

How to take
Prize-
Winning
Pictures

with your

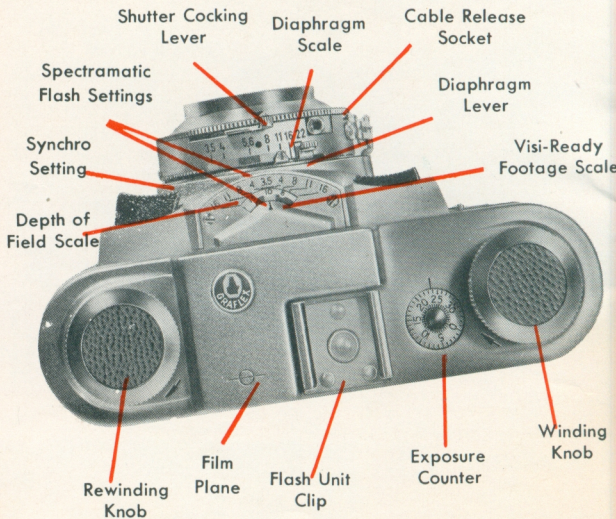
INSTRUCTION
AND
REFERENCE
MANUAL

GRAPHIC® 35

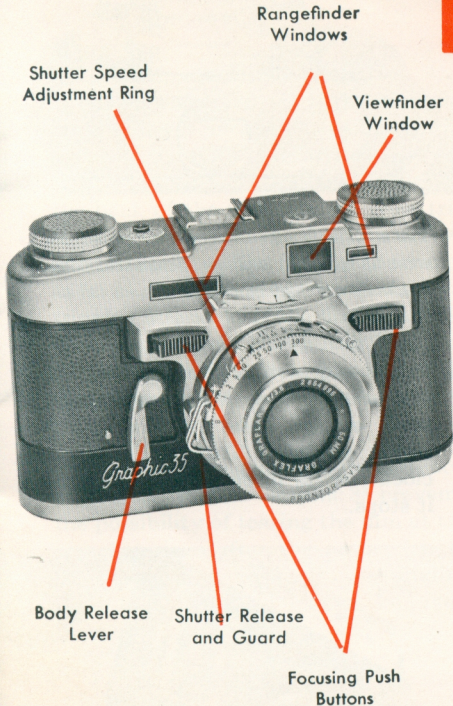
Get Acquainted with your Camera

Before you use your camera, we suggest you become thoroughly acquainted with its many features. Knowledge of these features will allow you to operate your camera with complete confidence.

Congratulations! You have acquired one of the finest cameras available. It has been superbly designed and precision-made by the world's most skilled photographic craftsmen. The more you use it, the more you'll appreciate the wisdom of your selection.



CONTENTS



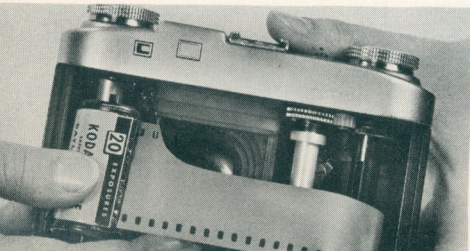
	Pages
Loading	4, 5, 6
Setting, Tripping the Shutter	7
Self-Timer	8
Cable Release	9
Slow Speeds, Time Exposures	9
Double Exposure	10
Film Lock Release	10
Setting the Diaphragm	11
Red Dot Setting for Average Outdoor Pictures	12
Push Button Focusing	13
Visi-Ready Focusing	14
Depth of Field Scale	15, 16
Taking the Picture	17
Advancing the Film	18
Removing the Film	19
Spectramatic Flash Settings	20, 21
Flash Settings	22
Graflash Units	23, 24, 25
Tips on Taking Pictures	26, 27
Care of the Camera	28
Accessories for Graphic 35	29, 30
Specifications	31

LOADING THE

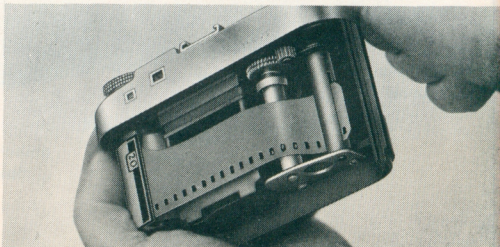
Graphic 35

Your new Graphic 35 will accept standard 20 or 36 exposure 35mm. film cartridges, (black and white or color). Loading is quick and easy. Never load or unload in bright, direct light. Simply follow the steps on these pages.

