

Hints and notes

This collection of further camera working points, in alphabetical reference order, supplements the instruction sequence.

1 Battery capacity

The battery pack uses special nickel cadmium accumulators with sinter electrodes which stand up well to rapid charging and need virtually no maintenance. As with all rechargeable batteries, the useful capacity drops at low temperatures. After rapid charging the battery pack yields power for up to 500 exposures at +20° C (68°F) up to 50 exposures at -10° C (14°F)

For maximum low-temperature capacity charge the battery as fully as possible – a rapid charge followed by 3 hours normal charging.

In extreme cold conditions (below -10° C) carry the battery separately in a reasonably warm pocket and only insert it in the camera just before shooting. Preferably use the external battery connector for this. In extreme cases (polar photography, exposures in refrigerating chambers or cold laboratories etc) keep the camera warm or insulated, too.

2 Bracketing, automatic

Exposures need to be particularly accurate on reversal (transparency) colour film. Professionals therefore often shoot a sequence at different exposures to bracket the correct value. The Rolleiflex 6008 can do this automatically when you set the main switch 1 to "S±". The camera then exposes three frames: one at the preset exposure followed by one each at + $\frac{2}{3}$ EV over and - $\frac{2}{3}$ EV under. The actual adjustment

depends on the exposure mode: shutter speeds in aperture priority mode, apertures with shutter speed priority or (usually) in programmed AE mode.

The aperture or speed display blinks if the bracketing sequence runs past the end of the available aperture or speed range.

You can easily shift the start of the bracketing sequence. For instance for a correct plus two overexposure steps (and no underexposure) with backlit subjects, set the exposure correction to + $\frac{2}{3}$ EV. (Or go higher still if you want three different overexposures.)

3 Closeups and macro

Extension tubes and the bellows unit allow you to get really close to the subject for large-scale macro shots up to and even beyond life-size. You can combine extensions tubes with each other or with the bellows, while maintaining electronic auto aperture control.

In combination (and with the lens's focusing travel) the extension tubes of 9, 17, 34 and 68 mm length provide any extension up to 128 mm. With the standard 80 mm lens that can yield over 1.5× magnification on the film.

The bellows covers a continuous extension range from 67 to 204 mm. At close range some lenses perform better when mounted in reverse on the camera. The retro adapter then maintains the electronic coupling between the camera body and lens. The bellows lens hood is useful for such shots, too.

Dedicated flash units (see **Flash**) are ideal here as TTL control ensures correct flash exposure at the closest range. Or use the Rollei Macroflash MF2.

4 Continous sequences

Set the main switch 1 to "C". After selecting the metering and exposure mode, press the release 24 or 28 and keep it depressed. The camera reads the exposure for every shot, and keeps exposing and advancing the film until you let go of the release. With a fast enough shutter speed you can shoot at 2 frames/sec. If you keep the release depressed till the end of the film, the camera also winds off the backing paper.

Preferably start a long sequence with a freshly loaded film (or use No. 220 rollfilm). You can use the AE lock for sequences, too – in that case all frames are exposed at the same exposure value.

5 Contrasty subjects

High-contrast films and extreme subject contrast reduce the exposure latitude and hence call for more precise exposure. Reduce excessive contrast or brightness range by fill-in flash, by covering intense catchlights, by using more diffused lighting etc. Sometimes a change in the camera viewpoint, film material or even processing may help. If lighting contrast is still excessive, decide whether you can sacrifice detail in darker shadows or lighter highlights and adjust the exposure accordingly. In such conditions multi-spot readings often yield the best results. Or, try a:

Substitute spot reading, e.g. on a Kodak Grey Card to ensure correct exposure of most of the tone range centered around the midtones. Follow the instructions with the Grey Card.

Closeup reading. Go close to the subject for a direct reading and store this before returning to the intended viewpoint. It is an alternative to a spot reading; the latter – whenever feasible – is however more convenient.

6 Depth of field

The depth-of-field scale 21 on each lens indicates the approximate extent of subject sharpness in the usual way – for a given aperture and with the lens focused at a given distance. The subject is then sharp from a distance on the scale 15 opposite the selected lefthand aperture index of the scale 21 to a distance opposite the matching righthand aperture index.

You get a more useful visual impression of the extent of sharpness on the screen on pressing the stopdown/preview key 35. To cover a given sharp zone, press the key 35 and check through the finder magnifier whether the sharp zone on the screen is sufficient. If it is not, let go of the key 35, set a smaller aperture, and check again. For shutter priority or programmed AE mode, note that aperture, as shown by the pointer 17, set the aperture ring back to "A" and adjust the shutter speed dial 27 until the finder LEDs display the noted aperture.

7 Exposure automation (automatic exposure control – AE)

The camera's built-in automatic exposure control is operative with all alternative finders, with filters, extension tubes, the retro adapter and bellows. It measures exposure through the lens, allowing for the angle of view and all exposure factors. Three metering modes cover all subject conditions likely to be met in practice.

The standard way:

Centre-weighted multi-zone readings

This is suitable for all normal subjects, i.e. with more or less uniform brightness distribution and without excessive lighting or colour contrast. The major subject portions are often located in the lower two-thirds of the image space; hence measurements are weighted more for this part. The edges and upper third of the picture area contribute much less to the reading. With no excessive contrast, multi-zone readings are ideal for rapid and reliable shooting.

