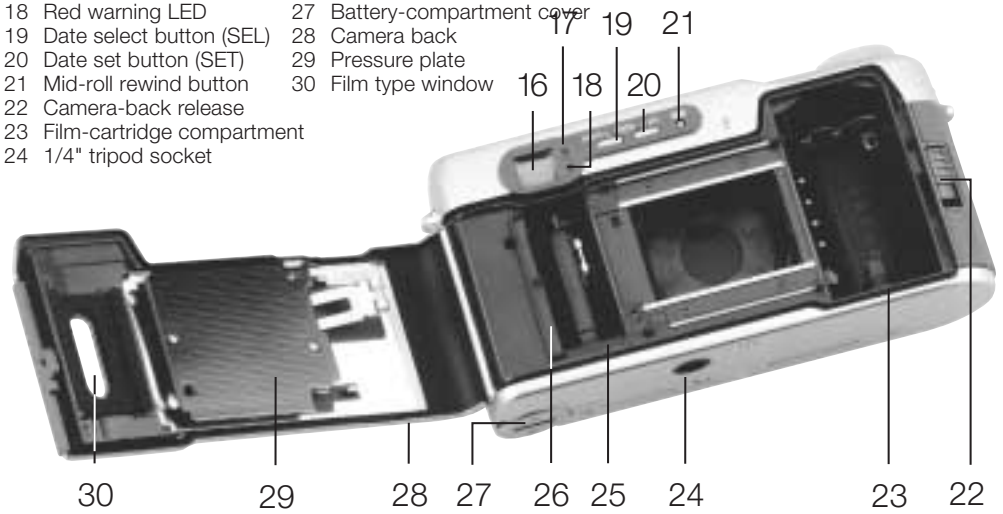
Control	Purpose
Main dial	Master switch (see p. 15) Programmed AE (see p. 17) Aperture-priority AE (see p. 21)
Focusing dial	Autofocus (p. 17)/manual focus selector (p. 35)
Button (7)	Flash-mode selector (see p. 25)
[AEB/±] button	Bracketing selector (see p. 32) Exposure-compensation selector (p. 31)
(⏲/BULB) button	Activating the self-timer (see p. 30) or a bulb exposure (see p. 31)
SET button SEL-Taste	Setting the date (see p. 37) and the date format (see p. 36), respectively
Button (21)	Mid-roll rewind (see p. 14)

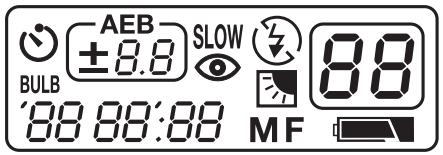
DESCRIPTION OF PARTS

1 Strap lug
2 Main dial (ON/OFF, programmed and aperture-priority AE)
3 Self-timer lamp
4 Shutter release
5 Autofocus window
6 Exposure-meter window
7 Flash button
8 Bracketing/ exposure-compensation button (AEB/±)
9 Self-timer/ bulb-exposure button (BULB)
10 Viewfinder window
11 Flash unit
12 Focusing dial
13 Focusing-dial release
14 AF-LED
15 Automatically retracting lens



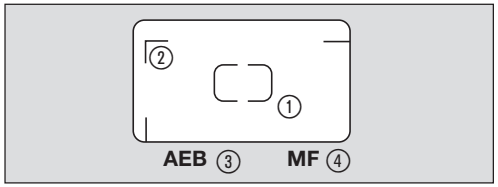
16 Viewfinder eyepiece
17 Focus indicator
18 Red warning LED
19 Date select button (SEL)
20 Date set button (SET)
21 Mid-roll rewind button
22 Camera-back release
23 Film-cartridge compartment
24 1/4" tripod socket
25 Take-up spool
26 Film-leader mark
27 Battery-compartment cover
28 Camera back
29 Pressure plate
30 Film type window





LCD panel

±8.8	AEB compensation in EV
AEB	AEB mode
	Self-timer
BULB	Bulb exposure
'88 88:88	Date imprint
	Anti-red-eye mode
SLOW	Slow sync
	Flash OFF
	Flash ON
88	Frame counter
MF	Manual focusing
	Backlight compensation
	Battery status



The viewfinder

This is your guide to what will be recorded on film.

① Autofocus frame
The camera will automatically focus on the subject detail covered by this frame.

② Parallax marks
These mark the upper and left frame lines of your picture at distances between 0.4 m and 0.9 m.

③ AEB (automatic exposure bracketing)
This appears in the AEB mode as you press the shutter release halfway.

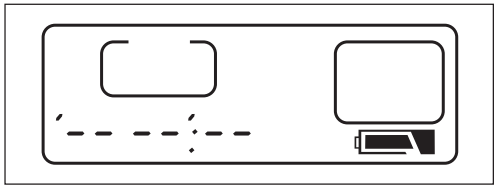
④ MF (manual focusing)
This appears when you press the shutter release halfway with autofocusing disabled.

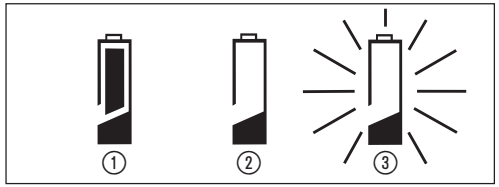
The minimum focusing distance is 0.4 m.
Please note that at distances between 0.4 and 0.9 m so-called parallax will cause the viewfinder to show a slightly different frame from the one recorded on film. This is why parallax marks serve as upper and left-hand frame lines at this distance. In other words, the actual frame will shift to the bottom and right. Be sure to make allowance for this effect.

