

Rollei
fototechnic

Rolleiflex 6006

User's manual



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IMPORTANT SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

When using your photographic equipment, basic safety precautions should always be followed, including the following:

Read and understand all instructions before using.

Close supervision is necessary when any appliance is used by or near children. Do not leave appliance unattended while in use.

Care must be taken as burns can occur from touching hot parts.

Do not operate appliance with a damaged cord or if the appliance has been dropped or damaged — until it has been examined by a qualified serviceman.

Position the cord so that it will not be tripped over, be pulled, or contact hot surfaces.

If an extension cord is necessary, a cord with a current rating at least equal to that of the appliance should be used. Cords rated for less amperage than the appliance may over-heat.

Always unplug appliance from electrical outlet before cleaning and servicing and when not in use. Never yank cord to pull plug from outlet. Grasp plug and pull to disconnect.

Let appliance cool completely before putting away. Loop cord loosely around appliance when storing.

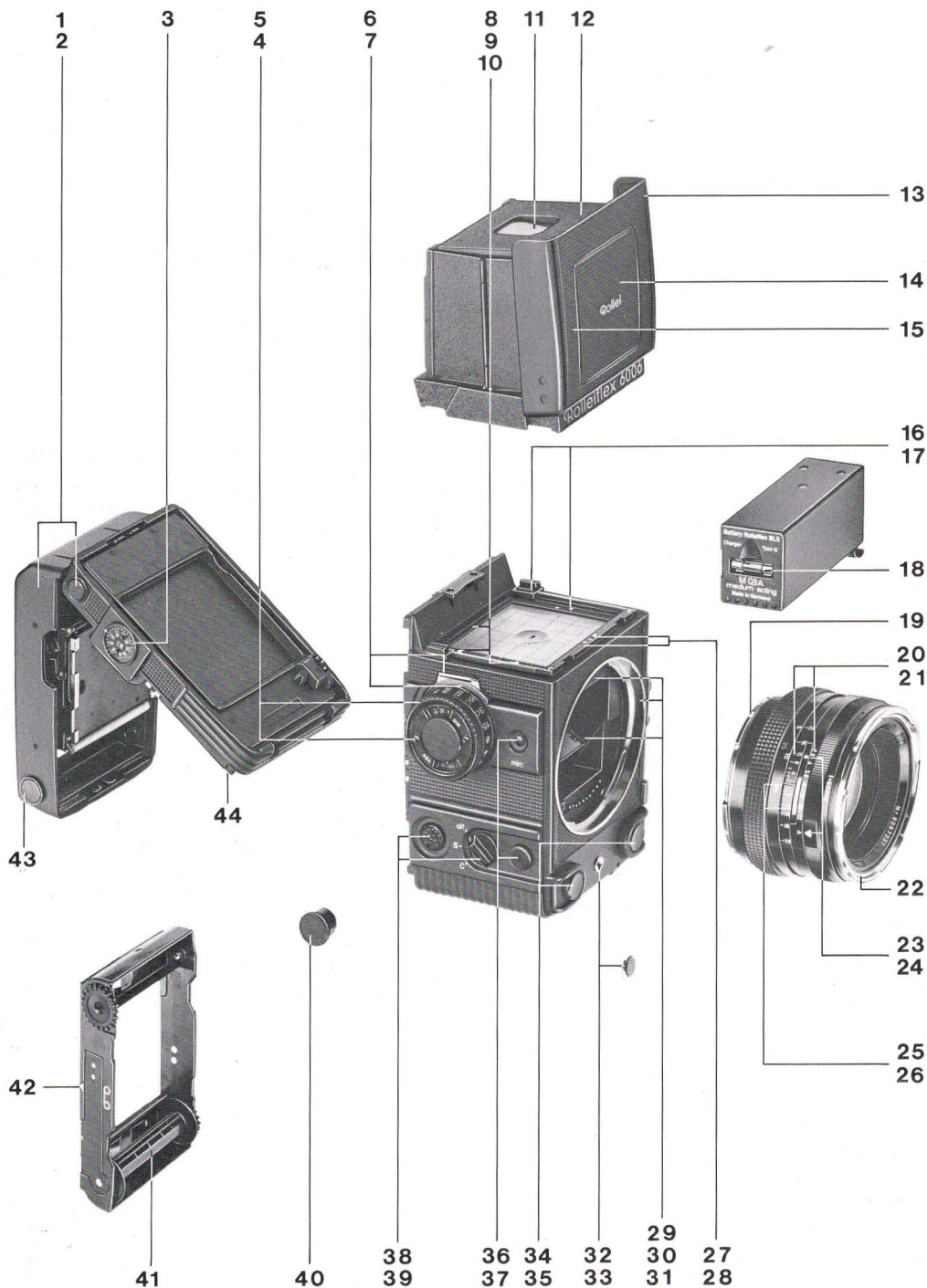
To protect against the risk of electric shock, do not immerse this appliance in water or other liquids.

To avoid the risk of electric shock, do not disassemble this appliance, but take it to a qualified serviceman when some service or repair work is required. Incorrect reassembly can cause electric shock when the appliance is used subsequently.


The use of accessory attachment not recommended by the manufacturer may cause a risk of fire, electric shock or injury to persons.

Connect this appliance to a grounded outlet.

SAVE THESE INSTRUCTIONS



Components and functions

- 1 Magazine back
- 2 Magazine unlocking knob (r. h.)
- 3 Film speed indicator dial
- 4 Film speed setting dial
- 5 Rotary knob for shutter speed
- 6 Holder for carrying strap (r. h.)
- 7 Shutter speed indicator, with red mark to show limit values
- 8 Hinged frame for focusing screen
- 9 Red LED indicator for under-exposure
- 10 Red LED indicator for over-exposure
- 11 Interchangeable viewing magnifier
- 12 Mounting for viewing magnifier
- 13 Folding cover of viewfinder hood
- 14 Flap of framefinder, $f = 80 \text{ mm}$
- 15 Mounting for additional frame finders, $f = 150, 250 \text{ and } 350 \text{ mm}$
- 16 Unlocking button for folding viewfinder hood, magnifying head or prism head
- 17 Unlocking knob for hinged frame of focusing screen
- 18 Fuse
- 19 Red mark on lens bayonet
- 20 Depth of field scale with distance indicator
- 21 Aperture scale
- 22 Lens double bayonet for filter and lens hood or compendium
- 23 Automatic aperture indicator
- 24 Pointer for automatic or manual aperture selection
- 25 Distance indicator
- 26 Indicator region for automatic aperture control, showing red when on manual aperture setting
- 27 Green LED as »flash ready« indicator and monitor signal showing when electronic flash unit is connected
- 28 Red LED for checking battery voltage
- 29 Red dot on camera bayonet
- 30 Camera bayonet
- 31 Swinging mirror
- 32 Threaded socket for cable release
- 33 Screw cap for cable release socket
- 34 Release button (l. h.)
- 35 Release button (r. h.)
- 36 Mirror pre-release button: »mirr«
- 37 Combination test button for aperture indication, measured value memory function, depth of field monitoring and battery check
- 38 Universal connection socket for external control and accessory equipment
- 39 Central switch for: continuous operation – single exposures = C – S – off.
- 40 Protective cap for universal connection socket
- 41 Empty spool
- 42 Pointer for arrowmark on the film leader
- 43 Unlocking button for film changing (r. h.)
- 44 Empty spool holder, with symbol 

- 45 Plug-in battery pack, externally rechargeable
- 46 Clip for plug-in battery pack
- 47 Spare fuse
- 48 Slide for spare fuse
- 49 Interchangeable focusing screen
- 50 Protective cap for synchronization lead socket
- 51 Detachable folding viewfinder hood
- 52 Holder for carrying strap (l. h.)
- 53 X-synchronization contact for standard plugs
- 54 Back sight for use with framefinder
- 55 Magazine hinge
- 56 Magazine unlocking knob (l. h.)
- 57 Interchangeable magazine, opening for film change
- 58 Grip of drawslide for magazine change, with locking test and release buttons
- 59 Frame counter window
- 60 Window for film type indicator
- 61 Depression for stick-on label to show magazine number, film type or exposure details
- 62 Unlocking button for film change (l. h.)
- 63 Holder for tear-off tab from film box
- 64 Spring clip for film spool spindle
- 65 Symbol for film direction
- 66 Film cartridge
- 67 Film transport sprocket
- 68 Quick tripod coupling
- 69 3/8" tripod bush
- 70 1/4" tripod bush
- 71 Battery compartment
- 72 Lens unlocking button
- 73 Lens bayonet for connection to camera
- 74 Focusing ring with distance in m and ft.
- 75 Locking button for aperture control ring
- 76 Control ring for automatic aperture or manual aperture selection
- 77 Interchangeable lens
- 78 Centre X-synchronization contact and contact for automatic flash unit
- 79 Hot shoe for flash unit or accessories

Rolleiflex 6006

Hints for use

To make full use of the technology offered by the camera, some technical expertise and a certain amount of specialist knowledge are required. While the owner of the Rolleiflex 6006 may be assumed to have the expertise, these instructions are intended to provide the specialist knowledge needed to use the camera correctly.

A comprehensive list of the components and functions is followed by a short introduction for readers in a hurry to get on with their photography.

Next, all the important information about the camera is given and illustrated in detail. All the operations are described in order, from the assembly of the basic components to the removal of the exposed film.

There follows a number of practical tips, with additional information for a better understanding of the camera, supplemented by notes on special photographic situations.

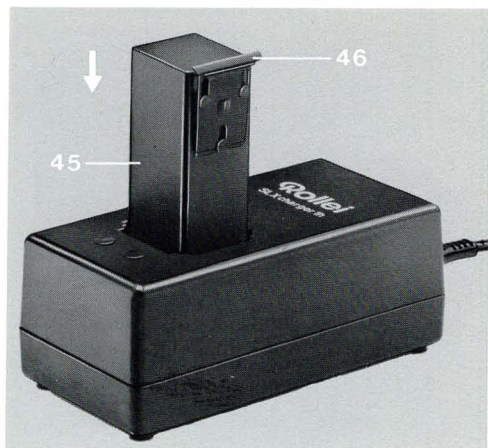
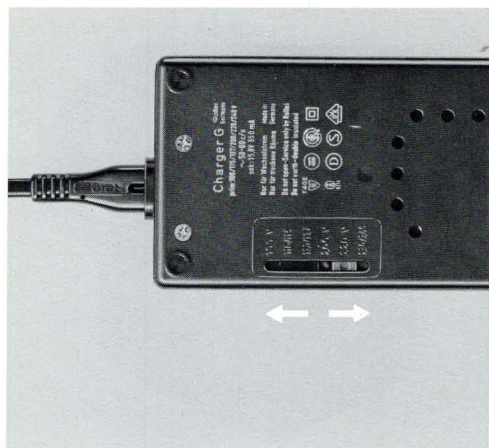
The tables contain the most important data on the range of interchangeable lenses.