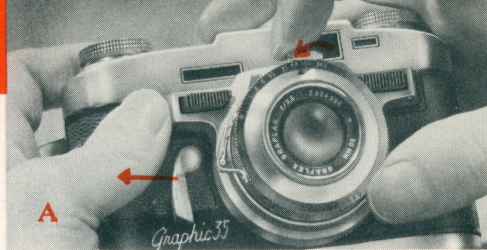
2. Insert the film cartridge. Turn the re-wind knob until the cartridge is engaged.



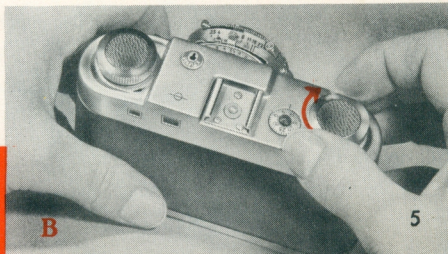
1. Turn the lock "lever" counterclockwise as far as it will go. Slide the camera back down $\frac{1}{4}$ " and lift off.
3. Insert end of film through the slot in the take-up reel. Make sure sprocket teeth engage holes in film and film winds straight. Turn winding knob clockwise (in direction of arrow) until it stops.



Next, cock the shutter by moving the cocking lever in the direction of the arrow at the top of illustration A. Push it over until it locks and the red dot on the back of the lever shows. Now trip the body release lever (bottom arrow, illustration A) on the front of the camera by pulling outward (away from the shutter) as far as it will go. This lever first releases the film wind interlock and then the shutter tripping interlock. If the film interlock is released but the body release is not moved far enough to trip the shutter before it returns to the normal (vertical) position the shutter will have to be tripped directly (see page 7) or the film will have to be wound so that the body release can be used normally.



5. Turn film winding knob again in direction of arrow until it locks. The special spacing mechanism in your Graphic 35 prevents the possibility of tearing the film at the sprocket since after the proper length of film has been advanced the winding knob is locked and cannot be over-turned.



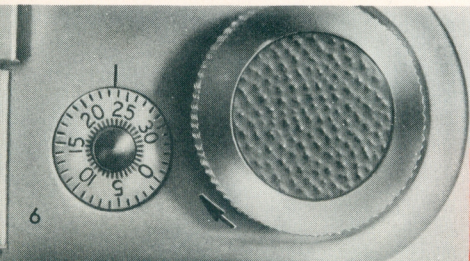


6. Be sure film is winding straight, if not, move it up or down on the take-up reel until it will wind straight. Place back over the film and slide it into the closed position. Lock by turning locking lever clockwise, as far as it will go as shown.

IMPORTANT—Repeat steps 4 and 5 *twice* turning the winding knob as far as it will go each time. The film is now positioned and ready for the first exposure.

Note: Unless the self-timer (page 8) is to be used be sure the synchro-setting lever on the side of the shutter is at “M” or “X” for general daylight use. For flash settings see pages 20 and 21.

7. Set exposure counter at “20” for 20-exposure films and at “0” for 36-exposure films. To set, press down on the center of the dial and turn. After each exposure, turn the film winding knob until it locks; the exposure counter dial will automatically turn one full revolution plus one space and will tell you how many exposures you have *left*.

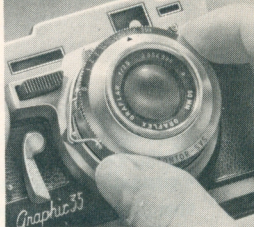


SETTING THE SHUTTER

In addition to a complete range of speeds the Prontor SVS shutter fitted to your camera has a number of unusual features. Check the following paragraphs closely so that you may take advantage of them. For flash synchronization setting see also page 22.