Loading the battery

Your camera is designed for use of a type CR2 or CR2/DL 3V lithium battery with an average capacity of around 360 exposures.
Please do NOT load any film as long as there is no battery in the camera.
Before shooting, be sure to check the battery status (see p. 11).
The date and hour have to be reset after loading a new battery (see p.37).
When traveling and shooting at low temperatures, it is advisable to carry a spare battery.

› Open the battery-compartment cover with a coin.
› Load the battery with due regard to the polarity marks (+) and (-).
› Align the symbols, and tighten the cover with the aid of a coin.





Battery notes

› Should the battery fail during rewinding, load a new one and repeat rewinding by pressing button (21). In this case, it is possible that a figure will be blinking in the frame counter instead of “E” after rewinding. However, you may open the camera back as soon as the figure in the frame counter starts blinking.

Note:

Battery power drops at low temperatures. It is therefore advisable to carry a spare battery when shooting in cold climate.

Testing the battery

When you switch the camera on, a battery icon will appear on the LCD. The different icons have the following meaning:

① Sufficient power
② Low power. Change battery.
③ Blinking: Battery exhausted; shutter cannot be released.

Note:

Be sure to test your battery before shooting.
You can easily change the battery with a film in the camera. You will only have to reset the date and hour thereafter.

Attaching the wrist strap

› Thread the thin end of the strap through the camera's strap lug and pull the long end through the loop.

Loading film

Your camera has been designed for the use of DX-coded 35mm film (size 135). These films allow the camera to set the film speed automatically.

Suitable film speeds:

ISO 50/18°, 100/21°, 200/24°, 400/27°, 800/30°, 1600/33°, 3200/36°.

When you load a non-DX-coded film or one whose speed varies from the values given above, the camera will default to ISO 100/21°.

- Push the camera-back release as shown, and open the back.
- A battery must be loaded BEFORE you load a film.
- Be sure NOT to open the camera back as long as there is a film in the camera that has not been rewound.
- Be absolutely sure to avoid force when opening or closing the camera back.
- Normally, the shutter cannot be released when the camera back is open. However, should this become indispensable, the shutter can be released if the camera-back release is pressed down at the same time.
- Load a film cartridge.
- Pull the film leader out until it reaches the corresponding mark at the opposite side of the camera.
- Close the camera back. The film will now be automatically wound up to the first frame.
- Please make sure that the cartridge lip makes contact with the film guides before closing the camera back.
- Should the film leader reach beyond the mark on the left-hand side of the camera, remove the cartridge and rewind the film slightly by hand.
- With the camera back closed, you may read the type and speed of the film loaded through the corresponding window in the back.
- Switch the camera on and check the frame-counter reading.
- Remember that the shutter cannot be released as long as the frame counter does not read “1” because the film has not been properly wound up to the first frame. In this case, open the camera back and load the film again.

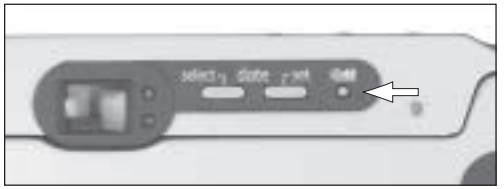
Notes:

Never change films in direct sunlight.
If you exceed the nominal number of exposures per roll, the last frame may be cut off during processing, or the date may not be properly imprinted.

Removing the film

After the last frame, the camera will rewind the film automatically. The frame counter then reads “E” (for “empty”).

› Before opening the camera back, make sure that there is no more rewinding sound and that the frame counter reads “E”. Premature opening of the camera back may damage the camera and expose at least part of your film.
› Push the camera-back release in the direction of the arrow and open the camera.
› Remove the film cartridge.
› Should you switch your camera off without removing the rewound film, the lens will not retract. This is why you should always remove the film immediately after rewinding.



Mid-roll rewind

Press button (21) if you wish to rewind a film that is only partially exposed.

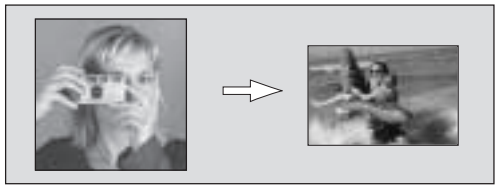
› After rewinding, the frame counter will read “E”.

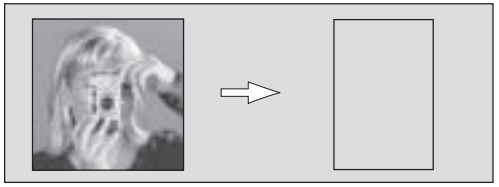
Switching the camera on

› Turn the main dial to “P”. The lens cover will open.
› If you do not use any of the camera’s functions for five minutes, it will switch off automatically. To switch it on again, simply press the shutter release halfway. Alternatively, you may turn the main dial to OFF and back to the desired setting.

Switching the camera off

› Turn the main dial to OFF. The lens cover will close, and the liquid-crystal display will go dead.





Holding your camera properly

- Grasp your camera firmly with both hands to avoid camera shake.
- If possible, brace your elbows against your body.
- Keep the camera close to your eye so you can see the entire viewfinder frame.
- The camera will focus automatically over a range of 0.4 m to infinity (∞).
- Press the shutter release SOFTLY, without jerking.