For more tricky subjects:

Spot readings

With strong backlight or subjects against a bright or dark background, a spot reading covers any selected subject part. The central split wedge circle in the standard screen defines the target area. This covers under 1% of the image area and so offers precise metering for really individual pictorial control. If the relevant subject portion is outside the image centre, the AE lock holds the reading and automatically applies it to the exposure.

For really difficult conditions:

Multi-spot readings

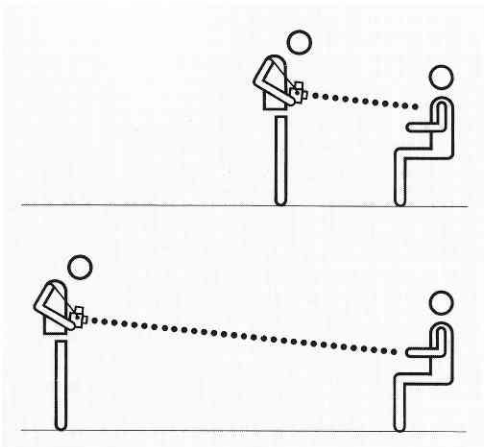
With this method you separately read up to five subject points (highlights or shadows). The camera's microprocessor then computes a mean value and stores this for the exposure.

8 Exposure correction

This is specially useful for overriding – by specific degrees – the automatic exposure in the AE modes. The correction range covers from $-4 \frac{2}{3}$ EV to $+2$ EV and engages in $\frac{1}{3}$ EV step intervals. The correction is important also for adjusting the film speed input when using Rolleiflex 6006 magazines. The $\frac{1}{2}$ LED lights up in the finder when an exposure correction is set.

9 Flash

To make use of the TTL flash automation features of the Rolleiflex 6008 you need suitable dedicated flash units. There are two groups of such flashes: (1) With the Metz C70 adapter you can use professional Mecablitz 45 CT 5 and 60 CT 2 flash units. (2) The Rollei SCA 356 adapter is an interface for a number of flash units of various makes (Cullmann, Metz, Osram, Regula) compatible with the dedicated SCA 300 system.



10 Quick release

For sports and action subjects, animals etc fast shooting is vital to catch the right moment. To reduce the delay between releasing and the exposure itself, measure the exposure and release the mirror beforehand.

For such quick-release operation depress the meter key 30 and operate the mirror prerelease 74. This stores the exposure reading and raises the mirror, ready for the exposure. On pressing the shutter release, the shutter then opens within 3–4 millisecc with PQ lenses, and about 2 millisecc with PQS lenses.

This method is useful if the camera is pre-aimed, e.g. on a tripod, since the prereleased mirror precludes viewing through the finder.

Note: In order to fully exploit the speed of the camera, the shutter release should be operated via an electric contact or photoelectric barrier.

11 Release locks

The release button 24 on the camera front has a mechanical lock: slide the small button 23 in the direction "lock".

All releases (including remote ones) are inoperative when the main switch 1 is at "off" or when the drawslide bar 51 is not pushed fully down on the magazine. This therefore also prevents inadvertent releasing.

12 Remote control

Electric remote releases, with cable lengths of 0.4, 5 or 10 m (16 in., 16½ or 33 ft), plug into the camera's remote outlet 33. They also permit remote mirror prereleasing (but not continuous sequences nor automatic bracketing).

With the IR remote control set you can trigger single exposures or continuous sequences from up to 60 m (200 ft) away. A special circuit of the IR transmitter allows releasing of a second Rolleiflex in synchronism with a manually triggered camera.

Both the transmitter and receiver are compact light-weight units and very simple to use. The camera battery powers the receiver. LEDs signal transmission, reception of control pulses and shutter status during long time exposures.

Cableless remote releasing provides exceptional scope for unusual shots – from unobserved snapshots to wildlife photography.

The ME 1 multi-exposure control unit can also serve as a remote release, as can the 0.4 m (16 in.) MRC 120 multi-exposure remote release.

13 Time exposures

The Rolleiflex 6008 automatically times exposures up to 30 sec. For still longer exposures, set the shutter speed dial to B, then press the bottom release 24 and lock it with the button 23 (or keep the release depressed). This opens the shutter; to keep it open without drawing current turn the main switch 1 to "off". Then let go of the release button.

To conclude the time exposure turn the main switch 1 back to "S" and press the release again – that closes the shutter.

Alternatively, an easier procedure uses the IR remote control set: Connect the receiver to the camera, set the shutter speed dial to B and switch on the camera (main switch 1 to "S" or "C" – it doesn't matter which). Switch on the transmitter to "C" (not to "S"). Pressing the red firing button on the transmitter now opens the camera shutter, a second pressure closes it whenever you want – with no need even to touch the camera.

For time exposures the camera must of course be on a tripod or other firm support. The camera base carries both a 1/4 in. and a 3/8 in. tripod bush in a quick tripod coupling to fit the Rollei quick coupling shoe.

Main accessories

The sensibly designed accessories system greatly extends the scope of the Rolleiflex 6008. Some items make handling more convenient, others are essential for special applications. The Rolleiflex 6008 also takes most of the accessories of the 6006.

Pages 38 and 39 illustrate the complete camera system with all components; these are listed on page 37.

Interchangeable lenses

A lens range developed for the Rolleiflex 6008 fully utilises the camera's extended functions. These new "PQ" (professional quality) and "PQS" lenses have additional coupling elements for full-aperture metering in all exposure control modes. They are compatible with the other Series 6000 models (with the same facilities as previous lenses). Earlier lenses for the Rolleiflex 6002 and 6006 are usable on the Rolleiflex 6008 with working-aperture metering.