SHUTTER SPEEDS

All figures on the shutter speed ring represent fractions of a second. 2-1/2 second, 10-1/10 second, etc. Turn the shutter speed ring until the speed desired is opposite the triangular mark on the top front of the shutter.



COCKING THE SHUTTER

Holding the camera as shown, push the cocking lever over until it locks. The red dot on the back of the cocking lever then indicates that the shutter is ready to be tripped. You may set the speed ring and cock the shutter in any sequence you choose.



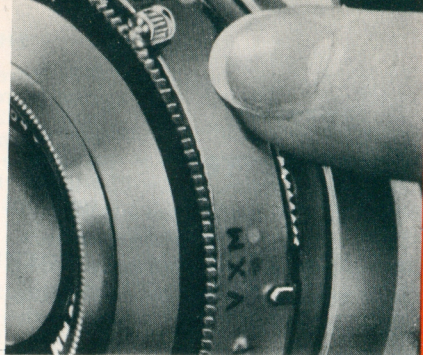
TRIPPING THE SHUTTER

After winding the film, use the body release lever as previously directed (page 5). If you wish to trip the shutter directly, press the shutter release lever or its operating arm underneath the guard next to the body release lever. If you use this method see page 10 for release of film wind interlock.

In the event that you may wish to trip the shutter with the body release lever **when there is no film in the camera**, the film sprocket must be advanced manually until it stops, at which point, it will release an interlock so that the shutter will be tripped when the body release is pressed.

HOW TO USE THE SELF-TIMER

This feature has two important uses. Primarily it allows the person taking the picture to appear in it himself. The built in self-timer operates when the synchro pointer or lever is set at V. It can be moved to or from "V" at any time, before or after the shutter is cocked. When the body release lever is pressed, there will be a delay of about ten seconds before the shutter trips. The lever can be moved from "V" at any time before or after the shutter has been cocked.



Another important application of the self-timer is in the use of slow shutter speeds when no tripod is handy and the camera cannot be satisfactorily hand held. Set the shutter as desired, set the self-timer lever at "V" and press the body release. The ten seconds elapsing before the shutter trips can be used to brace the camera with both hands against some nearby solid object.

If the synchronizer lever has been accidentally set at "V," it can be moved to either "X" or "M" at any time, either before or after the shutter has been cocked. The shutter can be set and cocked in any sequence you choose. It does not matter whether you set the synchro lever before or after cocking.

FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION

When the pointer is set at "V," flash synchronization produced is the same as that for the "X" setting. See page 22.



CABLE RELEASE

An accessory cable release can be used at any speed. It is particularly useful to avoid camera movement when slow speeds are used. Any standard European or American made cable release will fit. When using slow shutter speeds, be sure the camera is on a tripod or any other steady support.

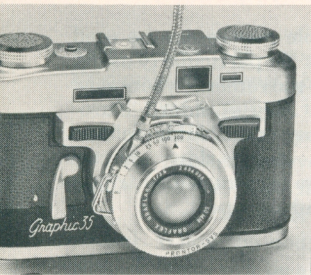
USING SLOW SPEEDS

The B (bulb setting) is for long exposures. Cock the shutter. Press the body release lever to the right and hold it there. The shutter will remain open until the release lever is freed. Use B and the slower speeds such as 1, 1/2 and 1/10 only when the camera is on a solid support such as a Graphic tripod. The use of a cable release will further eliminate the possibility of camera vibration.

TIME EXPOSURES

For time exposures—exposures of several seconds or more—use the B setting described above with a cable release as directed. A TBI cable release is a special type of cable release which can be *locked down* to hold the shutter open for long exposures. Your Graflex dealer can supply this special release for you. **IMPORTANT:** When a cable release has been used, the film transport will remain locked. See next page for release of the film winding knob.