Please note

- Do not obstruct the lens, autofocus and exposure-meter windows and the flash with your fingers, hair or the wrist strap.
- For shots in vertical format, make sure that the flash unit is on top to obtain natural illumination.
- Frame your subject so that the AF area is on top of the most important detail of your picture.

Shooting on full auto

› Your picture will be focused automatically (AF).
› Exposure will be controlled automatically.
› Flash will likewise be controlled automatically.

In other words, the camera will do all the “work”, leaving you to frame your subject and press the shutter release.

› Turn the main dial to “P”, and switch the camera on.
› Be sure to engage your focusing dial on “AF”.

Purpose of viewfinder LEDs in full-auto mode (with shutter release pressed halfway)

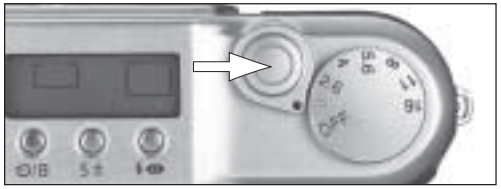
Display		Information
Green focus indicator LED	lit	Camera has focused on subject
	blinking	Subject too close Focusing impossible. See “When Autofocus might fail”
Red warning LED	blinking	Outside metering range
	lit	Flash being charged Wait till LED goes out (Recycling time is about four seconds)

* Releasing the shutter while the flash is being charged will result in underexposure.

When autofocus might fail

The autofocus system has its natural limits, and in some cases it may be advisable to use focus lock (see p. 19). Alternatively, you may focus manually (see p. 35). Difficult subjects for autofocus are, among others, the following:

- A bright light source, for instance the sun or a strong reflection from a water surface, car paint, etc. near your main subject.
- A mirror or another highly glossy surface near the center of your picture.
- A background that is noticeably brighter than your main subject.
- Exclusively vertical patterns within the AF area.
- Fast subject motion.



Releasing the shutter

- Press the shutter release halfway.
- The camera will focus automatically, and the green focus indicator will light.
- The red warning LED should NOT be lit.
- Softly press the shutter release all the way.
- In low light, the flash will fire automatically.
- After each exposure, the frame counter will advance by one step.

Focus lock

In the left-hand photo above, the AF area is on the background. As a result, the camera would focus on the latter.

› To do better, sight one of the persons with the AF area.
› With the camera in this position, press the shutter release halfway. Your focus will be locked in for as long as you keep the shutter release in this position.
› Exposure is locked in together with focus.
› Keeping the shutter release depressed halfway, recompose and press the shutter release softly all the way.
› Focus lock is canceled as soon as you let go of the shutter release. You can thus repeat focusing on different subjects as many times as you wish before you finally trigger the exposure.

What is depth of field?

› Any optical system can actually focus on only one distance. However, the size of the lens aperture (f-stop) has a decisive effect on the depth range which the eye will still accept as “sharp”. The following optical laws apply:
› A large aperture results in shallow depth of field, a small one in great depth of field.
› The longer the focusing distance, the greater the depth of field. The shorter the distance, the shallower the depth of field.
› Depth of field is shallower in front of the plane of best focus than behind it.

See also the depth-of-field table on p. 50.

› Turn the main dial to the desired aperture and make sure it engages one of its click stops. Note that proper exposure is not guaranteed in any intermediate position.
› Press the shutter release halfway, making sure that the green focus indicator lights (not so the red warning LED!), and press the shutter release softly all the way.

Aperture-Priority AE

If you select the aperture, the camera will automatically set a suitable shutter speed for appropriate exposure. Which aperture you select will have the following effect on your pictures:

Choosing a larger aperture (smaller f-number)

Depth of field will be shallow. In other words, details in front of and behind the plane of best focus will be increasingly blurred – an effect that is very desirable, for example, in portraiture.

Choosing a smaller aperture (higher f-number)

Depth of field will be deep. In other words, you will capture great depth in sharp focus. This is very desirable, for example, when shooting scenery.

Purpose of viewfinder LEDs (with shutter release pressed halfway)

Display		Information	
Green focus indicator	lit	Focus has been set	
	blinking	Subject too close Automatic focusing impossible Use focus lock or focus manually (see pages 19 and 25)	
Red warning lamp	blinking	Programmed AE	Risk of underexposure in low light: Use flash Outside metering range
		Aperture-priority AE	Risk of overexposure in bright light. Use a larger aperture or fill flash
	lit	Flash being recharged. Wait until lamp goes out. (Recycling time about four seconds)	
		When using AEB in programmed AE, reduce exposure compensation When using AEB in aperture-priority AE, vary f-stop setting * The shutter cannot be released	

- The red warning LED will also blink in cases other than those described above if a shutter speed slower than 1/45 s will be used with the flash switched off or in the slow-sync (night-flash) mode. In this case, mount your camera on a tripod to avoid camera shake. (The warning LED will keep blinking.)
- Should you trigger an exposure while the flash is still being charged, your picture will be underexposed.

Flash range

Flash range varies as a function of film speed and – in aperture-priority AE – of the f-stop selected. The following ranges apply to programmed AE:

ISO film speed	Flash range
50/18°	0.4 – 3.0 m
100/21°	0.4 – 4.2 m
200/24°	0.5 – 6.0 m
400/27°	0.7 – 8.5 m
800/30°	1.0 – 12.0 m
1600/33°	1.4 – 17.0 m

Note:

The above ranges apply to color reversal (slide) film. Due to its greater exposure latitude, color negative film gives wider ranges.