In case of problems in operating the camera – which even the experienced photographer may have when taking pictures in a hurry or after a long period of not using the camera – a trouble-shooting guide will facilitate the establishment of the possible cause and its solution.

Individual component numbers mentioned in the text and illustrations always refer to the same components and are first given in the two picture gatefolds, which are best left unfolded when reading the instructions.

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Essential information in brief

Rapid information in telegraphic style for readers in a hurry to get on with their photography: the most important controls and operations for familiarizing oneself with the camera and its functions. Anyone who wishes to have a more detailed knowledge of the camera right from the start should carry on reading on page 10.

Rolleiflex SLX owners should note that, with the exception of the SLX camera body and back, all the interchangeable components can also be used with the Rolleiflex 6006.

Charging the battery

Set the charger to the correct mains voltage and connect to the mains. Push up clip 46, remove battery pack 45 and insert it in the charger in the position shown. Charging time: minimum charging time = 10 minutes, normal charging time = 1 hour, maximum charging time = 3 hours.

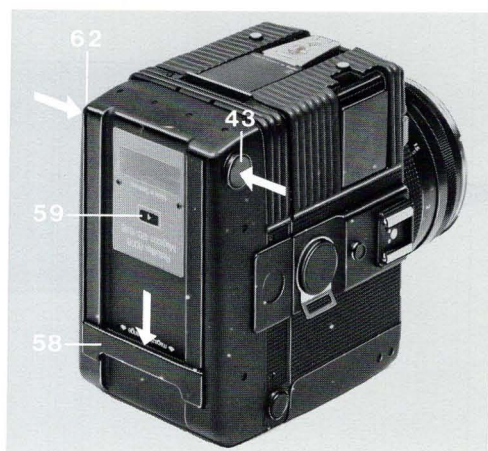


Inserting the lens

Press in red button 72, disengage the dustcap by turning anticlockwise. Insert lens 77, with red mark 19 on red dot 29 on the camera bayonet 30, push it home and lock it by turning clockwise.

Inserting the battery

Insert the charged battery 45 in the camera with the clip 46 downwards and snap the clip into position.

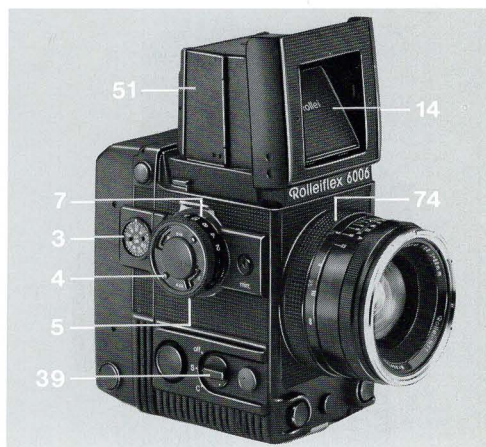
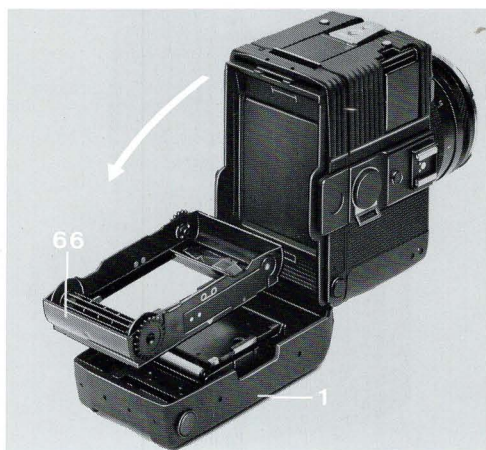


Loading the film

Push the grip of the magazine drawslide 58 as far as it will go in the direction of the »magazine change« arrow. This closes the drawslide window. Hold the camera upside down as in the illustration. Press unlocking knobs 43 and 62, open the magazine back 1 and remove the film cartridge 66 → Page 7 top left. Pull out red clip 64, insert film spool in accordance with symbol 65. Thread paper leader into empty spool 41 and wind on until the **arrow mark** is exactly on the white pointer 42 → Page 7 middle and bottom. Insert the tear-off tab from the film box in holder 63 (on the film spool side). Fit the film cartridge into the magazine, with the film spool on I— and empty spool on I—I. Be particularly careful here to position the film leader **over** the holding spring of the film pressure plate; threading under this spring follows automatically. Close the back and lock firmly on both sides.

Push the grip of the magazine drawslide downwards as far as it will go and the DIN/ASA setting information will be visible: set the dial 4 to the DIN/ASA value being used — also set indicator dial 3 on the magazine to this value. Set the central switch 39 to »S« → Illustration on page 7 top right. Press the release button: the film comes into the position for taking a photograph and the counter 59 indicates »1« → Illustration above. If the »1« does not appear, press the release button once more.

For loading the film into the detached magazine → Page 20 »Changing the magazine«.

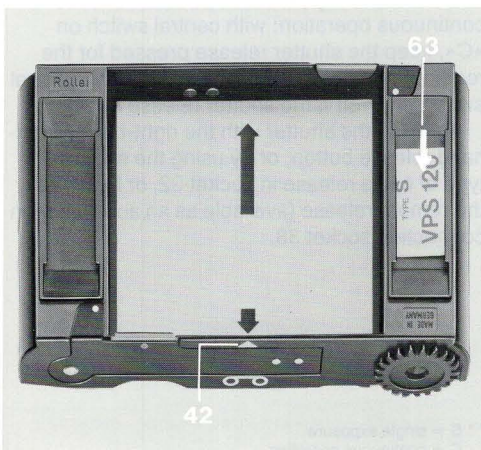
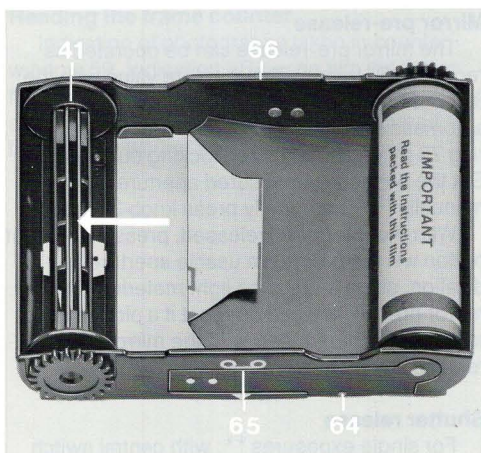


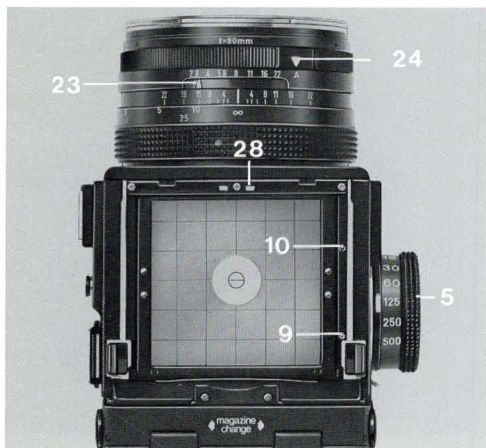
Focusing

Raise the viewfinder hood 51. Press flap 14 in slightly so that the magnifier swings upwards. Focus by turning the focusing ring 74.

Selecting the shutter speed

Use rotary knob 5 to set the shutter speed against marker 7. Intermediate values cannot be used. If this marker changes from white to red, the selected speed lies outside the automatic range — choose another speed for which the marker shows white.

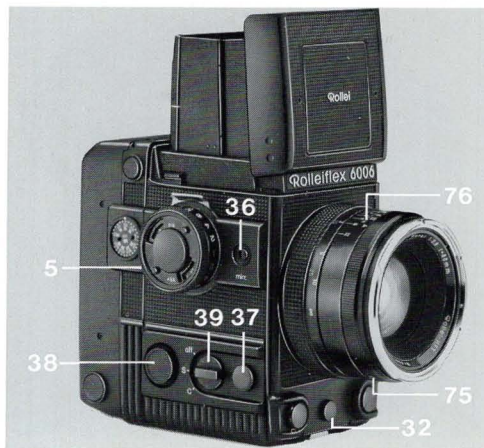




Exposure metering

Press in locking button 75, set pointer 24 on the lens to »A« (= automatic exposure). Press test button 37. Indicator 23 shows the automatically set aperture. Take note of any warning signals in the viewfinder: red signal 9 on lower right = danger of underexposure; red signal 10 on upper right = danger of overexposure; both red signals simultaneously = red range exceeded. The top centre red signal 28 = recharge battery *.

If necessary, adjust the exposure time with rotary knob 5 until both red signals 9 and 10 go out.



Mirror pre-release

The mirror pre-release can be operated as required. Determine the aperture value with the test button as described. Then switch off the automatic exposure: unlock the aperture control ring 76 by pressing the red locking button 75. Set the previously measured aperture manually (!). Then briefly press knob 36 »mirr«.

With the mirror pre-released, pressing the test button will not produce a usable aperture indication, since there is no light metering. The mirror pre-release can be reset if a picture is not to be taken immediately with the mirror pre-released → page 18.

Shutter release

For single exposures **: with central switch 39 on »S«, briefly press the shutter release; for continuous operation: with central switch on »C«, keep the shutter release pressed for the required number of exposures. When the central switch is at »off«, the shutter release is locked.

Release the shutter with the right-hand or left-hand release button, or by using the standard type of cable release in socket 32, or by using the remote release (available as an accessory) in connection socket 38.

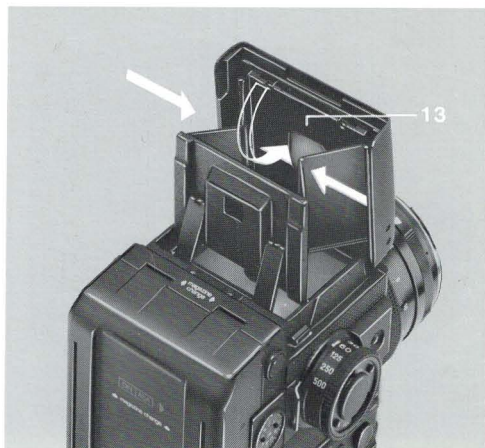
* The battery voltage will at least be sufficient to allow the completion of the loaded film.

** S = single exposure
C = continuous operation



Reading the frame counter

Indication of photographs taken in counter window 59. Indication »S« = no film loaded or film not yet wound on; »white wedge« = film not advanced to frame 1; »red zone« = film end or film already wound up.