INTENTIONAL DOUBLE EXPOSURE



For special effects, often described in photographic books and articles in photographic magazines it may be desirable to make two or more exposures without advancing the film. It is usually best to lock the camera on a firm support so that the images will be properly located on the film. Use a cable release (rather than the body release) to trip the shutter each time after it has been cocked. Make as many exposures as you wish to in this manner. After all exposures have been made, unlock the film winding mechanism by following steps given in paragraph on **FILM RELEASE**, below.

FILM RELEASE

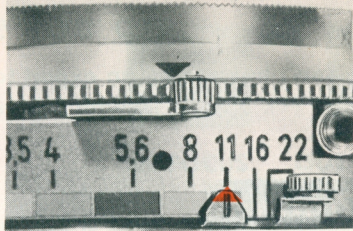
NOTE: When the shutter is tripped with a cable release or directly with the shutter release lever under the guard, the film transport mechanism which is a part of the double exposure preventive device will still be locked. To unlock the film transport mechanism: (1) Cock the shutter and *hold* lever down while (2) pulling right on the body release lever. (3) Allow body release lever to return to normal and (4) remove pressure from the cocking lever. It will stay cocked and then the film can then be wound forward with the film winding knob.

FLASH LAMP FAILURE

In the event that a flash lamp may fail to fire and the scene to be photographed does not contain any brilliantly illuminated areas such as lamp bulbs, candles, windows with daylight visible, etc., it is generally safe to make another exposure on the same piece of film. Follow instructions above for intentional double exposure.

SETTING THE DIAPHRAGM

The right combination of shutter speed and lens opening is most important. You will find excellent exposure information in the instruction sheet packed with the film. Use it carefully, since it is an accurate, dependable guide.



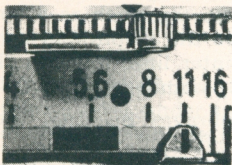
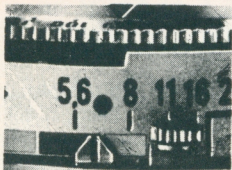
The lens opening is controlled by the diaphragm within the lens and is measured in "f/stops." The larger the f/stop number, the smaller the diaphragm opening and the less light admitted to the film, and vice versa. (The opening 8 lets in twice as much light as 11; 5.6 twice as much as 8, and so on.) To set, simply move the diaphragm lever until the red line of its pointer lines up with the black line opposite the f/stop number you select.

NOTE: Lens aperture, diaphragm opening, stop opening, f/stop, f/number and similar phrases are often used synonymously (although inaccurately).

Any change in the diaphragm setting requires a compensating change in the shutter speed if identical exposure is to be obtained. For example, f/8 changed to f/11 requires the change in shutter speed from 1/50th of a second to 1/25th, unless different exposure is desired.

RED DOT SETTING

You don't have to be an expert to take beautiful color pictures with this camera.



For your convenience, your Graphic "35" Camera has "red dot" settings to help you when using daylight color film, when photographing average subject matter in clear sunlight. Set the shutter speed at the red 1/50th shutter speed mark.

When using daylight-type Kodachrome and Ansco Color film, set the diaphragm lever at the red dot between $f/5.6$ and $f/8$. Cock the shutter and you will be ready for average subjects in bright sunlight.

When using daylight-type Anscochrome or Ektachrome, set the diaphragm lever at $f/11$, cock the shutter and you will be ready for average subjects in bright sunlight.

When using other color films or black and white films, follow the film manufacturer's instruction sheet packed with the film or use a good exposure meter as directed in instruction manual.

AVERAGE SUBJECTS Refers to people and scenery nearby in clear sunlight. When photographing dark areas, subject matter in the shade or in dull light, use a larger diaphragm opening. Snow, beach and water scenes as well as distant scenes in clear atmosphere require a smaller diaphragm opening. Be sure to consult the film manufacturer's instruction sheet before taking pictures under these conditions.