The lenses utilise Rollei's unique direct drive exposure system. The camera's microprocessor controls two linear motors that drive the iris diaphragm and the shutter. In the automatic modes they set all apertures and all shutter speeds (from $\frac{1}{500}$ and $\frac{1}{1000}$ to a full 30 sec) in a stepless range, with virtually no delay and with extreme precision. The interface between the camera and its lenses is a 10-pole contact strip, hermetically protected, with no moving coupling parts.

The range covers lenses from a 30 mm wide-angle system to 1000 mm tele, with all usual fixed focal lengths plus shift and zoom optics. In conjunction with the latest high-speed Schneider lenses it meets all professional user needs.

Interchangeable magazines

take No. 120 or 220 rollfilms for 6×6 or 4.5×6 cm ($2\frac{1}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{3}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.) exposures. All the rollfilm magazines use preloadable film inserts and have a built-in laminar drawslide. The following types are available:

- The 6×6/120 magazine takes 12 exposures 6×6 cm ($2\frac{1}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.) on No. 120 rollfilm. The 6×6/220 magazine similarly takes 24 exposures on No. 220 rollfilm.
- The 4.5×6/120 and 4.5×6/220 magazines take 16 or 32 exposures 4.5×6 cm ($1\frac{3}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in.) on No. 120 or 220 film respectively. Masks supplied with the magazines mask down the film gate and the finder screen.
- The Data 70 magazine for perforated 70 mm film yield 60–70 standard 6×6 cm frames.
- The Polaroid magazine, with film speed input, yields 8 exposures with a $2\frac{1}{4}\times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. image area on $3\frac{1}{4}\times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in. peel-apart film packs.

Interchangeable finders

Four alternative finders and six bright focusing screens offer ideal viewing for every type of subject.

The standard folding hood for waist-level viewing has an interchangeable (+2.5 to -4.5 diopters) 3× magnifier.

The 45° and 90° eye-level prism finders show an upright and right-reading image. They rotate and engage at 90° intervals for convenient viewing in awkward camera positions. Fitting these prism finders switches the LED display to appear still right-reading in the finder.

The rigid magnifying hood. Consists of the Rolleiflex 6×6 magnifier and a base attachment for the Rolleiflex 6008/6006. Available separately, the Rolleiflex magnifier enables full-size viewing of 6×6 slides, negatives or proofs, and naturally of 35 mm slides with or without frames. Superbly corrected, this 3× linear magnifier provides colour fidelity and high definition over the whole subject area. Downward or eye-level viewing possible using interchangeable hoods. Both items together make up a rigid magnifying finder hood for the camera.

V-finder for video viewing

Attached to the camera in place of the finder hood and connected to a conventional video-head camera. Deflection of the path of rays via a tilted mirror for downward viewing or transmission of the video image to the screen. The video finder rotates and engages at four 90° intervals. Allows several persons to jointly review picture composition and framing. Ideal for image control when releasing the camera via the IR remote release.

Bright matt screen with central split-image wedge and microprism ring (standard screen)

The split-image wedge provides most precise focusing on vertical lines, the microprism by disappearance of shimmering over image detail. The matt screen permits sharp focusing over the whole image area.

Fine matt screen

Ideal for precise focusing at all apertures and with more powerful focusing magnifiers. Specially suitable for macro and where focusing aids are liable to interfere.

Bright matt screen

Microfine screen for full-area focusing and unobstructed composition. Also suitable for small-aperture lenses and for depth-of-field previewing. Lines mark the boundaries of the 4.5 × 6 cm (1¾ × 2¼ in.) upright or horizontal image formats.

Bright matt screen with split-image wedge

Microfine screen with central split-image wedge for maximum focusing precision. Lines mark the boundaries of the 4.5 × 6 cm (1¾ × 2¼ in.) upright or horizontal image formats. Ideal for photographers who have to judge later image boundaries in a 4.5 × 6 cm framing.

Bright matt screen with microprism spot

For rapid focusing with microprism spot and matt screen area. Disappearance of image shimmer is accurate even in poor light.

Superbright screen

With central split-image wedge and microprism ring for very poor light. The very bright outside area clearly shows image limits. Particularly useful where after focusing with central aids you only want to wait for the right moment to shoot. Always focus with the magnifier.

Bellows unit

With rack-and-pinion drive and focusing rack. Clamping screws lock the extension, shown on a scale. Has $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. tripod bushes. Links up all automatic lens functions.

Extension tubes

9, 17, 34 and 68 mm long, may be used singly or in combination, also with bellows unit and retro adapter. Transmit all automatic functions.

Retro adapter

Extends the Rolleiflex 6008's closeup range by allowing reverse mounting of 50 mm to 120 mm lenses, and links up all automatic functions. Ideal with the bellows unit, where the reverse-mounted 80 mm Planar f/2.8 for instance yields magnifications from 1.8 to 3.5 \times .

ME1 multi-exposure control unit

Permits multiple exposures (with mirror locked up and without advancing the film) on the same film frame for stroboscopic effects, movement analysis of sports etc.

The ME1 plugs into the camera's remote outlet. You can set sequencing intervals from 0.1 to 1.5 sec or any longer time, with 1 to 10 exposures in a sequence.