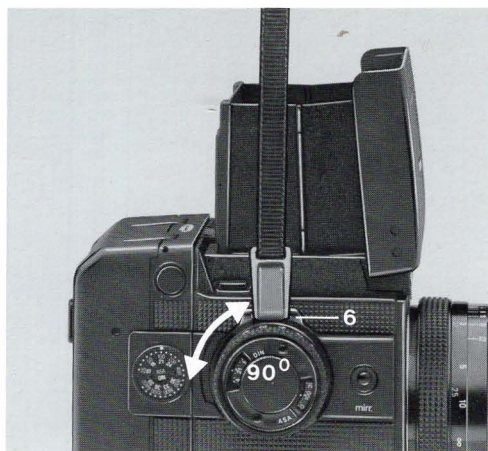
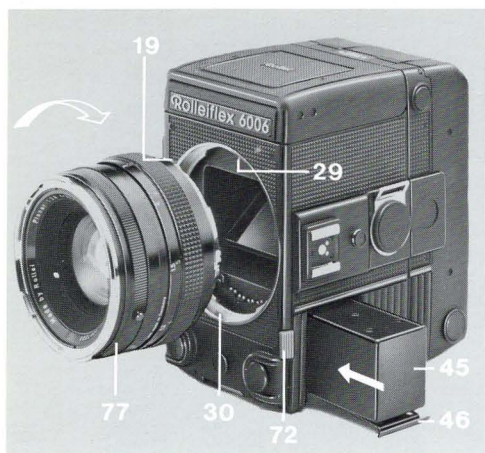
Closing the viewfinder hood

Fold hood cover 13 with the magnifier down and inwards. Press in both side sections and release again so that the hood shuts automatically.

Removing the film

After the last exposure the film is automatically wound up. Open the magazine back and take out the film cartridge. Remove and seal the exposed film. Replace the film cartridge and press the magazine back closed.

Note: a comprehensive description of the camera functions and operating techniques is given in the following pages. Practical tips are to be found on page 24. In the event of any operating problems, the table on pages 34–37 will be helpful.



Handling and use

This section describes, by way of example, the process of making single automatic exposures with the basic equipment of the camera, from the assembly of the individual components¹⁾ to the removal of the exposed film. The description of the essential techniques is followed by an additional explanation and further hints for anyone who requires them.

Customers who already have a Rolleiflex SLX should particularly note that almost all the interchangeable components of the Rolleiflex SLX can be used on the Rolleiflex 6006. Only the SLX camera body and back cannot and must not be used with the Rolleiflex 6006.

Preparing the camera for use

To insert the lens: turn the front and rear dust-caps anticlockwise and remove. Press in button 72 and remove the dustcap from the camera body by turning anticlockwise. Insert the lens 77, with red mark 19 on red dot 29 in camera bayonet 30, push home and turn clockwise to lock.

Inserting the battery

To insert the battery: push battery pack 45, with clip 46 facing downwards, into the battery compartment and press the retaining clip tight.

Attaching the carrying strap

Clip the self-locking carrying hooks into the holders 6 and 52. To release the strap, press the locking buttons on the carrying hooks. The strap holders can turn through 90° and allow the camera to be carried in a variety of positions.

¹⁾ In its basic form, the camera is supplied in a special pack in which all the components are securely housed. We recommend that you keep this pack in case the camera has to be transported or dispatched. The serial numbers of the cameras and the lenses (on camera base and lens mount) should be noted as a precaution; this will help in replacement and as evidence of ownership in case of loss.



Opening the viewfinder hood

Hinge the top section upwards until vertical. Press the front flap 14 slightly inwards until cover 13 with viewing magnifier 11 springs up.

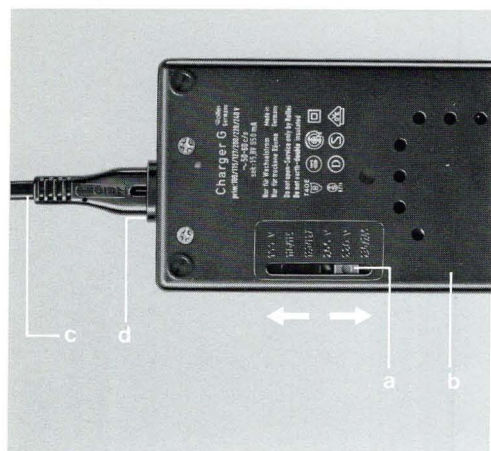
Framefinder for eye-level viewing: press down flap 14 until it snaps into position. Viewing takes place through the back sight (in this position, focusing cannot be monitored on the focusing screen).



Checking the power supply

Switch on the automatic exposure control: press in the red locking button 75 underneath the lens and set the white pointer 24 to »A«. Set the central switch 39 to »S« = single exposure or »C« = continuous operation. Push down the drawslide grip 58 as far as it will go. Press test button 37 and look at the viewfinder image. If diode 28 does not light up and an aperture indication appears (accompanied by an audible signal) at the lens, the battery is adequately charged; if diode 28 glows red, the battery is only charged sufficiently for a few pictures and must soon be recharged; if the diode remains unlit without any aperture indication, the battery is totally discharged (after a long period of use or through self-discharge) and must be recharged immediately. The power supply can only be effectively tested when a lens is fitted.

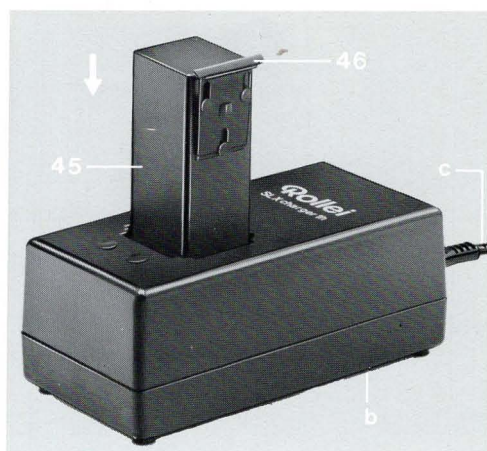
At each light measurement and exposure, the camera electronics carries out an automatic voltage check. It registers a critical or insufficient battery voltage by means of corresponding signals in the viewfinder as described above and will eventually switch off the camera if the voltage is no longer sufficient for one exposure and film transport cycle.



Charging the battery

Set the mains voltage selector a on the battery charger b to the appropriate voltage with a pointed object (e. g. a ballpoint pen). Fit the connection lead c into socket d and connect to the mains supply.

Press up the retaining clip 46 and use it to pull the battery pack 45 from the battery compartment. Insert the battery pack in charger with the battery contact sockets lined up with the pins in the charger. The quick-action charger automatically controls the whole charging process, which consists of a continuous normal charge and an additional rapid charge that depends on the state of charge and temperature of the battery. Two indicator lamps on the charger show the type of charge: green = normal charge and red = rapid charge. The total charging time depends on the condition of the battery (the number of exposures made, self-discharge) and amounts to about one hour after normal discharge. After 10 to 15 minutes enough power is available for about 100 exposures. When the red light on the charger goes out, the rapid charge is completed and sufficient charge capacity has been reached for up to 600 exposures at temperatures of around 20°C.

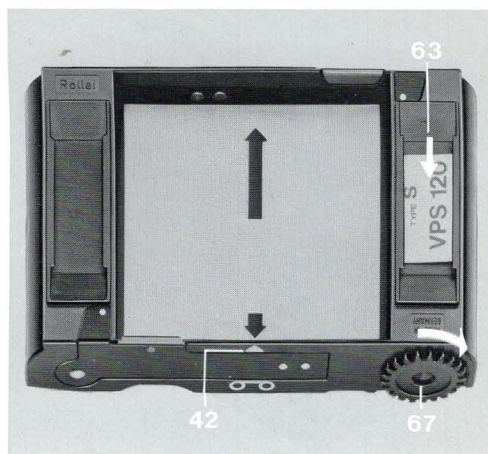
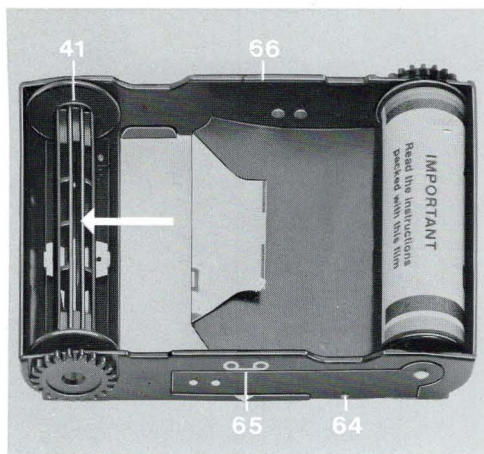


After rapid charging stops, normal charging continues and the battery is fully charged after a total charging time of approximately 3 hours. Exceeding this charging time occasionally will not damage the battery, but frequent overcharging should be avoided. It is recommended to use a timeswitch between connection lead c and the mains when recharging.

The ambient temperature during rapid charging should be between +5°C and around +35°C. If the battery has become very hot due to external circumstances, rapid charging is delayed by the built-in temperature cut-off and will only begin when the battery has cooled down sufficiently.

It is particularly important with this fully electronic camera always to have a power reserve in the form of a charged battery pack since light measurement, exposure and film transport cannot be operated manually. Because of the very short charging time and ease of battery replacement, the power supply only requires a minimum of attention.

Note: the charger can also be used with 12 V car batteries: Insert the connection lead (accessory) into the charger socket and the cigarette lighter socket of the car. The charging time is about 14 hours; only normal charging is possible.



Loading the film cartridge

Press in unlocking buttons 43 and 62, open the magazine back 1 and take out the film cartridge 66. The fingerholds on the back make removal easier — if necessary, one can press the empty spool briefly to loosen the cartridge.

Pull red clip 64 outwards, insert film spool as shown by symbol 65 (black side of the paper inwards) and allow the clip to re-engage. Thread the film leader into empty spool 41 and carefully

wind on tightly with transport sprocket 67 until the arrow on the backing paper meets the pointer 42. Insert the tear-off tab of the film box in the holder 63 (on the film spool side) to show the film type.

One film cartridge is supplied with the camera. For efficient shooting during a photographic session, it is advisable to use several cartridges, unless you use the even more practical interchangeable magazines. Pre-loaded cartridges can be conveniently carried around. The same cartridge (but **not** the same magazine!) can be used for 120 or 220 film.

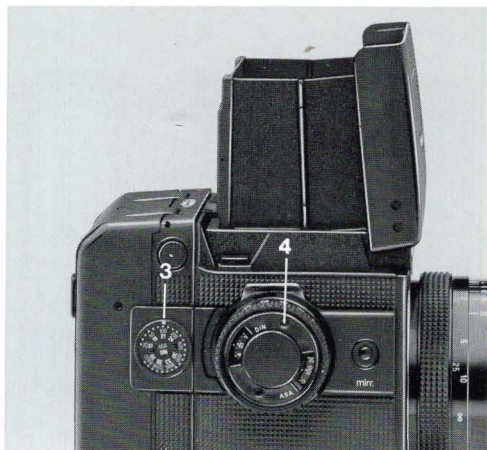


Inserting the film cartridge

Open the magazine back as described and insert the loaded cartridge with the full film spool at symbol \equiv and the empty spool at symbol \equiv . When doing this, do **not** try to lead the edges of the film **under** the spring clips a, but simply allow them to lie on top of the clips. The automatic winder threads the film by leading it under the springs.

Close the back firmly to lock, push the draw-slide grip fully down (to unlock the shutter release button). Set the central switch to »S« and briefly press shutter release 34 or 35: the film advances automatically to the shooting position and »1« appears in the counter window 59. If the »1« does not appear (which can happen with some makes of film) press the release button again.