Push-Button Focusing

GREATEST CAMERA ADVANCE
IN YEARS



IN FOCUS



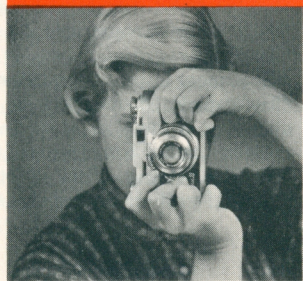
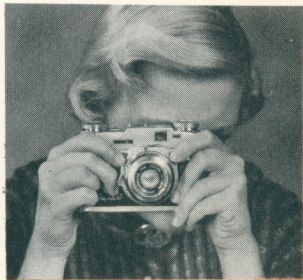
OUT OF FOCUS

How to hold your camera.

Hold your Graphic "35" as shown here and you will find all controls and adjustments at your fingertips. It is never necessary to take either hand off the camera

With your thumbs at the back of the camera, your index fingers will rest on the focusing push buttons with the middle finger of the right hand in perfect position to trip the body release lever. With the back of the camera towards you, use the right hand window for viewing and composing. Use the left hand window for rangefinder focusing. Pressure on either push button actuates the split field coupled rangefinder. Push first one button, then the other, until the upper half of the image in the rangefinder window exactly lines up with the lower half. Cock the shutter by pushing the cocking lever over with the index finger of the left hand. The camera does not have to be moved away from the eye.

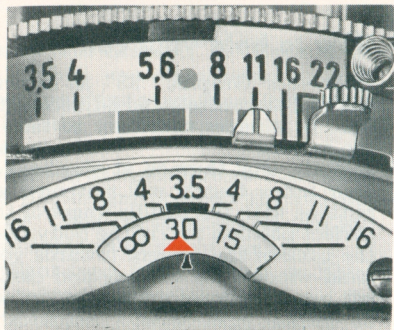
After exposure, the film can be easily wound by pulling the inside of the index finger of your right hand around and across the front of the film winding knob. This permits rapid wind making the camera ready for the next exposure.



Visi-Ready Focusing

Sometimes it is desirable to "pre-focus" the camera in order to make the shot quickly without attracting attention. Simply estimate the distance to the subject and use the push button levers to bring the estimated footage figure into position opposite the footage indicator arrow (below the figure 30 in illustration) on the Visi-Ready Scale. Cock the shutter and the camera is ready.

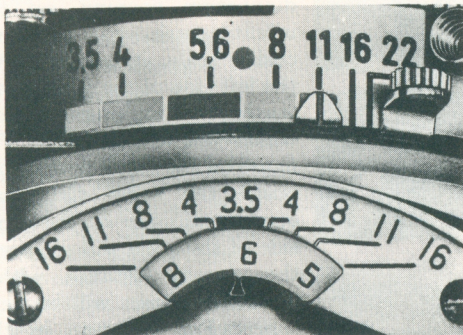
For general scenic and vacation shots, use this method for simplified picture taking. With Kodachrome and Ansco Color film, set the diaphragm at f/11 and Visi-Ready Footage Scale at 30 feet as shown above. All objects from approximately 15 feet to infinity will be in sharp focus. Note: For this simplified method to obtain proper exposure, you should set the shutter speed at 1/25th of a second for the above films. If using daylight-type Anscochrome and Ektachrome, the faster shutter speed of 1/50th may be used with the f/11 setting. This shutter speed can also be used with some black and white films. If you shoot in bright sunlight, your camera will always be ready for use.



DEPTH OF FIELD SCALE

NOTE:

Any change in the diaphragm setting demands a compensating change in the shutter speed. Example: $f/8$ changed to $f/11$; $1/50$ sec. changes to $1/25$ sec.

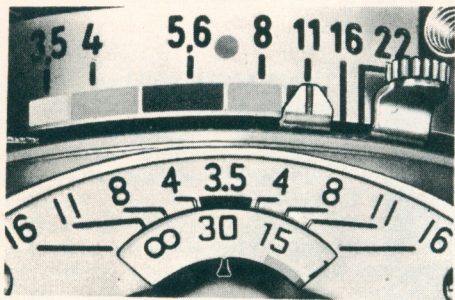


Depth of field will help you to include a great deal of subject matter in sharp focus in the picture. In order to utilize it to the best advantage, the Visi-Ready scale has two sets of diaphragm numbers across the front of it, above the dial containing the focusing scale.