Timer

For specially long exposure intervals from 1 sec to 59 hours and 59 minutes. Can trigger 1 to 999 exposures.

The preset program of exposures and intervals remains on view while an illuminated display counts down the remaining exposures or the remaining time of an interval. You can interrupt a program and make additional exposures during an interval.

Quartz control maintains the intervals with extreme precision (within $\frac{1}{20000}$ sec) to meet exacting scientific requirements.

IR remote control set

Can trigger single exposures or sequences from up to 60 m (200 ft) away – or operate a second Rolleiflex in synchronism with a manually triggered camera. The compact transmitter and receiver are simple to handle. The camera's battery powers the receiver.

Visual checks confirm signal transmission and reception and indicate shutter open state during long exposures. Applications of infrared remote releasing range from unobserved shots by a hidden camera to photographing camera-shy or dangerous animals from a safe distance.

Rollei SCA 356 dedicated flash adapter

Interface module for flash automation with dedicated flash units compatible with the SCA 300 system.

Dedicated operation (including TTL control) is established by mounting the flash on the SCA 356 in the 6008's hot shoe. The adapter also provides the feedback of flash signals (flash ready and auto check) to the camera.

Rollei FM1 flash meter

This sophisticated precision meter provides exact TTL flash exposure readings with studio or any other flash units. The FM1 fits in the camera's hot shoe. The camera's TTL sensor measures the flash light reflected from the film surface (or from a special metering back) and feeds the result to the FM1. A highly sensitive meter display then shows whether the exposure was correct, or indicates the EV steps of a required aperture or flash power adjustment.

The accessory metering backs for spot or full-area readings replace the film magazine during measurement.

Rollei MF2 Macroflash

The Macroflash kit permits accurate closeup TTL flash metering with the Rollei SCA 356 adapter. This simultaneously controls two Metz flash units (metric guide No. 32 with ISO 100 film), with swing and tilt reflectors. You can also operate the flashes manually and at different distances, e.g. as main and fill-in light.

Bellows lens hood

The extending bellows hood screens off unwanted back and side light. Extension scale marked for focal lengths of 80 and 120–250 mm. Complete with screening masks for 120 and 250 mm lenses. A rear slot takes 75×75 mm filter foils.