If the film cartridge is to be inserted with the magazine detached, see page 20 »Changing the magazine«.

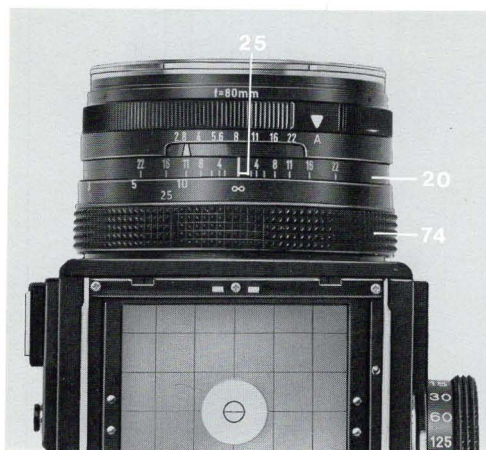


Setting the film speed

Set the dial 4 to the DIN/ASA value of the film being used. Intermediate positions are not admissible. Set the indicator dial 3 on the magazine to the same DIN/ASA value — this also helps to identify the magazine when detached.

Please note: only the value selected on dial 4 influences the light measurement — dial 3 only serves as a means of identifying the magazine!

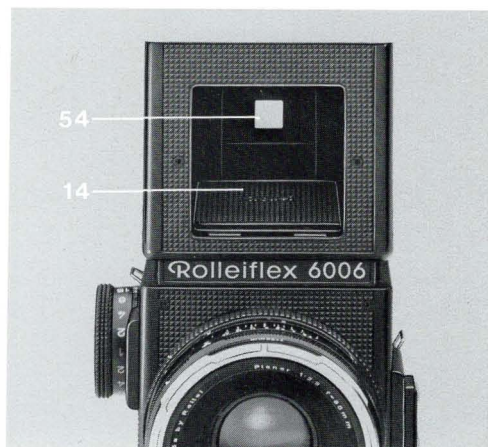
The range of film speed settings is from 15 DIN/25 ASA to 39 DIN/6400 ASA, which covers practically all available film emulsions. The clicks at each step on dial 4 can be felt distinctly and thus enable the value initially selected to be altered easily and without looking, if a particular picture has to be slightly more strongly or faintly exposed.



Focusing

Open the viewfinder hood and fold out the viewing magnifier if required. Adjust the sharpness of the image by turning focusing ring 74. The distance measured can be read in m (or ft) against indicator 25. Determine the depth of field on the green double scale 20 on either side of the distance indicator 25. For photography with infrared film, read off the focusing distance and set this on the red mark on the depth of field scale. Rolleiflex 6006 lenses are focused at full aperture.

The standard focusing screen offers three different focusing aids: the central split-image rangefinder, the microprism ring and the microprism structure of the ground-glass screen itself. This standard focusing screen is the optimum focusing screen for many applications — for special types of photography, there are five other interchangeable focusing screens in the accessories range.



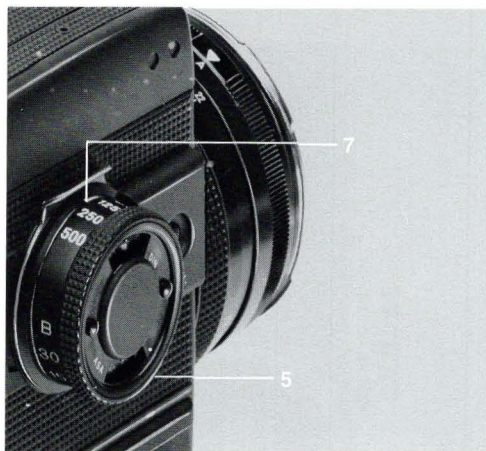
Framing

The grid on the standard focusing screen facilitates the vertical or horizontal alignment of the camera. The lines are 10 mm apart. Within the 4.5 x 6 cm vertical or horizontal format or the 4 x 4 cm format, smaller images can be framed using the intersections of the grid lines.

Interchangeable lenses widen or narrow down the image frame (from the same camera position); they are available in focal lengths from 40 to 350 mm.

For eye-level viewing, press the front flap 14 of the viewfinder hood completely in so that it clicks into place, then view through the back sight 54.

As alternatives to the standard folding viewfinder, a rigid magnifying viewfinder and two rotatable prism heads with a 45° or 90° eyepiece are available as accessories.



Selecting the shutter speed

The fast speeds from 1/2 to 1/500 sec are marked in white on the rotary knob 5; the slow speeds from 1 to 30 sec and B are marked in green. Intermediate values cannot be used; the »B« setting can only be used with the manual aperture setting.

With automatic aperture, the camera registers the limits of the measuring range and the automatic operating range by means of warning indicators. A satisfactory result can be achieved most quickly if the preselected shutter speed lies approximately in the centre of these ranges so that correcting to a faster or slower speed is possible → »setting limits« page 31.

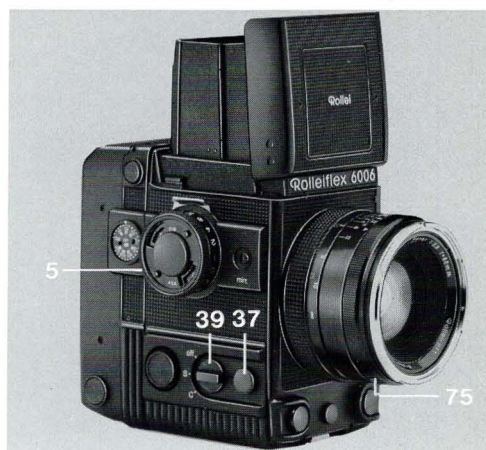
Example: when using ASA 400 film out of doors in relatively bright light, one should pre-select 1/125 or 1/250 sec rather than 1/30 or 1/15 sec. On the other hand, working indoors with available light on ASA 50 film, one should preselect 1/8 or 1/15 sec, not 1/60 or 1/125 sec.

Selecting the shutter speed with automatic aperture

Set the selected speed with rotary knob 5 against indicator 7. If the red area shows in the indicator, the selected speed is outside the range of the automatic aperture control. Adjust the shutter speed so that the red area disappears again. The final shutter speed is obtained from the light measurement.

Selecting the shutter speed with the manual aperture setting

Here the shutter speed corresponding to the preselected aperture is determined either with a hand-held exposure meter or by means of the built-in system (with the automatic aperture control briefly switched on for this purpose) as described under »Exposure metering«.



Exposure metering

Press red locking button 75 on the lens and set pointer 24 on the aperture control ring to »A« = automatic. Light metering is possible **only** on this setting!

Set central switch 39 to »S« (or, for continuous operation, to »C«). Press test button 37 and observe indicator 23, which shows the measured and set exposure value.

Look for any warning signals in the viewfinder: lower LED 9 = f-number cannot be increased any further (risk of underexposure); upper LED 10 = lens cannot be stopped down any further (risk of overexposure); both diodes simultaneously = limits of measuring range are exceeded.

If the upper or lower LED lights up, the selected shutter speed can be adjusted by turning knob 5 in the direction of the glowing diode until it goes out. If both diodes are alight simultaneously, the shutter speed should similarly be adjusted until they go out (and the red area 7 in rotary knob 5 disappears again).

After this adjustment, the selected shutter speed and the corresponding aperture lie within the automatic control range and hence in the measuring range of the camera; with this speed and aperture, the resulting photograph will be correctly exposed.

Very weak or extremely bright light with an unsuitable type of film can result in the shutter speed adjustment being insufficient to cancel the exposure warning indicators. The tables on page 31 »Setting limits« give suitable suggestions for these extreme cases.

The memory function

In difficult lighting conditions, such as with backlight or high contrast, the metered exposure can be corrected (see also practical tip 10).

To do this, a reading should be taken of the light reflected from the highlight area of the subject and the combination test button 37 should be pressed until shutter release.

Stray light compensation

Stray light entering through the open viewfinder is allowed for by the metering system and compensated for up to an intensity ratio of stray light: measured light = approx. 20 : 1. The compensation feature is always in operation, i. e. whether viewing the image through the prism head, the rigid magnifying head or the folding viewfinder hood with the magnifier raised.

If the finder image is viewed through the folding hood without the viewing magnifier, direct incidence of light (e. g. sunlight and artificial light sources, particularly fluorescent lamps) must be avoided. For time exposures, the folding viewfinder head should always be closed.



Mirror pre-release

For vibration-free exposures, particularly when using long focal lengths or in close-up photography, measure the exposure, read off the aperture, then switch off the automatic aperture control and set the measured aperture **manually**. Briefly press button 36 »mirr«, and the mirror will swing up. Now take the picture.

Please note: with the mirror pre-released, the light meter will not give a usable aperture indication, since the measuring cells are fitted behind the swinging mirror and in this raised position only measure the light coming in through the viewfinder.

The mirror pre-release can also be reset if a photograph is not subsequently taken with the mirror raised: push the drawslide grip 58 up and press in both unlocking knobs 2 and 56. Tilt the magazine about 2 cm away from the camera to disengage the film transport. Make sure that the transport sprocket on the camera is disengaged. Press the shutter release, then firmly close the magazine again and push the drawslide grip fully down. In this way, no exposure is lost.



Release and exposure

Using the camera release: press release button 34 or 35 as desired.

Using the cable release: remove the screw cap 33 under the lens by turning anticlockwise. Screw the standard cable release into socket 32.

Using the remote release (a accessory): take off protective cap 40, connect the release lead into socket 38. Briefly press the »start« button.

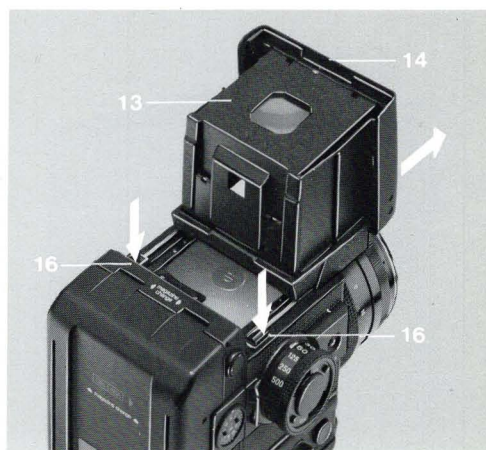
When the release is actuated, the exposure takes place at the pre-selected shutter speed with the aperture as measured and adjusted at the moment of release. After the subsequent automatic film advance, the camera is immediately ready to take another photograph.



Reading the frame counter

The number of frames exposed is shown in the counter window 59. When the magazine back is opened, the counter springs back to the start position and indicates »S«.

Other indications in the counter window: when »S« shows, there is no film loaded or the film is not yet wound on; if a red arrow appears, the film has not been wound on to the position for exposure number 1. A red zone indicates the film trailer or that the film is completely wound up.



Closing the viewfinder hood

Fold the hood cover 13 with the magnifier inwards. Press both side-pieces inwards and then release them again so that the hood closes automatically.

If the framefinder has been in use: press in the sprung side-pieces and release, then allow flap 14 to spring up. The hood can now be closed fully as described above.