Simply focus through the rangefinder in the normal manner and determine the exposure required by the subject, set the shutter speed and diaphragm settings in the

usual manner. The two sets of figures on the depth of field scale represent diaphragm numbers or settings. As an example, assume the exposure will be $1/50$ at $f/11$, and the subject is at a distance of about 6', you will find that the area of sharpest focus (depth of field) will lie within the distances indicated on the focusing scale between the two 11's on the depth of field scale. In the example illustrated this would be from about 5' to 8'. If $f/16$ were used the depth of field as shown would extend from less than 5' to more than 8'.

DEPTH OF FIELD SCALE



In order to obtain maximum depth of field at any given diaphragm opening, set the infinity mark (∞) on the focusing scale at the figure on the left side of the scale representing the diaphragm opening which you will be using. The figure on the focusing scale opposite the same diaphragm opening number on the other side of the scale will represent the closest distance within which an object will be very sharp. For instance, in the

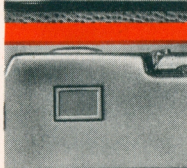
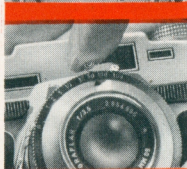
example illustrated, the camera would nominally be focused on about 30' and the subject matter which would be in sharpest focus would be from 12' to 15' to infinity (∞) when the diaphragm opening is used at f/11.

You may find that for your own personal use you can use even larger diaphragm openings than those indicated on the Visi-Ready scale, since you may not require the same critical sharpness for which this scale has been computed. This may be helpful to you in making many of your pictures.

TAKING THE PICTURE

Check These Adjustments Before You Release The Shutter

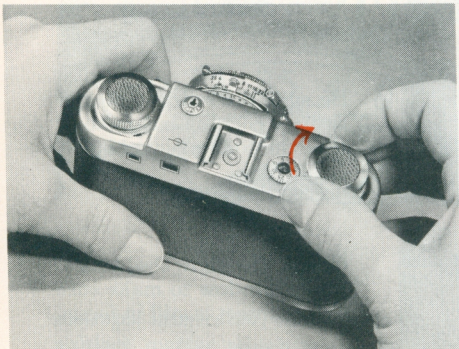
You have become acquainted with your fine new Graphic 35. You know what each control is for and where it is located. You have loaded your camera with film, made sure the back is tightly locked, advanced the film to "taking" position, and made ready to take your first picture. Now is the time for the photographer who wants exceptional pictures right from the start to relax and check his adjustments before tripping the shutter. Make carefulness a habit. You'll save time, money and picture-taking disappointment.



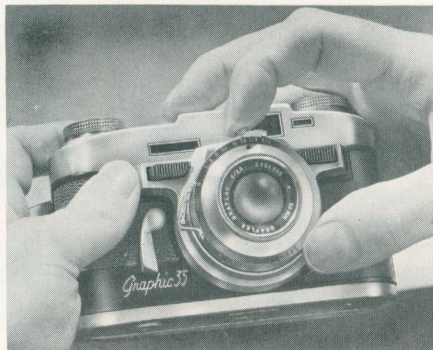
1. Make sure the shutter speed ring is set to the right shutter speed.
2. Make sure that the diaphragm lever is set at the correct f stop.
3. Be sure the red dot on the shutter cocking lever shows that the cocking lever is set.
4. Check through the range-finder window to make sure your subject is still in focus.
5. With your eye at the viewfinder window check composition and framing. *NOW* trip the body release lever. You'll have a fine picture! Wind the film for the next picture.

**ADVANCING
THE FILM
FOR YOUR
NEXT PICTURE**

After each picture, make it a practice to advance the film immediately so that you are ready for the next one. You never know when that once-in-a-lifetime picture-taking opportunity is going to arrive.