Lens table

	Aperture range	Shutter-Speed 30 sec-	Angle of view diag./hor.	Design	Focusing range	Maximum diameter	Maximum length	Weight	Filter fitting	
30 mm F-Distagon f/3.5 HFT PQ	f/3.5-22	1/500	180/112°	8 elements 7 groups	∞-0.3 m (12 in.)	108 mm 4.25 in.	122 mm 4.81 in.	1550 g 54.6 oz.	built-in M 24 × 0.5	
40 mm Super-Angulon PQ f/3.5 HFT (with floating elements)	f/3.5-22	1/500	88/68°	8 elements 8 groups	∞-0.4 m (19 in.)	83.2 mm 3.28 in.	72 mm 2.83 in.	750 g 26.4 oz.	M 77 × 0.75	
40 mm Distagon f/4 HFT (with floating elements)	f/4-32	1/500	88/69°	11 elements 10 groups	∞-0.5 m (20 in.)	83 mm 3.27 in.	90 mm 3.45 in.	1040 g 36.7 oz.	M 95 × 1 via lens hood No. 60471	
50 mm Distagon f/4 HFT PQ	f/4-32	1/500	75/57°	7 elements 7 groups	∞-0.5 m (20 in.)	81.5 mm 3.2 in.	96 mm 3.78 in.	840 g 29.6 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI	
50 mm Super-Angulon f/2.8 HFT PQS	f/2.8-22	1/1000	74/56°	9 elements 8 groups	∞-0.6 m (2 ft)	104 mm 4.1 in.	115 mm 4.55 in.	1600 g 56.4 oz.	M 95 × 1	
60 mm Distagon f/3.5 HFT PQ	f/3.5-22	1/500	67/49°	7 elements 7 groups	∞-0.6 m	81 mm 3.19 in.	83 mm 3.27 in.	83 mm 3.27 in.	770 g 27.2 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI
80 mm Planar f/2.8 HFT PQS	f/2.8-22	1/1000	52/38°	7 elements 5 groups	∞-0.9 m (3 ft)	81.5 mm 3.2 in.	63 mm 2.48 in.	590 g 20.8 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI	
80 mm Xenotar f/2 HFT PQ	f/2-16	1/500	52/38°	7 elements 5 groups	∞-0.8 m (2.6 ft)	97.3 mm 3.83 in.	99.7 mm 3.93 in.	960 g 58.2 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI	
90 mm Apo-Symmar f/4 HFT Macro PQS	f/4-32	1/1000	47/34°	6 elements 4 groups	∞-0.4 m (19 in.)	104 mm 4.1 in.	110 mm 4.34 in.	860 g 30.30 oz.	M 95 × 1	
120 mm Makro-Planar f/4 HFT PQ	f/4-32	1/500	36/26°	6 elements 4 groups	∞-0.8 m (2.6 ft)	81.5 mm 3.2 in.	102 mm 4.02 in.	960 g 33.9 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI	
150 mm Apo-Symmar f/4.6 HFT Makro PQ	f/4.6-32	1/500	29/21°	6 elements 4 groups	∞ 1.1, 1.1**	81.5 mm 3.2 in.	81.5 mm 3.2 in.	706 g 24.0 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI	
150 mm Sonnar f/4 HFT PQ	f/4-32	1/500	29/21°	5 elements 3 groups	∞-1.4 m (4.6 ft)	81.5 mm 3.2 in.	102 mm 4.02 in.	890 g 31.4 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI	
150 mm Sonnar f/4 HFT PQS	f/4-32	1/1000	29/21°	5 elements 3 groups	∞-1.4 m (4.6 ft)	81.5 mm 3.2 in.	102 mm 4.02 in.	890 g 31.4 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI	
180 mm Tele-Xenar f/2.8 HFT PQ	f/2.8-22	1/500	25/18°	6 elements 6 groups	∞-1.8 m (6 ft)	100 mm 3.94 in.	150 mm 5.9 in.	1525 g 53.7 oz.	M 95 × 1 (filters) Bay. Ø 104 (Sun.)	
250 mm Sonnar f/5.6 HFT PQ	f/5.6-45	1/500	18/13°	4 elements 3 groups	∞-2.5 m (8.2 ft)	81.5 mm 3.2 in.	170 mm 6.7 in.	1150 g 40.6 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI	
250 mm Sonnar f/5.6 HFT PQS	f/5.6-45	1/1000	18/13°	4 elements 3 groups	∞-2.5 m (8.2 ft)	82.5 mm 3.25 in.	170 mm 6.7 in.	1150 g 40.6 oz.	Rollei bayonet size VI	
300 mm Apo-Tele-Xenar f/4 HFT PQ	f/4-32	1/500	15/11°	6 elements 6 groups	∞-3.2 m (10.5 ft)	101 mm 3.95 in.	262 mm 10.31 in.	2000 g 70.5 oz.	M 95 × 1	
350 mm Tele-Tessar f/5.6 HFT PQ	f/5.6-45	1/500	13/9°	4 elements 4 groups	∞-5 m (16.4 ft)	90 mm 3.54 in.	227 mm 8.94 in.	1650 g 58.2 oz.	M 86 × 1 screw-in	
500 mm Tele-Tessar f/8 HFT PQ	f/8-64	1/500	9/6°	5 elements 3 groups	∞-8.5 m (28 ft)	100 mm 3.94 in.	316 mm 12.4 in.	1995 g 70.4 oz.	M 86 × 1 screw-in	
1000 mm Tele-Tessar f/8 HFT PQ	f/8-64	1/500	4.5/3°	4 elements 4 groups	∞-21 m (68.9 ft)	215 mm 8.47 in.	790 mm 31.14 in.	8740 g 19.3 lbs	—	
55 mm PCS-Super-Angulon f/4.5 HFT shift & tilt lens PQ	f/4.5-32	1/500	70/85°	10 elements 8 groups	∞-0.5 m (20 in.)	104 mm 4.1 in.	155 mm 6.1 in.	1650 g 58.2 oz.	Rollei bayonet Ø 104	
75-150 mm Variogon f/4.5 HFT zoom lens PQ	f/4.5-32	1/500	55/40° 29/21°	15 elements 13 groups	∞-1.8 m (6 ft) & macro	100 mm 3.94 in.	180 mm 7.09 in.	1800 g 63.5 oz.	M 95 × 1 screw-in	
140-280 mm Variogon f/5.6 HFT zoom lens PQ	f/5.6-45	1/500	32/23° 16/11°	17 elements 14 groups	∞-2.5 m (8.2 ft) & macro	94 mm 3.7 in.	238 mm 9.37 in.	1750 g 61.5 oz.	M 95 × 1 screw-in or 93 mm Series 9a drop-in filter	

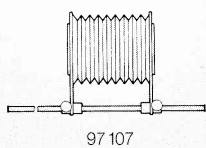
The 2 × Tele-converter doubles the focal lengths, extending the lens range to a 2000 mm super tele or to a 280-560 mm super zoom system. The converter is particularly recommended for focal lengths between 80 and 150 mm.

Longar 1.4 × tele-converter. Specially computed for the new fast tele lenses, this converter gives a 1.4 times extension of the focal length while, at the same time, reducing the f-number by one stop.