Removing the viewfinder hood

The standard viewfinder hood is easily removed for cleaning the camera or changing the viewfinder system. Open the hood and press both buttons 16 down. The viewfinder is then unlocked and can be removed by sliding it towards the lens.

Removing the film

After the last exposure wait until film transport is complete and the film is wound up. Then open the magazine back and remove the film from the cartridge. Replace the film cartridge — with a new film in if required; close the back so that it clicks into place.

The interchangeable components

Lens, viewfinder, battery, magazine and film cartridge can all easily be detached from the camera body. While the battery and film cartridge are only changed for reloading, a choice can be made from a variety of interchangeable components for creating, monitoring and recording the picture.

Changing the film cartridge

Open the back of the camera, remove the cartridge with the exposed film, take out the film spool and handle it in the usual way. Insert the loaded film cartridge and close the back of the camera. Release the shutter so as to wind on the new film.

If only one cartridge is available, the empty spool remaining from the film taken out can take up the leader of the new film, without being transferred. This practical advantage arises from the symmetry of the cartridge, which also fits the transport system when turned through 180°.

If the new film has a different speed or is of a different kind, the film-box tab in the cartridge should be changed and indicator dial 3 and setting dial 4 reset accordingly.

Changing the magazine

Push up the drawslide grip 58 in the direction of the »magazine change« arrow as far as it will go. Press in both unlocking knobs 2 and 56. Tilt the magazine out and release from the hinge.



The replacement magazine is first fitted into the hinge at the bottom, and then tilted upwards and closed firmly so that it clicks shut. The drawslide grip 58 is pushed down as far as it will go: this opens the drawslide window and locks the magazine to the camera. It also frees the shutter release and the test button.

Please note! There are four different interchangeable magazines, which must be used as follows:

120/6x6 magazine for 120 film =

12 exposures 6x6 cm

120/4.5x6 magazine for 120 film =

16 exposures 4.5x6 cm

220/6x6 magazine for 220 film =

24 exposures 6x6 cm

220/4.5x6 magazine for 220 film =

32 exposures 4.5x6 cm

A further important note: although the back of the Rolleiflex SLX can in fact be fitted to the body of the Rolleiflex 6006, it can cause blurring due to distortion of the flat film surface. Similarly, the magazine of the Rolleiflex 6006 must never be fitted to the Rolleiflex SLX body, as it would cause mechanical damage.

Magazine identification

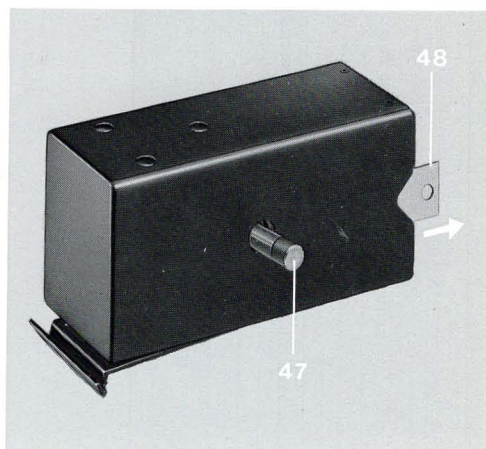
Standard stick-on labels of 12–13 mm diameter will fit into the depression 61. They can be used (in different colours if necessary) to indicate the magazine number, the type of film or exposure details.



Changing the battery pack

Press up the retaining clip 46 and pull out the spent battery pack 45. Insert the charged battery pack with the clip pointing towards the camera base and press in the clip to lock.

The battery capacity is more than adequate for around 600 exposures at a normal temperature of 20°C i. e. for around 50 rolls of 120 film or 25 rolls of 220 film in the 6x6 format. If, however, the shooting programme does not allow time for recharging or if photographs must be taken in extreme cold, a long period of operation can be ensured by using two interchangeable battery packs: one powers the camera while the other is a standby pack for use when the first is discharged.



Replacing the fuse

Take the battery pack out and remove the fuse 18 from its holder. Opening the slide 48 releases the spare fuse 47. Press this home into the holder. Close slide 48 again and insert the battery pack into the battery compartment. Provide a new spare fuse as soon as possible: M 0.8 A/ 250 V available from photographic or radio dealers.

To avoid damaging the camera, on no account should any other type of fuse be fitted!

If the replacement fuse also blows, the cause should be traced first, e. g. incorrect film insertion, particularly faulty winding; torn film due to extreme cold, or poor attachment of the paper leader to the film. If the cause cannot be found, further help can be obtained from the Rolleiflex customer service department.

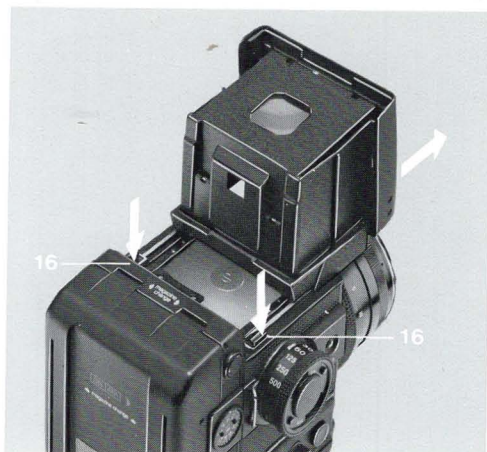


Changing the lens

Press button 72, undo the lens by turning anti-clockwise and remove from the camera bayonet. Insert the replacement lens with the red mark against the red dot and engage by turning clockwise.

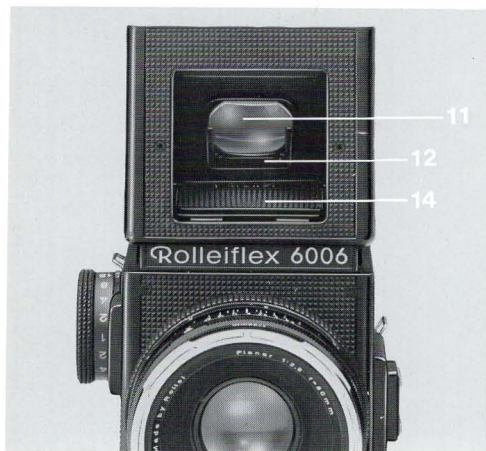
Please note: when changing to a different focal length shortly before taking a photograph, it is advisable to take a new light reading, since the new image frame will usually have a different brightness distribution and/or there will be a different aperture range.

Interchangeable lenses are currently available with focal lengths of 40, 50, 55, 80, 120, 150, 140–280, 250 and 350 mm. The lens cards supplied with the interchangeable lenses contain all the necessary information on depth of field, technical data and use with extension tubes and bellows for close-up photography.



Changing the viewfinder system

Open the standard viewfinder hood, press in both unlocking buttons 16 and remove the hood by sliding horizontally forwards. Slide the replacement viewfinder on in the same way, pushing it horizontally towards the camera back (but without pressing the unlocking buttons). The viewfinder locks in place automatically.



Changing the viewing magnifier

Remove the viewfinder hood, push in and engage flap 14. Press the magnifier 11 inwards at the front edge and withdraw it from its mounting 12. Insert the new magnifier from inside under the mounting. Interchangeable magnifiers with eyesight correction from +2.5 to -2.5 dioptries are available as spare parts.



Changing the focusing screen

After removing the viewfinder hood (or the finder being used at the time), push back both unlocking knobs 17 and carefully lift up the hinged frame 8. Take out the focusing screen 49 and store it in dust-free conditions; do not touch the underside — handle by the edges. Insert the replacement screen (with the matt side towards the mirror!) between the retaining clips and the retaining springs. Close frame 8, pull gently backwards and allow to lock on both sides.

Practical tips from A to Z

1 Battery capacity

The battery pack contains special Nickel/Cadmium batteries with sintered electrodes, which are characterized by their high reliability and ability to be rapidly recharged. As with all batteries, the useful capacity reduces as the temperature falls. After rapid charging, possible capacities are as follows:

at battery temperature	per range
+20°C (+68°F)	up to 600 exposures.
-10°C (+14°F)	up to 50 exposures.

Using up the full capacity at low temperatures will require a prior rapid-charging period followed by normal charging for about three hours in order to recharge the battery fully.

In extreme cold (temperatures below -10°C) it is best to carry the battery pack separately from the camera and close to the body to keep it warm and then insert it shortly before use. In this situation, use of the external battery connection is recommended (available as an accessory). In extreme cases (photography in polar regions, refrigerated premises, low-temperature laboratories) the camera must also be kept warm or insulated.

2 Shutter release

The shutter release can be actuated by means of the left- or right-hand release button or the cable, the remote release, the IR remote release or multiple-exposure control unit, the multiple-exposure handpiece or the timer. All these methods can be used at any time, as alternatives



or in combination. Unintentional shutter release can be prevented by switching off the release circuit (with the central switch at »off«) or by pushing up the magazine drawslide.

3 Automatic exposure control

During the shutter release, the metering system determines the aperture required for the pre-set shutter speed and adjusts it almost simultaneously by means of the microprocessor-controlled linear motors in the lens.

A prior measurement using the test button is particularly recommended in difficult lighting conditions in order to check the automatic aperture (e. g. for the available depth of field).

4 Flash synchronization

The Rolleiflex 6006 is X-synchronized for all shutter speeds up to 1/500 sec. The aperture is set **manually** according to the guide number and the distance. However, the automatic aperture control can also be used when employing flash for fill-in lighting in bright daylight or artificial light.

Flash units with a centre contact can be fitted to hot shoe 79: this activates the centre contact. The electrical contact 53 has a 3 mm standard socket. The cap 50 is inserted to protect the socket from dust when not in use. The two contacts are connected in parallel.



In order to be able to use the TTL flash metering system, with all its technical advantages, it is recommended to use flash systems that are compatible with the Rolleiflex 6006. With the Metz C70 system adapter, the Metz 45 CT 5 and 60 CT 2 flash units can be used. The SCA 356 automatic flash offered by Rollei makes it possible for the system to use all the automatic flash units of well-known manufacturers who supply the SCA 300 system.

When automatic flash units are used the flash output is automatically controlled. Through a built-in sensor, the light reflected from the film surface at the moment of exposure is measured and the duration of the flash is regulated according to the film speed. The precise exposure obtained in this way guarantees the best possible flash pictures.

For the correct flash exposure, the appropriate DIN/ASA setting on the system adapter should be observed.

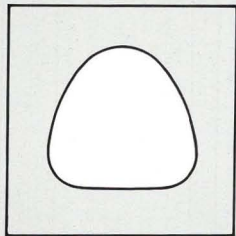
The green LED in the viewfinder indicates the correct exposure of the film and when the flash is ready. If the green LED glows steadily again after an exposure, this means that the film was correctly exposed and that the flash is available again for immediate use.

If the green LED flashes on and off after an exposure, this means that the film was correctly exposed. When the flashing changes to a continuous light, the flash is ready again. If a great deal of energy was required for the flash photograph, a dark interval may occur between the flashing and the steady glow of the LED.