Turn winding knob in direction of arrow until it locks. This prevents accidental double exposure and also advances the automatic film counter.



The one remaining step before taking your next exposure is to cock the shutter.

HOW TO REMOVE THE FILM FROM THE CAMERA



When the exposure dial on your Graphic 35 reads “zero” you will have taken all the pictures on the roll. Usually, it will be impossible to wind the film past this point.

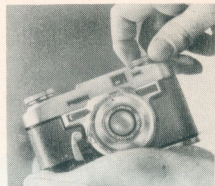
The exposed film *must* now be rewound back into the light-tight cartridge before removing from camera.



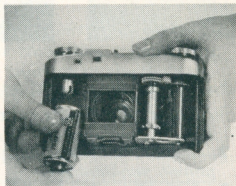
Lift the winding knob and turn it slightly to hold it in the “out” position. This releases the film transport interlocking mechanism so film can be rewound into the cartridge.

Release the lock on the bottom of the camera and remove the back.

Exposed films should be processed promptly. Follow manufacturer’s instructions packed with the film.



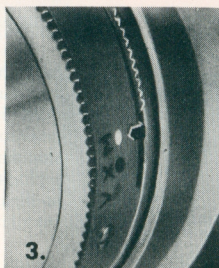
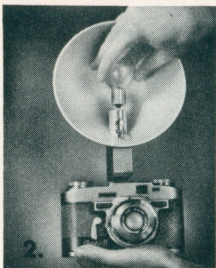
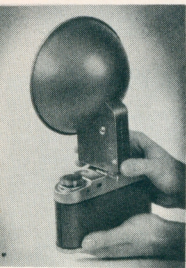
Turn rewinding knob in direction of arrow until the exposure dial stops turning. You now have all exposed film safely enclosed within the cartridge.



Lift out the cartridge. Turn winding knob until it snaps down into place. Reload your camera so that it will always be ready for use.

HOW TO TAKE INDOOR FLASH PICTURES

WITH YOUR *Graphic 35*



1. Slide your Graflash Unit, PL or BC, into the flash unit clip as far as it will go. Do not attach or remove with unfired lamp in the socket.
2. Insert a flash lamp in reflector socket as shown. See also page 23.
3. Set the synchro lever at the yellow dot (M) or red dot (X) position as directed in table on next page.
4. Set the shutter speed as directed on the table on page 21. Focus the camera and note the color bar next to the *focusing scale* pointer in the focusing scale window. Set the *diaphragm scale* pointer to the same color bar on its scale. After taking your picture, release the lamp by pressing the ejector button. See page 25.

SPECTRAMATIC FLASH SETTINGS

NO GUIDE NUMBERS . . . NO ARITHMETIC . . . NO CALCULATIONS

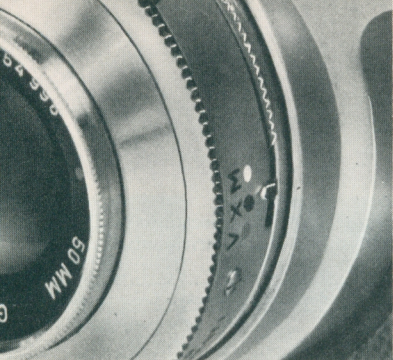
Here is another reason why you will be glad you chose the new Graphic 35. Spectramatic Flash Settings make color flash exposures easy and sure. No guide numbers . . . no arithmetic . . . no calculations. Simplicity itself!

<i>Film</i>	<i>Flash</i>	<i>Shutter Speed</i>	<i>Synchro-Lever Setting</i>
Daylight Kodachrome and Ansco Color	5B or 25B	1/50	M-yellow dot
Daylight Kodachrome and Ansco Color	Stroboflash II	1/300	X-red dot
Kodachrome A, Ansco Color Tungsten	SM or SF	1/50	X-red dot
Kodachrome A, Ansco Color Tungsten	M-2	1/50	X-red dot
Kodachrome A, Ansco Color Tungsten	5 or 25	1/300	M-yellow dot
Daylight Anscochrome and Ektachrome	Stroboflash I	1/300	X-red dot

The Spectramatic Scale settings are based upon a guide number of 40. For other flash and film combinations, the diaphragm pointer can be adjusted accordingly. For instance, when using the flash and film combinations in the following table, set the diaphragm pointer to the Spectramatic color indicated by the Visi-Ready dial and then move the pointer 1 to 1½ stops (f/numbers) farther to the right—toward f/22. Thus, if the index line should position at the center of the green bar (f/5.6), move the pointer over to between f/8 and f/11.