Flash range for aperture-priority AE can be determined by dividing the guide number by the f-stop used. The following guide numbers apply to different film speeds:

ISO film speed	Guide number
50/18°	5.5
100/21°	11
200/24°	15.5
400/27°	22
800/30°	31
1600/33°	44

Example:

Film speed: ISO 200/24°
Guide number: 15.5
F-stop chosen: f/5.6

$$\text{Flash range} = \frac{\text{Guide number}}{\text{F-stop}} = \frac{15.5}{5.6} = 2.7 \text{ m}$$

Any change in subject distance has to be accompanied by a change in the aperture chosen.

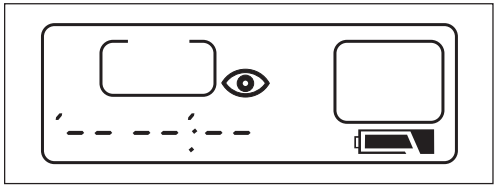
Choosing a flash mode

The camera has seven flash modes that cover a wide range of applications.
To choose a flash mode, press the flash button.

› The flash mode selected will stay active even after an exposure and will be canceled only when the camera is switched off.
› For the purpose of the viewfinder LEDs during flash photography, see page 22.

Autoflash

› This is the standard flash mode in which the flash will fire automatically as soon as subject brightness drops to a certain threshold value.
› There is no icon for this mode on the LCD panel.



The phenomenon of red eyes

In low light, the pupils of people and animals tend to dilate. The flash entering the eye through the wide pupils strikes the (red) retina which thus stands out in your pictures.

To reduce this phenomenon as far as possible, the camera will fire four preflashes.

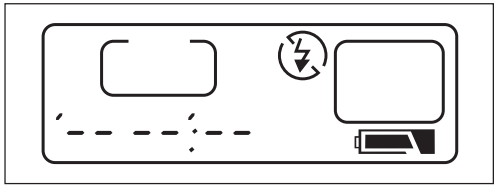
When using this mode,

› ask your subject(s) to look straight into the camera;
› fire from a relatively close distance (but not directly in front of people's eyes!).

Red-eye reduction

In this mode, the camera will fire four preflashes.

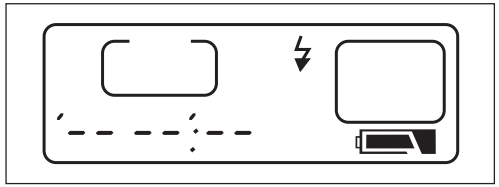
› To switch to red-eye reduction, press button (7) until the corresponding icon is displayed.



Flash OFF

For available-light photography or shooting at distances beyond the flash range – for example, in a theater or stadium – switch the flash off. However, this will result in relatively slow shutter speeds carrying the risk of camera shake. It is therefore advisable to use a tripod.

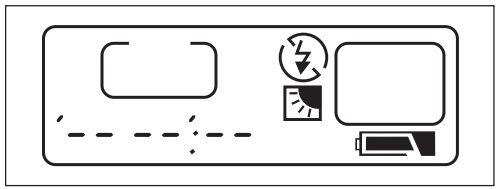
› To switch the flash off, press button (7) until the corresponding icon disappears from the display.



Fill flash

› This mode serves to fill in deep foreground shadow in daylight pictures and when shooting against the light – for example, if a person is standing in front of a window or in the shade against a very bright background. Fill flash will balance foreground and background exposure.

› To activate fill flash, press button (7) until the corresponding icon is displayed.



Without backlight compensation

With backlight compensation

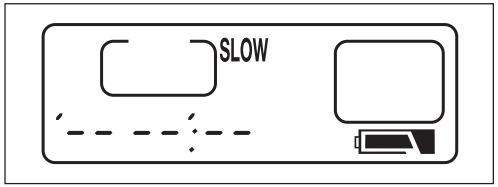
Backlight compensation

This mode avoids underexposure of your main subject in strong backlight. It is intended for subjects that are too far away for flash. The camera will automatically compensate exposure by +2 EV.

› To activate backlight compensation, press button (7), until the corresponding icon is displayed.

Note:

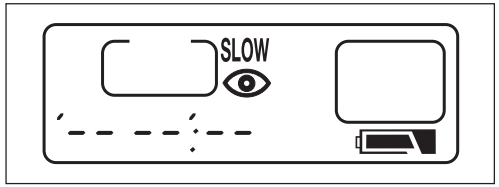
If the light from a strong light source strikes the lens directly, flare spots may appear in your picture.
If at all possible, try to find a viewpoint leaving the lens in the shade to avoid flare from degrading image contrast.



Slow sync

This is a combination of flash to light your foreground and a slower shutter speed to coax out atmospheric illumination in the background of night or dusk shots.

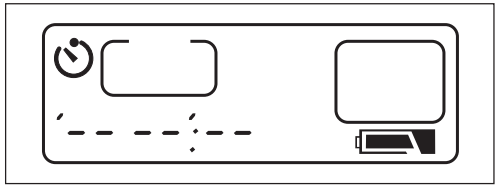
› To activate this mode, press button (7) until the corresponding icon is displayed.
› Preferably use a tripod to avoid camera shake.