If the light available from the flash unit is not enough for complete exposure of the film with the set aperture, the »flash-ready« indicator in the viewfinder will not flash. The exposure should then be repeated with the lens stopped down.

The measuring field for centre-weighted exposure metering

Focusing screen



Field measured in exposure metering

5 Remote release

Electrical remote release units are available as accessories, with leads 0.4 m, 5 m or 10 m long. These units are connected via socket 38. The remote release facility also enables the mirror pre-release to be operated remotely.

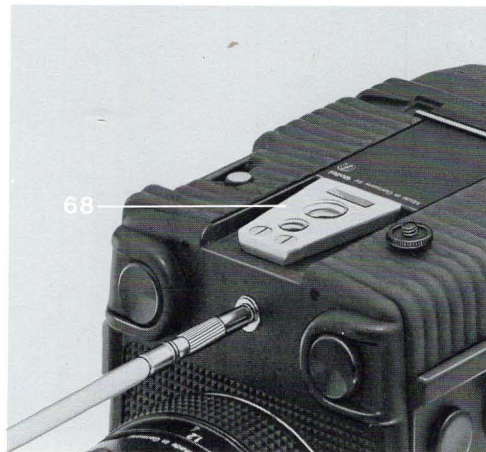
The infrared remote release set allows individual and sequential exposures to be made from a distance of up to 60 m. In addition, a special connection in the infrared transmitter enables a second Rolleiflex to be triggered at the same time as manual shutter release on the first camera.

Both the transmitter and the receiver are light, compact units and are very easy to operate. Power for the receiver is normally provided from the camera batteries. Optical monitoring signals keep the photographer informed on the operation of the transmitter and receiver and also tell him when the shutter is open during time exposures.

For the serious photographer, the cableless remote release provides the opportunity for many interesting and hitherto scarcely feasible photographs — from candid snapshots to the recording of camera-shy wild life from a safe distance.

The ME 1 multiple-exposure control unit can also be used as a remoterelease → Tip 11. The multiple exposure handpiece MRC 120 (with 0.4 m lead) can similarly be used for this purpose.

The timer for the Rolleiflex 6006 gives intervals between exposures over an unusually large range, from 1 sec up to 59 hr. 59 min. It can trigger between 1 and 999 exposures → Tip 16.



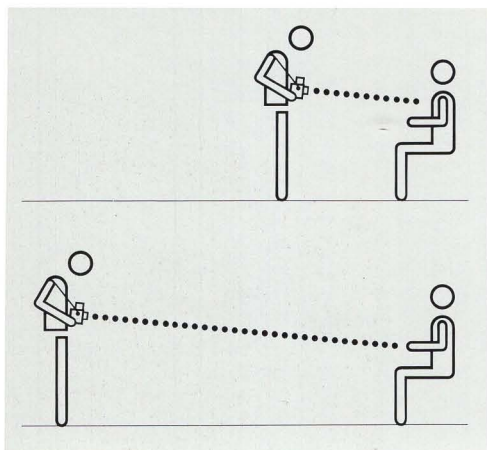
6 Time exposures

The cable release socket is made usable by unscrewing a cap. The camera has a 1/4" and a 3/8" bush for a tripod attachment. The quick tripod coupling 68 fits the Rollei quick-release tripod clamp and allows rapid alternation between hand-held and tripod photography. For time exposures (> 30 sec), the shutter is set to »B« and operated as follows: press the release button and, keeping it in, set the central switch to »off«, then let the button out. To complete the exposure, set the central switch to »S« and press the release button again to close the shutter.

7 Light contrast

It is well known that determining the correct exposure becomes more difficult as the film gradation gets steeper and as the light contrast in the selected image increases. Excessive contrast can often be avoided by fill-in flash, masking the highlights, softer lighting, altering the direction of view or the camera position, changing the type of film, compensating in development etc. If the light contrast is still too high for the film, it must be decided whether light areas, shadows or middle tones are more important for the purpose of the photograph.

The exposure is measured by means of the three large Silicon cells as shown in the top left illustration.



Simulated reading

e. g. with the Kodak grey card (used according to their instructions) is strongly recommended in these circumstances and provides an average value for the best compromise, with optimum reproduction of the middle tones in the image.

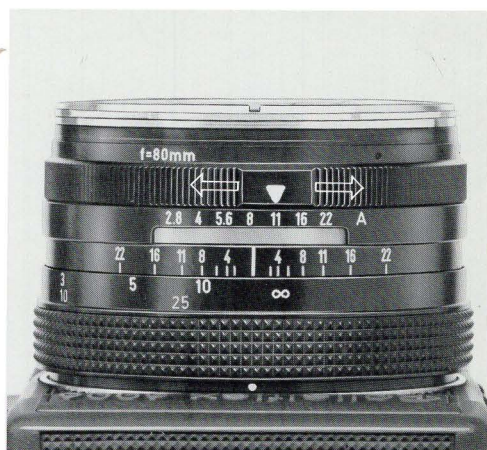
Close-up reading

Close-up reading is also used in difficult lighting conditions. The subject is metered by the camera from a close-up position and the indicated aperture is read off. The photograph is then taken from the intended position, with this aperture value being set manually → illustration above. Alternatively, the memory function can be used as described on page 17 or in practical tip 10.

8 Macrophotography

Extension tubes and bellows extend the optical possibilities into the macro range. In this connection, combinations of extension tubes can be used as desired; extension tubes can also be combined with the bellows unit. In all these cases the electronically controlled automatic aperture facility is retained.

The extension tubes are available in lengths of 9, 17, 34 and 68 mm — all with the double Rollei bayonet, enabling them to be combined as desired. With all four tubes fitted, a maximum extension of 128 mm is available. The bellows offers an infinitely variable extension between 67 and 204 mm. The compendium is a valuable supplementary unit for these photographs, which usually involve difficult lighting techniques.



The automatic flash units already mentioned are clearly ideal for macrophotography on account of the precise built-in flash metering, even at the shortest camera-to-subject distances.

9 Manual aperture selection

This is used when the desired depth of field requires a particular aperture, and also with flash photography, when over- or under-exposure is required, when working with a pre-released mirror and always when working outside the range of the automatic aperture control → illustration above.

10 Memory function

A substitute subject — e. g. the grey card or the most important part of the actual subject viewed close up — is metered with the test button pressed. The photograph is taken from the original position with this »memory value« for the aperture. The memory function can also be used in close-up metering as in tip 7.

11 Multiple exposure control unit ME 1

This unit is available as an accessory and allows multiple exposures (without moving the mirror or advancing the film), for example, for time-lapse photography of technical processes and sequences of movement, sports scenes etc.

The ME 1 is connected via the universal socket on the camera. The interval between exposures can be set to any required time between 0.1 and 1.5 sec. Between 1 and 10 individual images can be selected in a multiple-exposure sequence.

12 Polaroid magazine

The Polaroid magazine is an accessory that can be interchanged with the normal magazine. The Polaroid magazine takes Polaroid film in the 8.3x10.8 cm (3¹/₄"x4¹/₄") format. With this film, the effects of different settings and lighting should be checked before taking the actual photograph.

13 Checking the depth of field

If a given depth of field is required for a particular photograph, the aperture automatically set is determined by pressing the test button; the shutter speed knob is then adjusted until the required aperture is indicated on the lens. The depth of field can then be best judged on the focusing screen using the viewing magnifier.

14 Rapid release

For sports scenes, animal photography and action shots, it is especially important to have the fastest possible shutter release so as to catch the subject at the crucial moment. Thus, since the time between release and mirror movement must be made as short as possible, the light metering and mirror movement are carried out beforehand.

Rapid release with the memory function

Switch on the automatic aperture control, press the test button and hold it in. Press the release button just short of the release point and press fully in at the instant the exposure is required.

Rapid release with mirror pre-release

Carry out light measurement as usual, read off the corresponding aperture and set this value manually (after switching off the automatic aperture control). Pre-release the mirror. Press the release button fully as soon as the desired view of the subject is obtained. The sports viewfinder is used here to monitor the subject, since the mirror is hinged up.

15 Continuous operation

Set the central switch to »C«. Press the shutter release — after the appropriate metering — and hold in. The camera re-measures, exposes the film and winds it on repeatedly, until the release button is let out again. The sequence of pictures is taken at approx. 1.5 exposures per second (with a correspondingly short exposure time). If the button is held in for the entire film length, the film will automatically be wound up after the last exposure. For this, it is best to use newly loaded type 120 or, best of all, 220 film. The memory function can also be used with continuous exposures, i. e. all the photographs are exposed with the aperture value that is stored by pressing the test button.

16 Timer

The timer is a multi-purpose timeswitch unit that can be used to make any desired number of exposures at preselected intervals.

The timer makes exposures at intervals in an exceptionally large range (from 1 second to 59 hours, 59 minutes). It can trigger between 1 and 999 exposures.

The selected programme of exposures and time interval is permanently displayed. The number of exposures still to be made or the time used up in the interval can be read from an illuminated display. A programme already running can be cut short, and additional exposures can be made within the interval time.

These features make the timer eminently suitable for the recording of very slow changes which are imperceptible to the human eye. The quartz-controlled time intervals are maintained with extreme accuracy and, with maximum deviations of 1/20,000 sec, they meet the highest scientific requirements.

17 Interchangeable lenses

A range of Carl Zeiss and Schneider Kreuznach lenses with focal lengths of between 40 and 350 mm is available.

For the standard focal length, the Planar f 2.8/80 mm is used; the Distagon f 4/50 mm and the Sonnar f 4/150 mm and f 5.6/250 mm may be used as standard interchangeable lenses. All these lenses have the same outer bayonet for filters and lens hoods.

Interchangeable lenses for special areas of photography are: the Distagon f 4/40 mm, as a wide-angle lens with an angle of view of approx. 90°; the S-Planar f 5.6/120 mm with special correction for close-range photography; the Tele-Tessar f 5.6/350 mm, as a high-performance telephoto lens for sports, aerial and long-range photography; the Variogon f 5.6/140-280 mm, as a high-performance zoom lens, and the PCS-Super Angulon f 4.5/55 mm, as a special shift lens with perspective correction for architectural photography and for extended depth of field in accordance with the Scheimpflug principle.

A double tele-converter is also available: it doubles the focal length it is combined with and (halving the light intensity) extends the focal length of the lens range to a maximum of 700 mm.