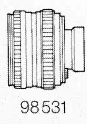
** with extension bellows

The Rolleiflex 6008 system

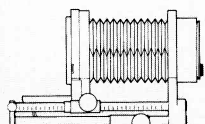
59926	M39/40-Adapter	96741	Lens hood, size VI, for 80–250 mm lenses (except 180 mm)
59670	1.4×tele-converter, Longar	98839	Lens hood for 180 mm f/2.8
59439	40 mm Super-Angulon f/3.5 HFT	63984	V-finder universal finder hood
63348	50 mm Super-Angulon f/2.8 HFT	96921	Magnifying hood
86900	55 mm PCS Super-Angulon f/4.5 HFT	97814	45° prism finder
87612	80 mm Xenotar f/2 HFT	62903	90° Telescope-finder
63348	90 mm Apo-Symmar f/4 HFT	64899	Rapid charger
86926	75–100 mm Variogon f/4.5 HFT	97995	NiCd power pack
87606	180 mm Tele-Xenar f/2.8 HFT	98200	External battery connector
98839	Lens hood for 180 mm f/2.8	91187	Car battery lead
86838	140–280 mm Variogon f/5.6 HFT	98017	Carrying strap
59426	300 mm Apo-Tele-Xenar f/4 HFT	62632	Apertured/aligning mirror set
64866	30 mm F-Distagon f/3.5 HFT	97069	Bright matt screen with central split-image wedge and microprism ring
86814	40 mm Distagon f/4 HFT	97070	Superbright screen
98253	2 × tele-converter	64911	Bright matt screen
60471	Lens hood for	64913	Bright matt screen with microprism spot
60472	40 mm f/3.5 or f/4	61396	LSC bright matt screen
86704	50 mm Distagon f/4 HFT	97054	Fine matt screen
86725	60 mm Distagon f/3.5 HFT	64859	Rolleiflex 6008 with 80 mm Planar f/2.8 HFT standard lens
86673	80 mm Planar f/2.8 HFT	88798	6×6/120 magazine
86884	120 mm Makro-Planar f/4 HFT	88799	6×6/220 magazine
86756	150 mm Sonnar f/4 HFT	88800	4.5×6/120 magazine
86780	250 mm Sonnar f/5.6 HFT	88801	4.5×6/220 magazine
86838	350 mm Tele-Tessar f/5.6 HFT	1)	Digital ScanPack
86854	500 mm Tele-Tessar f/8 HFT	97700	Metering back for spot readings
63045	1000 mm Tele-Tessar f/8 HFT	97698	Metering back for full-area readings
98519	Aluminium outfit case	98004	Film insert
98269	Leather holdall	97979	Polaroid magazine
97122	24 × 36 mm slide copying stage	89455	Data 70 magazine
97120	6 × 6 cm slide copying stage	2)	SRC-remote release (for scanning)
97714	MF 2 TTL Macroflash	97680	FM 1 TTL flash meter
96841	Zeiss Softar I soft-focus attachment	97661	Rollei SCA 356 dedicated flash adapter
96900	Circularly polarising filter (–1.5 EV)	59901	Action grip
96904	Zeiss Softar II soft-focus attachment	96725	Quick tripod coupling
98029	Quick focusing lever	97104	Focusing rack
96950	Size VI gelatine filter holder	60196	IR remote control set
98080	Bellows lens hood	98130	Timer
98410	Retro adapter	98104	ME 1 multi-exposure control unit
97916	Extension tube, 68 mm	98875	MRC 120 multi-exposure remote release
97888	Extension tube, 34 mm	98874	RC 120 remote release
97868	Extension tube, 17 mm	98389	FRC 1 remote footswitch
97844	Extension tube, 9 mm		
98065	Bellows unit		
98531	150 mm Apo-Symmar f/4.6 HFT		
97107	Extension bellows for slide copying stages		
96752	Lens hood, size VI, for 50 mm f/4 and 60 mm f/3.5 lenses		



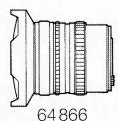
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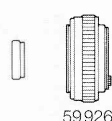
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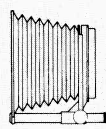
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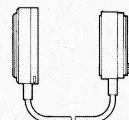
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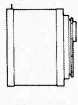
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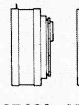
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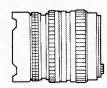
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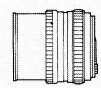
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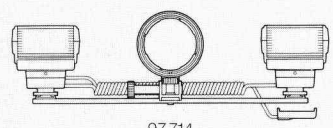
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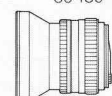
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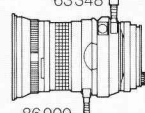
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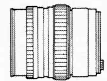
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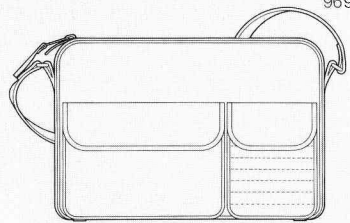
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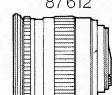
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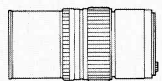
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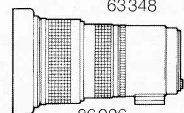
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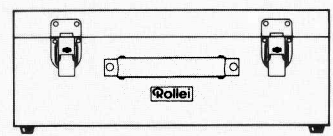
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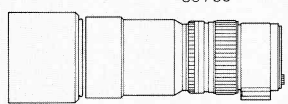
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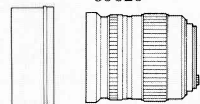
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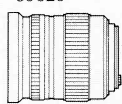
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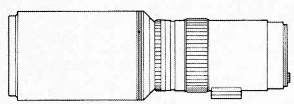
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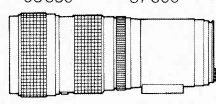
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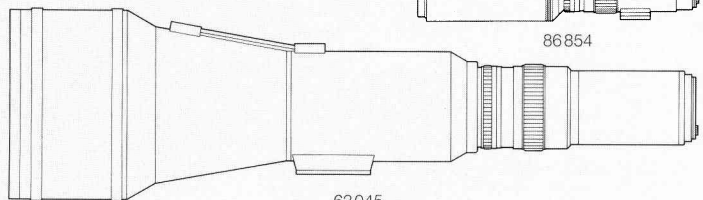
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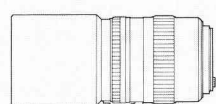
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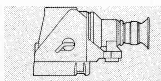
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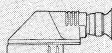
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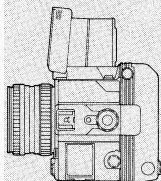
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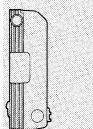
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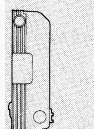
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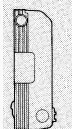
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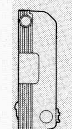
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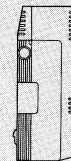
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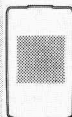
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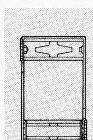
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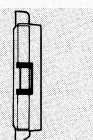
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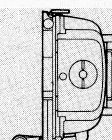
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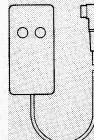
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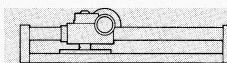
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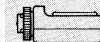
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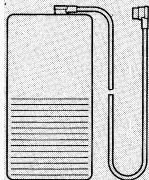
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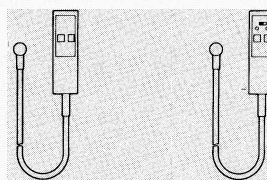
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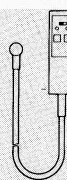
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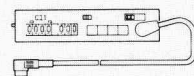
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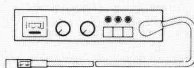
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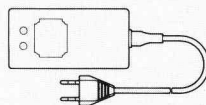
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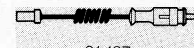
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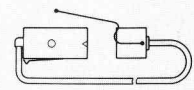
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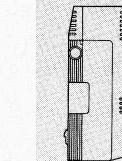
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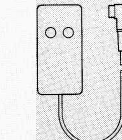
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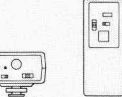
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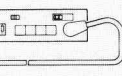
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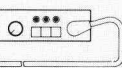
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Trouble shooting