Slow sync with red-eye reduction

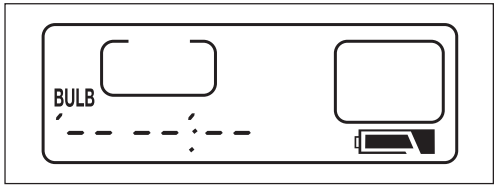
Use this mode if there are people in the foreground of night shots with atmospheric background. The camera will fire four low-intensity flash bursts to reduce the pupil diameter of your subjects and thus the risk of red eye.

In view of the relatively slow shutter speed used, your subjects should not move directly after the flash but keep still slightly longer.



Self-timer

› To activate the self-timer, press button (9) until the corresponding icon is displayed.
› Place the AF area over your main subject and frame your picture, if necessary locking focus (see p. 19). Both the focus and the exposure setting will be locked in as you press the shutter release halfway.
› Do not stand in front of the camera when triggering the exposure, since this would result in blur and faulty exposure.
› Press the shutter release fully to start the countdown.
› The self-timer LED will stay lit for about seven seconds and blink for the remaining three seconds before exposure.
› The mode is automatically disabled after exposure or when the camera is switched off.
› To abort the countdown, simply press the self-timer button (9).



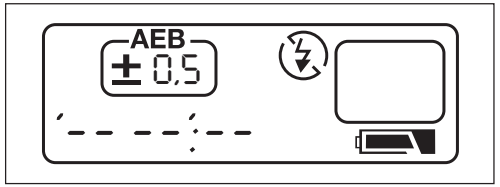
Bulb exposures

In this mode, the shutter will stay open for as long as you keep the shutter release depressed. It is thus ideal for night photography or fireworks. The flash is normally disabled in the bulb mode, but autoflash and red-eye reduction can be activated via button (7).

› To activate the bulb mode, press button (9) until the corresponding icon is displayed.
› Be sure to mount your camera on a tripod to avoid camera shake and blur.
› The mode will be canceled automatically after the exposure.

Exposure time in the bulb mode

› The following exposure times can be set in this mode:
1 s, 2 s, 4 s, 8 s, 15 s, 30 s and 60 s.
› Press button (9) until BULB is displayed, and hold it.
› Select the desired exposure time by pressing button (7).
› Let go of button (9), and the desired time is displayed.
› Press the shutter release fully.
› The exposure time will be counted down on the LCD panel. The shutter will close automatically when the selected time has elapsed.
› The mode will automatically be canceled after the exposure.



Automatic exposure bracketing (AEB)/ Exposure compensation

In this mode, the camera will take three successive pictures with different exposure: as metered, underexposed and overexposed. Exposure compensation may be limited to one or two shots.
Exposure bracketing is particularly useful with slide film and in difficult lighting situations.

› To activate the AEB mode, press button (8).
› The mode and the compensation selected will appear on the LCD panel.
› The flash will be disabled automatically because it is incompatible with this mode.
› Press the shutter release halfway. AEB will light up in the viewfinder to confirm your setting.
› If the resulting exposure is unrealistic, the red warning LED will light, AEB and the compensation value will blink on the LCD panel, and the shutter cannot be released.
› If this happens in programmed AE, reduce the compensation set; in aperture-priority AE select another f-stop.
› If you then hold down the shutter release, the three successive shots will be taken automatically.
› The AEB mode is not canceled automatically.
› To disable the mode, press button (8).
› You may keep bracketing until less than three frames are left on your film.

Note:

Switching directly from backlight compensation to AEB is not possible. In this case, first select another flash mode by pressing button (7), then press button (8).

Separately triggered bracketing exposures

› You may also trigger each of the three exposures separately.
› The focus setting of the first shot will be retained for the remaining two. After the series, focus and exposure settings will be canceled.

Exposure compensation with one or two shots

- Press button (8) until the desired compensation (e.g. ±0.5 or ±1.0) is displayed. Hold the button down and select the desired combination by pressing the flash button (7). Release button (8) as soon as this combination is displayed.
- Press the shutter release halfway. AEB will light up in the viewfinder.
- If your exposure setting is unrealistic, the red warning LED will light, AEB and the compensation will blink on the LCD panel, and the shutter cannot be released.
- In programmed AE, you will then have to reduce the compensation set, in aperture-priority AE you will have to choose another f-stop.
- The AEB mode is not automatically disabled after the series. To cancel it, press button (8).

Possible combinations (with ±0.5)

LCD panel	First shot	Second shot
0 -5	as metered	-0.5 EV
0 5	as metered	+0.5 EV
-5 5	-0.5 EV	+0.5 EV
-5	-0.5 EV	-
5	+0.5 EV	-

Possible combinations (with ±1.0)

LCD panel	First shot	Second shot
0 -1	as metered	-1.0 EV
0 1	as metered	+1.0 EV
-1 1	-1.0 EV	+1.0 EV
-1	-1.0 EV	-
1	+1.0 EV	-

Retaining the bracketing amount selected

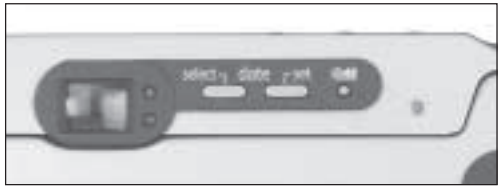
Repeated series with the same bracketing amount are possible if the exposure compensation is set in the following manner:

- Press button (8) until the bracketing amount (±0.5 or ±1.0) is displayed. Holding down the button, select the desired combination by pressing flash button (7), keeping this down for two seconds.
- The combination selected will blink to signal that it has been put in memory.
- To delete the combination from memory, press button (8).