Lenses	Full Aperture	Focal length mm	Aperture range	Angle of view		Range setting	Elements/ components	Length mm	Weight g
Distagon HFT	f/4	40	4—32	88°	69°	0.5 m	10/9	126	1475
Distagon Rollei-HFT	f/4	50	4—32	75°	57°	0.5 m	7/7	96	840
PCS-Super Angulon ¹⁾	f/4.5	55	4.5—32	70°	85°	0.5 m	10/8	155	1650
Planar Rollei-HFT	f/2.8	80	2.8—22	52°	38°	0.9 m	7/5	63	590
S-Planar HFT	f/5.6	120	5.6—45	36°	26°	0.95 m	6/4	100	810
Variogon ¹⁾	f/5.6	140—280	4—32	31.2°	16.4°	2.5/4 m	17/14	238	1750
Sonnar Rollei-HFT	f/4	150	4—32	29°	21°	1.4 m	5/3	102	890
Sonnar Rollei-HFT	f/5.6	250	5.6—45	18°	13°	2.5 m	4/3	170	1150
Tele-Tessar HFT	f/5.6	350	5.6—45	13°	9°	5 m	4/4	227	1650

Lenses with the inscription »made by Rollei« are made by Rollei under licence from Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, W. Germany. (Rollei-HFT® is a registered trade mark)

Summaries and tables

¹⁾ Lenses from Schneider Kreuznach

The Rolleiflex 6006 System

760 060 Rolleiflex 6006 with Planar f 2.8/80 mm
HFT standard lens

979 370 Distagon f 4.0/40 mm HFT

979 280 Distagon f 4.0/50 mm HFT

979 310 S-Planar f 5.6/120 mm HFT

979 320 Sonnar f 4.0/150 mm HFT

979 225 Double tele-converter

979 330 Sonnar f 5.6/250 mm HFT

979 340 Tele-Tessar f 5.6/350 mm HFT

979 350 Variogon f 5.6/140–280 mm

979 270 PCS Super-Angulon f 4.5/55 mm

974 550 Compendium

740 024 Extension tube, 68 mm

740 023 Extension tube, 34 mm

740 022 Extension tube, 17 mm

740 021 Extension tube, 9 mm

977 290 Bellows unit

977 040 Slide copying attachment, 6x6

977 050 Slide copying attachment, 24x36

209 410 Lens coupling adapter

977 020 Fine focusing drive

977 000 SL 66 bellows unit

206 010 Lens hood for Distagon f 4.0/50 mm

206 020 Lens hood for Planars and Sonnars
80–250 mm

206 100 Filter foil holder

206 030 Medium-yellow filter –1.5

206 040 Green filter –1.5

206 050 Orange filter –1.5 to –3

206 060 Light red filter –2 to –3.5

206 070 Infrared filter

206 080 Colour conversion filter R 1.5
(against blue tint)

975 000 Medium-yellow filter 1.5 for Distagon
40 mm size VIII

206 110 Soft-focus attachment Zeiss Softar I

206 120 Soft-focus attachment Zeiss Softar II

206 150 UV filter

206 160 Circular polarizing filter –1.5

208 950 Fast focusing lever

971 010 Carrying strap

760 087 Magnifying head

760 086 Prism head with 90° eyepiece

760 085 Prism head with 45° eyepiece

560 060 Clear focusing screen with range-
finder pattern

560 040 Clear focusing screen

560 050 Clear focusing screen with range-
finder wedge

560 030 Ground-glass screen

560 100 Clear focusing screen with clear spot

560 180 Clear focusing screen with central
rangefinder pattern and wedge

972 482 Aluminium case

1) Metz system adapter C 70

2) Metz automatic flash unit 45 CT 5 or
60 CT 2

207 065 Rollei automatic flash adapter SCA 356

3) Compact or standard automatic flash
units (SCA 300 system) of the Agfa,
Bauer, Braun, Metz, Osram, Philips
and Regula makes.

760 070 Magazine, 6x6/120

760 071 Magazine, 6x6/220

760 072 Magazine, 4.5x6/120

760 073 Magazine, 4.5x6/220

760 080 Polaroid magazine

760 075 Replacement film cartridge in plastic
case

208 700 Quick tripod coupling

207 031 Flash extension unit I

207 032 Flash extension unit II

208 953 Replacement NC power pack

208 956 External battery connection

208 945 Pistol grip

208 946 Extension unit for side mounting

207 033 Adapter for quick tripod coupling

208 947 Extension unit for Metza automatic
flash units 45 CT 5 and 60 CT 2

740 030 Quick-action charger for NC battery

208 955 Car battery connection lead

207 045 Infrared remote release set

208 942 Electric hand-held release MRC 120

208 988 Multiple exposure control unit ME 1

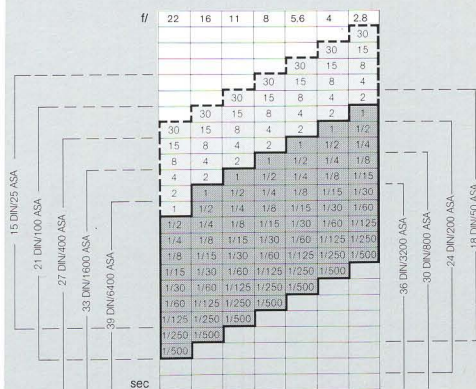
207 041 Timer

Setting limits

The step diagrams show the working ranges of the interchangeable lenses in terms of the available apertures and shutter speeds. They present the important factors graphically and at the same time show the limits of the setting ranges.

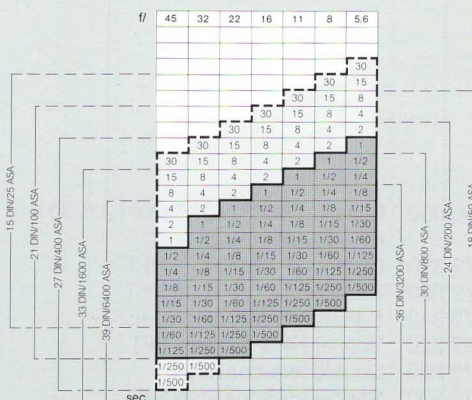
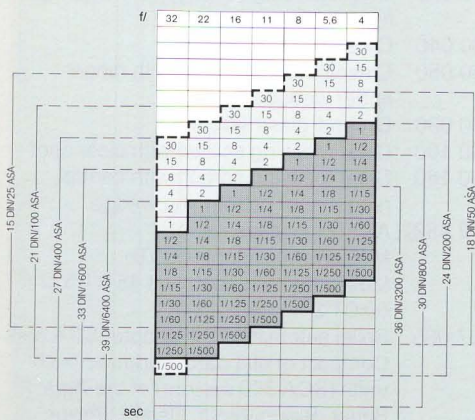
The examples of reading off the shutter speed and aperture are given as step diagrams.

Planar f 2.8/80



Distagon f 4/40
Distagon f 4/50
PCS-Angulon f 4.5/55
Sonnar f 4/150

S-Planar f 5.6/120
Sonnar f 5.6/250
Variogon f 5.6/140—280
Tele-Tessar f 5.6/350



Sonnar f 4/150 mm, 15 DIN film and 1 sec. are selected; aperture f 32 is necessary for the depth of field required. The measured value indicated on the camera is f 4. Find 1 sec. in the f 4 column: in this horizontal line, f 32 is in the white zone. The adjoining time of 30 sec. is doubled, and a 60 sec. exposure is used with the »B« * setting.

S-Planar f 5.6/120 mm, 18 DIN film and aperture f 45 are required for a close-up photograph. 1/8 sec. is selected, f 8 is measured. Horizontal extension from 1/8 sec in the f 8 column produces a shutter speed of 4 sec. in the light grey (manual) zone under f 45.

* Reciprocity failure at low light intensity requires a further increase in exposure according to the film type.

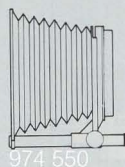
1/60 With automatic exposure control, but range can also be used manually.

4 Manual setting range without automatic aperture control.

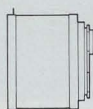
»B« setting; measuring range is exceeded.

21 DIN DIN/ASA sensitivity ranges: intermediate values should be rounded off towards a longer exposure time or wider aperture.

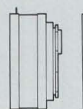
The speed of 1 sec. is not included in the automatic range for technical reasons.



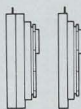
974 550



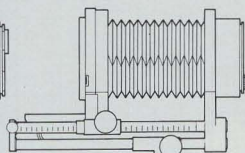
740 024



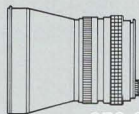
740 023



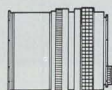
740 022 740 021



977 290



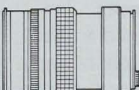
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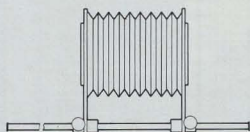


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209 410



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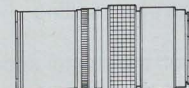
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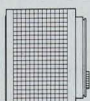
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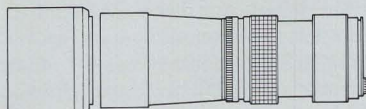
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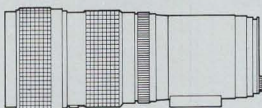
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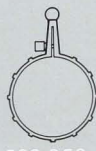
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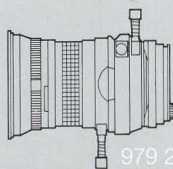
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208 950



979 270



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560 060



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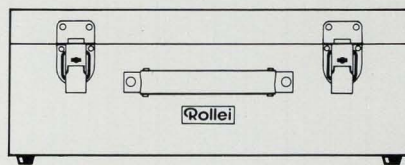
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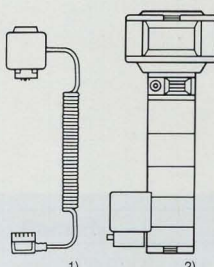
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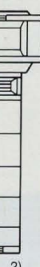
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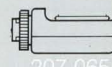
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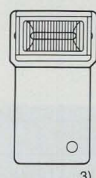
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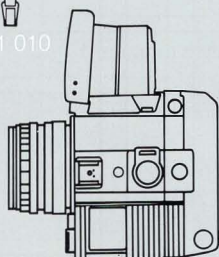


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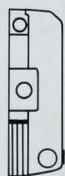


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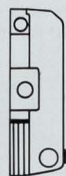
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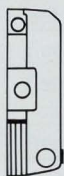
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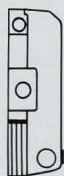
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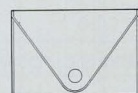
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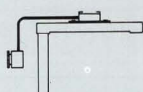
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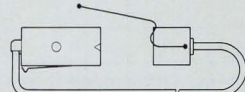
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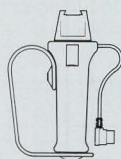
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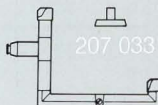
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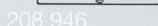
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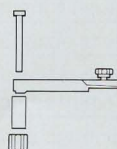
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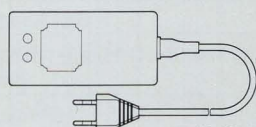
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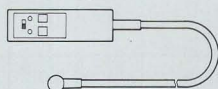
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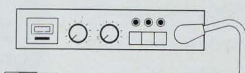
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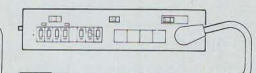
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208 988