Problem

No change in display after correcting aperture or speed with older lens

Premature battery pack exhaustion

No image on screen

Screen image appears unsharp

Cannot achieve LED balance

Exposure reading yields different result with different lens

Release blocked

Release blocked, but previous exposure reading OK

Camera cuts out during exposure sequence

Cause

Correction carried out with meter key depressed

Excessively low temperature

Mirror prereleased

Screen replaced wrong way round or not fully engaged

Poor eyesight

Wrong aperture or shutter speed selected

Wrong choice of film or very unsuitable light level

Changed brightness distribution in new lens's field affects new reading

Drawslide bar not pulled down, camera not switched on or lens not properly fitted

Failure to notice battery warning signal; camera switches off when battery voltage drops below safe level

Exhausted battery pack

Remedy

Let go of meter key and repeat reading

Keep battery pack warm or recharge; carry spare battery pack or external battery connector

Release shutter and repeat any meter reading

Refit screen correctly (matt side down); push screen frame fully home

Use eyesight correction lens (available from Rolleiflex in powers from +2.5 to -4.5 diopters)

Set different aperture or speed

Use faster/slower film as required; use flash; reduce excessively bright light with ND filter; use lens with smaller minimum aperture

None needed (different angle of view covers different subject field and different brightness distribution)

Fully push down drawslide bar

Switch on camera

Check that lens is securely engaged (should then unblock the release)

Change or recharge battery pack

Use fully charged battery

Trouble shooting

Problem

Camera switches off or fuse blows during film loading or film transport

Picture wrongly exposed

Pictures unsharp

Frame counter stops at No. 15 or 16

No. 220 film not wound up fully

One or two frames unexposed at end of film

Cause

Film base brittle, e.g. in cold weather or after refrigerated storage

Film wound up unevenly

Film wrongly loaded; failure to observe correct film path indication

Light changed after mirror prerelease

Stray light entry in focusing hood (especially from fluorescent tubes)

Failure to observe finder warnings

Camera used with wrong back (6002 or SLX)

No. 120 film used in 220 magazine

No. 220 film used in 120 magazine

Film not sufficiently advanced during loading

Remedy

Keep film (and camera) warm; replace fuse; carry spare battery pack in warm pocket

Replace fuse (use only 250 volt 1 amp medium slow type)

Check straight film run during loading; if necessary tighten loose film; observe film path indication

Do not use mirror prerelease in rapidly changing light conditions – let automatic exposure control act till last moment

Swing up focusing magnifier; avoid direct light in hood; close hood if necessary

Take reading before every exposure and watch for warning signals (blinking aperture or speed display, balance LEDs out by more than 2 EV,
--- ----, 88 8888)

Use camera only with its correct magazine

Release twice to spool up film end. Film not correctly located in mismatched magazine, so exposures may be unsharp

Release and advance the film about 20 times

Wind on backing paper until arrow marks line up with loading marker on film insert

Care of the camera

Like any other instrument expected to give long-term reliable service, the Rolleiflex 6008 calls for suitable care in handling. Use these proved methods for cleaning:

Remove dust with a soft camel hair brush or a rubber blower bulb. If external lens surfaces need cleaning, gently breathe on them and wipe clean with optical lens tissue. To kill static, breathe on the surface and allow the condensation to evaporate without wiping.

Use special care in cleaning the focusing screen: Remove dust only with a blower or soft camel hair brush. Protect both sides against finger marks.

Protect the camera against harmful fumes and dampness.

In highly humid tropical and subtropical climates metal parts risk corrosion and glass surfaces fungus growth. Whenever possible, dry out the camera frequently in the sun and fresh air. Keep magazines and film tracks clean (gelatine fragments rubbed off the film attract fungus growth). When not in use for longer periods, keep the camera in an airtight container together with a silica gel cartridge or bag. Take special care against any kind of dirt or soiling.