Manual focusing

Should automatic focusing be impossible, you can easily focus manually.

- Press the focus-dial release and turn the dial to the desired distance.
- "MF" will appear on the LCD panel.
- As you depress the shutter release halfway, MF will light up in the viewfinder.
- Press the shutter release down fully for exposure.
- It is advisable to return the dial to its AF setting after the exposure.
- Remember that the focus dial works only in its click-stop positions. Intermediate settings do not guarantee proper focusing.
- The dial is locked only in its AF setting.



Selecting the date format

The date (Year-Month-Day/Hour-Minute) is imprinted in the lower right-hand corner of the horizontal frame. Please keep in mind that a bright background might cover up the date.

Y: Year M: Month D: Day T: Hour

Switch the camera on and select the desired date format by pressing the SEL button. Each depression of the button will change the format as shown.

No imprinting will be made if you set (------).

Note:

After setting the date and hour, the camera will switch back to “YMD”. This is why you should select the date format only after setting the date.

Setting the date
(Year-Month-Day/Hour-Minute)

- Your camera allows the date or the hour to be imprinted in your pictures.
- To set the date, switch the camera on, then hold the SEL button down for at least two seconds until the date display starts blinking.
- To change the blinking digits, press the SET button. If you hold the button down, the settings will change rapidly.
- The following settings are possible:

Year:	'01 bis '40 (2001 bis 2040)
Month:	1 bis 12
Day:	1 bis 31
Hour:	0 bis 23
Minute:	00 bis 59

- Renewed depression of the SEL button will put your setting in memory, and the next digits will start blinking.
- After setting the minutes, press the SEL button until none of the digits is blinking.
- Year, month and day will change as a function of hour and minute.

Camera care

Your camera is a precision instrument and merits proper care.

1. Cleaning the camera body

- Be sure never to use organic solvents, such as thinner or alcohol, for cleaning.
- Use a soft, fluffless cloth to clean the camera body.
- Dust deposits in the film compartment may cause scratches. This is why you should also clean the interior of the camera with a blower brush.

2. Cleaning glass surfaces

- Scratches on the front lens will degrade the sharpness of your pictures. If your pictures appear to have low contrast and seem be slightly blurred, scratches on the lens may be the culprits. Clean the front lens regularly as follows:
- Clean dust using a blower brush.
- To remove obstinate marks, apply a few drops of a lens-cleaning fluid to lens tissue and carefully wipe the lens outwards in concentric circles.
- After humid cleaning, wipe the lens outwards in concentric circles with dry lens tissue.
- NEVER try to clean a dirty front lens by breathing on it and wiping with a silicone cloth. This would inevitably scratch the surface.
- Clean the AF and viewfinder windows as described above for the front lens. Scratches on the AF windows may affect focusing accuracy. Dust and smudges on the viewfinder window will reduce the clarity of your viewfinder image.

3. The LCD panel

- The LCD panel will darken at temperatures above approx. 60°C, but return to its normal condition at room temperature.
- At low temperatures, LCD panels tend to respond more slowly. However, this is normal.

4. Batteries

› The output of any battery will drop at low temperatures. However, it will return to normal at room temperature. Always use fresh batteries when shooting at low temperatures. Keep spare batteries warm in an inside pocket of your clothing and periodically exchange them for the one in the camera. At very low temperatures, battery power may go down sufficiently to make further shooting impossible.

5. Operating temperature

› Your camera has been designed for operation at temperatures from –10°C to +40°C.

6. Storage

› Never leave your camera for prolonged periods in hot places, such as a vehicle parked in the sun. This also holds for very humid places.

› Always store your camera in a dry, cool and dustfree place.

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
Shutter cannot be released.	Battery icon blinking. Camera switched off. Is “0” blinking in frame counter? “E” displayed in frame counter. Is self-timer counting down? AEB blinking on LCD panel?	Replace battery Switch camera on Pull out film leader to mark on opposite side of camera and load film properly. Remove exposed film and load new film Deactivate self-timer by pressing button (9). Reduce bracketing amount. In aperture-priority AE, set different f-stop or switch to P. Cancel AEB mode by pressing button (8)
Frame counter does not read “1” with film loaded and camera switched on.	No battery loaded.	Load battery before loading film.
Focusing impossible (green focus indicator blinking during AF).	Subject too close? Subject unsuitable for autofocusing?	Observe minimum focusing distance of 0.4 m. Lock focus or focus manually. Camera defective.
Display not uniform.		Turn it over to Customer Service without removing film.

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
Picture blurred.	Did you obstruct AF windows with your fingers?	Hold camera so that AF windows are not obstructed by your fingers.
	Are you sure the AF area was on your main subject?	Always make sure that the AF area is on your main subject.
	Is the front lens dirty?	Clean front lens.
	Did you shake the camera during exposure?	Hold camera absolutely steady and press shutter release without jerking. With slower shutter speeds, use a tripod.
	Did you use manual focusing and set the proper distance?	Set proper distance.
	Did you overlook blinking of the green focus indicator?	Use focus lock or focus manually.