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207 041

Troubleshooting guide

Problem

Film does not advance to frame 1

No aperture indication on the lens

Battery discharges prematurely

Viewfinder hood will not close

No viewing image on the focusing screen

Viewfinder image blurred

No adjustment available from light meter

Light meter produces a different result with a different focal length

Shutter release button locked

Cause

Tight and loose coils in film leader

Automatic aperture control switched off

Lens not engaged

Battery discharged, battery defective, drawslide grip up

Fuse blown, operating switch on 0

Working temperature too low

Magnifier still raised

Framefinder in operating position

Mirror pre-released

Rotary shutter speed knob not set

Focusing screen in wrong position or not locked in place

Defective eyesight

Shutter speed set too fast or too slow

Unsuitable film chosen and/or very unfavourable lighting conditions

New measurement allows for the change in brightness distribution in the image frame

Drawslide grip up

Remedy

Release once more. If necessary, wind film tightly by hand when loading

Set aperture ring to »A«

See that lens is firmly engaged

Recharge or change battery, pull drawslide grip down

Replace fuse, set operating switch to S or C

Warm or recharge battery: use interchangeable batteries and/or an external battery connection

Fold magnifier down

Fold framefinder out

Release the shutter and repeat light measurement if necessary

Engage shutter speed knob

Insert screen properly, (matt side downwards), press frame in firmly

Use correcting magnifier (+2.5 to -2.5 dioptries available)

Choose another speed

Load with a different type of film; use a grey filter, artificial light or flash; if necessary fit a lens with a wider aperture range

No action necessary (changing the angle of view alters the image frame and produces a different brightness distribution)

Push drawslide grip fully down: the release will then be freed

Troubleshooting guide

Problem

Release not possible, but no error in prior light measurement

Camera switches off during continuous exposure

Camera switches off during film winding-on or transport due to fuse blowing

Incorrectly exposed picture

Picture underexposed

Blurred picture

Counter stops at 15 or 16

220 film will not wind up fully

1 or 2 frames not exposed at end of film

Cause

Battery warning indicator not observed, electronics switched off due to inadequate voltage

Battery voltage insufficient

Film base too brittle, e. g. after storage in refrigerator or in extreme cold

Film wrongly wound on

Film incorrectly loaded, film direction symbol not observed

Light changed after mirror pre-release

High level of stray light entering through finder hood (especially with fluorescent lighting)

Taken using automatic exposure after mirror pre-release

Camera used with wrong (SLX) back

120 film used in 220 magazine

220 film used in 120 magazine

Film not wound on far enough when loaded

Remedy

Change or recharge battery

Use battery with maximum possible charge

Keep film (and camera) warm, replace fuse, carry charged batteries on your person

Replace fuse
(use only type 0.8 A/250 V)

Keep film even and parallel when loading, observe direction symbol in cartridge

In changing light do not use pre-release, then automatic aperture control operates right up to shutter release

Raise viewing magnifier, avoid direct light incidence; in difficult lighting conditions, close finder hood

Always set aperture manually after mirror pre-release

Only use camera with appropriate back

Release twice, to wind the film up fully. Blurring can be expected due to distortion of the flat film surface

Release about 20 times to transport film

Wind film on till arrow points to marker

Care of the camera

The Rolleiflex 6006 requires the same care as any valuable piece of equipment that is expected to be reliable over a long period. To clean, please use the following proven methods:

Remove dust with a soft camel-hair brush or air blower. If it is necessary to clean the outer surfaces of the lenses, breathe on them and then polish them with lens cleaning paper. For protection against static, breathe on them and allow the moisture to evaporate.

Take special care in cleaning the focusing screen: the rough lower surface should only be treated with a soft brush or air blower. Protect this side carefully from dirt and fingermarks.

Protect the camera from the long-term harmful effects of steam or damp.

The high humidity in tropical or subtropical areas can damage the metal parts by corrosion and the glass surfaces by fungal attack. Whenever possible, dry the camera frequently in the fresh air and sun. Keep the magazine and film guiding surfaces clean (particles of gelatin rubbed off the film are a breeding ground for fungus). When the camera is not used for long periods, store it in an airtight container with silica gel cartridges. Protect the camera particularly carefully from any kind of dirt.

Technical data

Camera type

Automatic motorized single-lens reflex camera with electronic control by integral microprocessor, TTL exposure metering (automatic aperture control), TTL automatic flash control and interchangeable magazine.

Picture format

6x6 cm and 4.5x6 cm.

Film types

120 and 220 roll film for 12/24 pictures (6x6 cm) or 16/32 pictures (4.5x6 cm). Polaroid pack film for 8 pictures (6x6 cm).

Film speed

Adjustable on the camera: 15–39 DIN/25–6400 ASA.

Exposure metering

Centre-weighted integral metering system by means of 3 large-area silicon photocells behind the swinging mirror. Electronic stray light compensation during the shutter release process. Automatic, switchable to manual aperture selection with 1/3 stop intervals. Combination test button for storing measured values.

Measuring range

Light values 3–18/3.2–100,000 asb/1–33,000 cd/m² using 21 DIN/100 ASA film with f 2.8/80 mm lens.

Shutter

Electronically controlled leaf shutter, 1/500–30 sec and B, operating through two integral linear motors.

Interchangeable lenses

Rollei bayonet engaging with camera body and 10-pin contact strip for pulse transfer for aperture and shutter drive. Zeiss lenses from 40 to 350 mm, extending to 700 mm by use of double tele-converter. Special Shift/Scheimpflug and Vario 140–280 mm lenses from Schneider Kreuznach, with full automatic aperture control, including use with bellows and extension tubes.

Release

2 microswitches at the front of the camera. Cable release and remote release connections.

Film transport

Motorized for individual exposures or continuous operation. Exposure frequency to 1.5 frames/sec.

Multiple exposure

Using the multiple-exposure handpiece MRC 120 or the multiple-exposure control unit ME 1 (up to 10 exposures per second with ME 1).

Reflex mirror

Swinging mirror with partially transparent multi-layer coating and pneumatic damping; can be pre-released.

Viewfinder system

Standard folding viewfinder hood. Interchangeable with 45° prism head, 90° prism head or rigid magnifying head. Six interchangeable focusing screens.

Flash synchronization

1/500—30 sec. Accessory shoe with centre synchronizing contact and contacts for TTL automatic flash control in combination with automatic flash units and special adapter.

Automatic flash

TTL flash measurement at the film surface by additional silicon photocells with viewfinder information on flash readiness and light output.

Power supply

Rapidly rechargeable sintered NiCd batteries (charge time up to 1 hour) for approx. 600 exposures (in normal room temperature). Quick-action charger 100—240 V, 50/60 Hz, with automatic charge limitation and 12 V connection for car battery.

Interchangeable magazines

For 6x6/120 film, 6x6/220 film, 4.5x6/120 film, 4.5x6/220 film, with built-in drawslide. Rapid loading by means of pre-loadable film cartridges. Automatic film threading and wind-up when connected to camera. Self-resetting frame counter. Film type indicator. Polaroid magazine for film pack (8 exposures 6x6 cm).

Connections

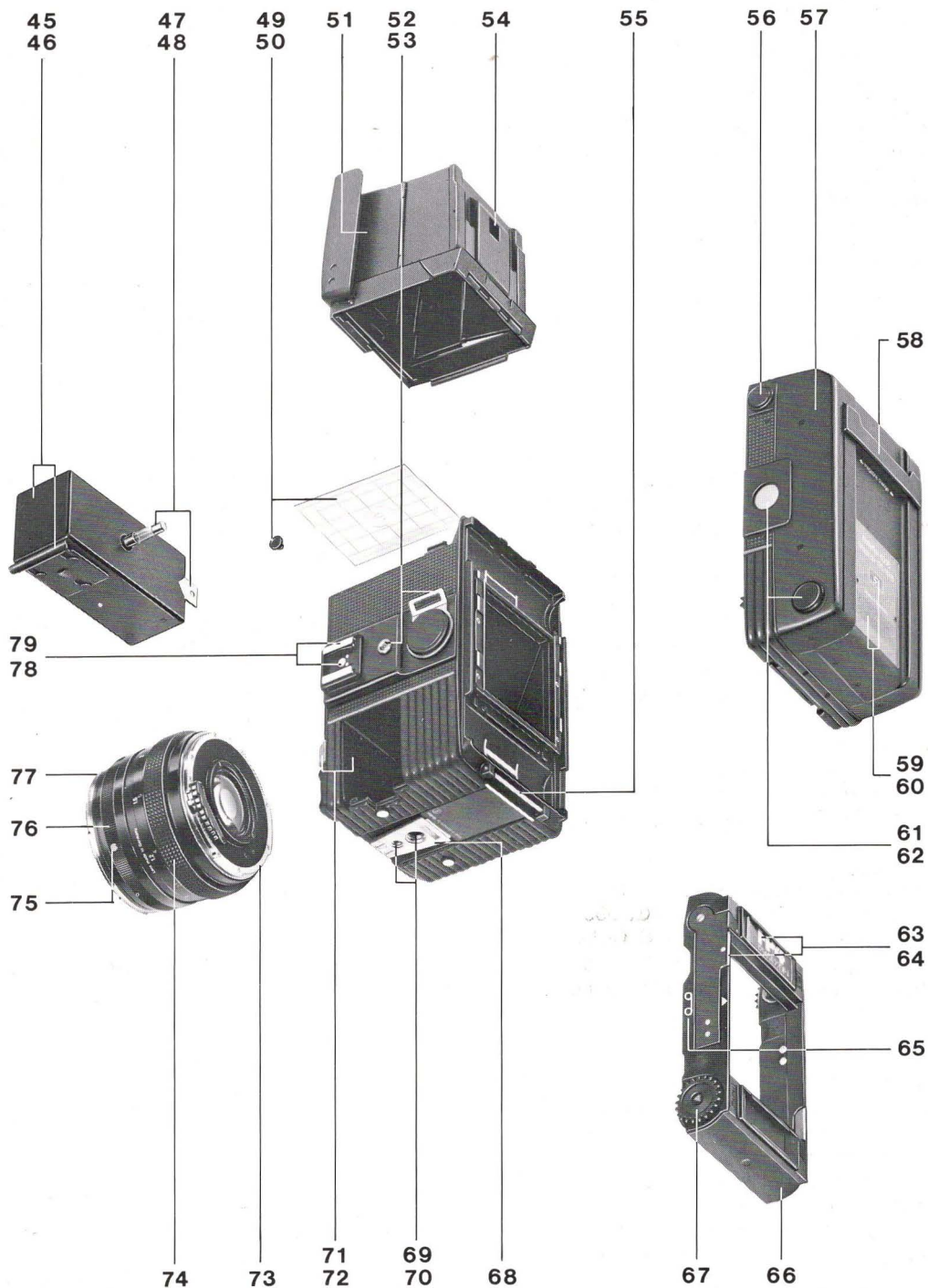
14-pin universal socket for remote release cable or control and accessory equipment. Cable release connection. Quick tripod coupling. 1/4" and 3/8" tripod bushes.

Dimensions

127 x 112 x 138 mm without lens.
171 x 112 x 138 mm with f 2.8/80 mm lens.

Weight

Approx. 1450 g without lens; approx. 2050 g with f 2.8/80 mm lens.



USA Patent No. 3.780.635	25. 12. 72
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