Technical data

Camera type

Automatic motorised and computerised rollfilm single-lens reflex with multimode exposure control, multi-function TTL metering, TTL flash control, motorised film transport and action grip.

Picture sizes

6×6 and 4.5×6 cm (2¼×2¼ and 1¾×2¼ in.)

Film types

No. 120 and 220 rollfilm for 12 or 24 exposures respectively (6×6 cm) or 16 or 32 exposures respectively (4.5×6 cm); perforated 70 mm film; Polaroid film packs.

Film speeds

Set on film magazine in ⅓ steps from ISO 25/15° to 6400/39°, electric input into camera.

Shutter

Electronic leaf shutter, ⅓₅₀₀ and ⅓₁₀₀₀ to 30 sec in ⅓ step intervals and B, direct-drive controlled by two linear motors in each lens.

Exposure metering

(1) Centre-weighted multi-zone readings with seven silicon cells in five groups behind instant return mirror;
(2) Spot readings by photodiode on centre of finder screen (approx. 1% of image area);
(3) Multi-spot readings of up to five image points; camera computes and stores mean value.
Automatic stray light compensation during reading and exposure.

Quick release

Rapid release function with about 3–4 millisecond delay with PQ lenses between pressing the release and the shutter opening. About 2 millisecond delay with PQS lenses.

Exposure control modes

- (1) Shutter speed priority AE;
- (2) Aperture priority AE;
- (3) Programmed AE based on fast-speed priority;
- (4) Meter-assisted manual in ⅓ steps.

Measuring range

EV 3 to EV 19 with ISO 100 film, f/2.8 lens (1–66 000 cd/m²)
EV 5 to 19 with older 6006 lenses.

AE lock

Operates in all automatic modes; stores aperture/speed combination as EV.

Exposure correction

Manually set in ⅓ EV steps from -4⅔ to +2 EV.
Auto bracketing 3-shot sequences (S± setting) with ±⅔ EV intervals.

Automatic flash

Additional silicon cell for TTL film plane measurement.
Flash ready and auto check signals in finder.

Flash synchronisation

At all shutter speeds from ⅓₁₀₀₀ to 30 sec. Hot shoe with dedicated contacts for SCA 300 system flashes.
Operates with Rollei SCA 356 adapter and FM1 flash exposure meter.

Releasing

Electromagnetic releases on camera front and speed dial. Cable release and remote control outlets.

Depth of field preview

Stopdown key, operates in all exposure modes.

Mirror prereleasing

In any operating mode; stores and displays exposure reading.

Lens mount

Rollei bayonet mount with ten-pole terminal strip to transmit iris and shutter driving pulses. Full exposure coupling retained also with bellows unit, extension tubes and retro adapter.

Lenses

Zeiss and Schneider PQ (professional quality) lenses provide all functions with full-aperture readings; stop-down feature to working aperture for depth of field previewing. Earlier non-PQ Zeiss and Schneider lenses usable with working-aperture measurement only.

Multiple exposures

Film transport disengaged in ME position of camera switch; retains image viewing in finder. ME1 multi-exposure control unit permits up to 10 exposures/sec.

Main mirror

Prereleasable instant-return mirror with partially transmitting multicoating. Pneumatic mirror brake.

Finder system

Camera supplied with folding hood containing interchangeable magnifier. Alternative 45° and 90° prism finders or rigid magnifying hood. Six interchangeable screens.

Finder signals

Digital LEDs for aperture and shutter speed in 1/3 steps, correct-exposure balance signals, exposure correction, spot and multi-spot readings, AE lock, flash-ready, auto check, battery check. Exposure display can be switched off. Display reversed automatically for right reading through 45° and 90° prism finders.

Film transport

Built-in high-performance motor for single shots and sequences up to 2 frames/sec. Automatic advance to first frame on loading, automatic wind off after last film frame.

Power supply

Rechargeable sinter NiCd battery for about 500 exposures at room temperature; 110–240 Volt, 50/60 Hz rapid charger with automatic charge limiter; 12 volt lead for car battery.

Action grip

Removable, four positions for different finders/camera holds. Removable leather hand strap.

Interchangeable film magazines

For 6×6 cm images on No. 120 film, 6×6 cm on No. 220, 4.5×6 cm on No. 120 or 4.5×6 cm on No. 220. Built-in laminar drawslide. Film speed input. Film type indicator. Preloadable film inserts. Type 70 and Data 70 magazines for 60–70 exposures on 70 mm film, Polaroid back for film packs (8 exposures 6×6 cm). Earlier Rolleiflex 6006 magazines usable; simulate ISO 100 film speed input, other film speeds by exposure correction adjustment. Can be converted by Rollei.

Outlets

Universal 14-pole threaded socket for multi-exposure control unit, timer, remote releases, foot switch, infrared remote control. Quick-release tripod coupling. 1/4 and 3/8 in. tripod bushes.

Operating temperatures

From –20° C to +60° C (–4° F to +140° F). Special adaptations available from Rollei Fototechnik for extreme temperature conditions.

Size (without handgrip)

Without lens: 143 mm (5.6 in.) wide, 139 mm (5.5 in.) high, 124 mm (4.9 in.) deep; With standard 80 mm f/2.8 lens: 176 mm (6.9 in.) deep.

Weight

Approx. 1450 g (51 oz) without lens, 2060 g (72 oz) with 80 mm f/2.8 lens.

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