Problem	Possible cause	Remedy
Pictures too dark.	Did you overlook red warning lamp during exposure?	Always make sure before shooting that your flash has stopped charging. In aperture-priority AE select a different f-stop or switch to P. Switch to fill flash.
	Subject too far away for flash.	Observe flash range.
	Did you obstruct flash reflector with your finger?	Never cover up flash with your finger.
	Was your subject standing in front of or beside a window?	Switch to fill flash or backlight compensation.
Pictures too light.	Did you overlook red warning lamp during exposure?	In aperture-priority AE select different f-stop or switch to P. Too close to subject. Step back until warning lamp stops blinking.
	Was camera set to backlight compensation?	Select another mode.
Wrong date imprinted.	Date was not set after replacing battery.	Set date properly after replacing battery.
No date visible in picture.	Did you set "- - - - - -"?	Set proper date format.
	Has date been imprinted over light background (white, yellow, orange?)	Frame your subject so that the date is imprinted against a dark background.

Camera type: Fully automatic 35mm camera; negative size 24 mm x 36 mm on size 135 film

Lens: S-Apogon 38 mm f/2.6 HFT (four elements in three components); field of view: 59.3°

Shutter: Programmed electronic shutter (for programmed and aperture-priority AE)

Shutter-speed range: B (with settings from 1 s to 60 s), 1/2 s – 1/290 s (at f/2.6) – 1/1000 s (at f/16)

Self-timer: Electronically controlled, approx. 10 s delay, with LED

Exposure metering: CdS cell, measuring range 4 – 16 EV (ISO 100/21°)

Exposure control: Programmed AE, aperture-priority AE, exposure bracketing (AEB)/backlight compensation

Exposure compensation: ±0.5 and 1.0 EV. Backlight compensation +2 EV

Focusing: Passive AF system focusing from 0.4 m to ∞; manual focusing in 10 steps, focusing dial locked in AF setting

Viewfinder: Real-image finder, magnification 0.48x, coverage 85% at ∞, with parallax marks

Internal viewfinder display: AEB (automatic exposure bracketing), MF (manual focusing)

External viewfinder display:
Green focus indicator – lit: Focus set; blinking: Out of range
Red warning lamp – lit: Focusing impossible; blinking: Over/underexposure warning

Film-speed setting: Automatic with DX-coded film from ISO 50/18° - 3200/33°

Film loading and advance: Automatic loading to frame 1. Automatic advance and rewinding. Mid-roll rewinding possible.

Flash unit:
– Built-in electronic flash unit
– Recycling time approx. 4 s
– Guide number 11 (ISO 100/21°)
– Autoflash
– Red-eye reduction
– Fill flash
– Flash OFF
– Slow sync
– Slow sync with red-eye reduction

LCD panel:
- Frame counter
- Flash mode
- Self-timer
- Bulb exposure
- Exposure bracketing
- Manual focusing
- Date imprinting
- Battery status

Miscellaneous: Metal body (aluminum-magnesium alloy), 1/4" tripod socket

Power source:
Type CR2/DL or CR2 3V lithium battery

Dimensions (mm): 123 x 63 x 33.5

Weight: 250 g (without battery)

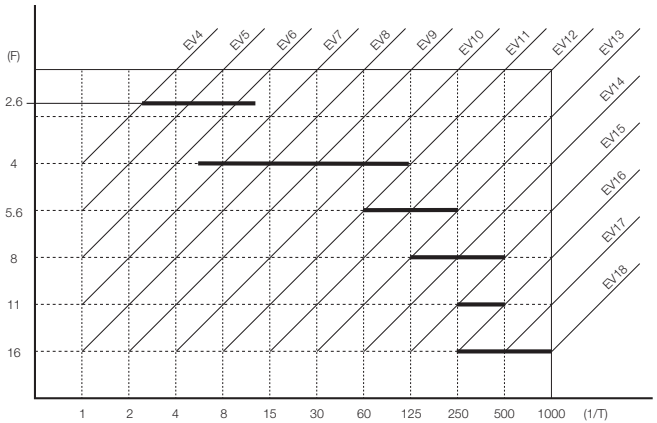
Subject to change without notice.

AE program diagram

* The flash will fire regardless of film speed as soon as shutter speed is slower than 1/45 s.

Example:

ISO 100/21° film, subject brightness less than EV 9.5.

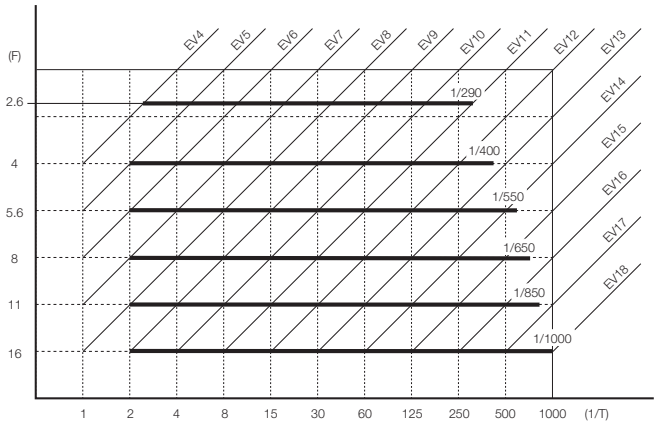


Aperture-priority AE diagram

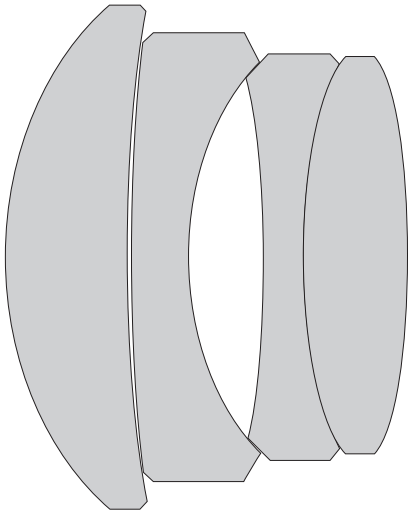
* The flash will fire regardless of film speed as soon as shutter speed is slower than 1/45 s.

Example:

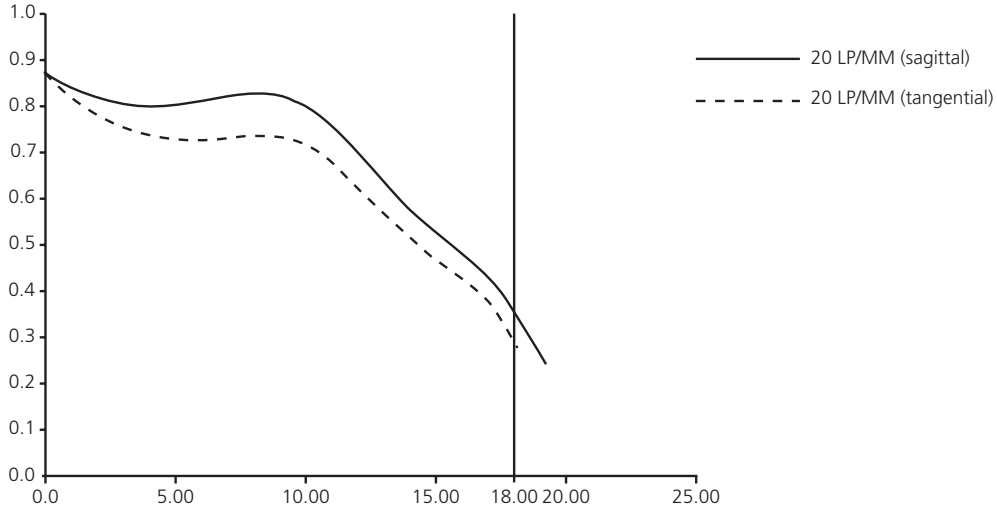
ISO 100/21° film, subject brightness less than EV 9.5.



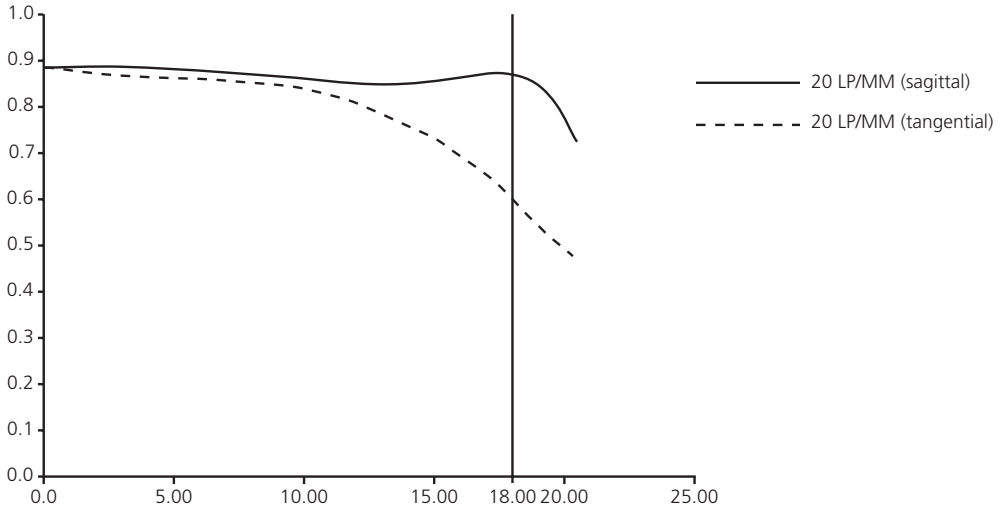
LENS CROSS SECTION



MTF DIAGRAM F 2.6



MTF DIAGRAM F 8



DEPTH-OF-FIELD TABLE

(m)

	0.4 m	0.7 m	1.0 m	1.5 m	2.0 m	3.0 m	5.0 m	7.0 m	10.0 m	∞
F 2.6	0.39~0.41	0.68~0.73	0.95~1.06	1.39~1.64	1.80~2.25	2.56~3.62	3.88~7.05	4.97~11.9	6.31~24.3	16.9~∞
F 4	0.39~0.41	0.67~0.74	0.93~1.09	1.33~1.72	1.71~2.42	2.38~4.08	3.46~9.06	4.30~19.0	5.26~107	11.0~∞
F 5.6	0.39~0.42	0.65~0.76	0.90~1.13	1.28~1.83	1.61~2.64	2.20~4.77	3.08~13.4	3.73~61.0	4.43~∞	7.85~∞
F 8	0.38~0.42	0.63~0.79	0.86~1.19	1.20~2.01	1.49~3.06	1.97~6.39	2.65~49.5	3.11~∞	3.58~∞	5.51~∞
F 11	0.37~0.43	0.61~0.82	0.82~1.29	1.12~2.31	1.36~3.83	1.75~11.2	2.26~∞	2.58~∞	2.89~∞	4.02~∞
F 16	0.36~0.45	0.58~0.89	0.76~1.49	1.00~3.08	1.19~6.63	1.47~∞	1.81~∞	2.01~∞	2.19~∞	2.78~∞

NOTES

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