<i>Film</i>	<i>Flash</i>	<i>Shutter Speed</i>	<i>Synchro-Lever Setting</i>
Ektachrome F (Indoor)	5 and 25	1/100	M-yellow dot
Daylight Anscochrome and Ektachrome	Stroboflash III	1/300	X-red dot
Daylight Anscochrome and Ektachrome	5B and 25B	1/50	M-yellow dot

In light or dark areas or with black and white or any other color film not listed below, follow the instruction sheet packed with the roll of film. In light rooms or areas move the diaphragm lever a little toward a smaller opening and in darker areas move it toward a larger opening. (f/3.5 is the largest opening.)



FLASH SETTINGS

Your shutter has important and convenient settings for any type of flash lamp and most electronic flash units.

The Spectramatic Scale settings will be found to be most helpful for general photography. For films and lamps not included in the table shown on page 21, use the exposure information suggested with the film or flash lamp which you may be using. The shutter can then be set in the usual manner and the flash settings should be adjusted as shown in accompanying table.

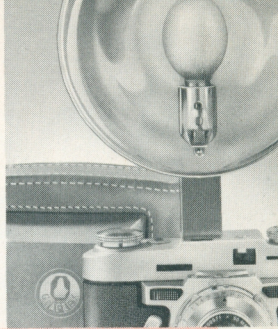
If the synchronizer lever has been accidentally set at "V," it can be moved to either "X" or "M" at any time, either before or after the shutter has been cocked. The shutter can be set and cocked in any sequence you choose. It does not matter whether you set the synchro switch lever before or after cocking.

At the "V" setting, flash synchronization obtained will be the same as for "X."

Lamps	Position of Synchro Pointer or Lever		Lamps	Position of Synchro Pointer or Lever	
	"X"	"M"		"X"	"M"
SM SF	1-1/100		M-2	1-1/50	
5 25	1-1/25	1-1/300	Stroboflash and other "O" delay electronic flash	1-1/300	

GRAFLASH FOR THE GRAPHIC 35

Your Graphic 35 will accept three Graflash units. The PL uses photoflash penlight batteries and the BC and M2-BC accept a 22-1/2 volt photoflash battery. The first two units accept the bayonet base lamps such as the number 5, 25, SM and SF lamps and the last accepts the small M2 lamps, the small reflector providing efficient distribution of light.



FITTING TO CAMERA

Graflash units connect directly to the Graphic 35 camera without cords or special mounts. Insert the foot of the flash unit into the front of the camera shoe (located on the top of the camera) moving the unit backward as far as it will go freely. Grasp the camera and flash firmly and slide the unit until the curved section of the foot is flush with the fore part of the shoe. This completes the fitting and prepares the equipment for use. To remove the unit apply pressure to the rear of the flash case gripping firmly so that it does not drop out of the shoe when free. Do not fit or remove the Graflash with an unfired flash lamp in place as it may fire accidentally during fitting or removal.



INSTALLING BATTERIES

The Graflash units are offered less batteries in order that fresh ones can be supplied and installed at the time of purchase.

GRAFLASH PL:

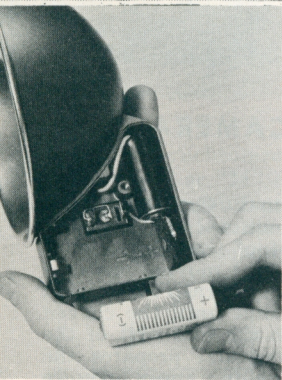
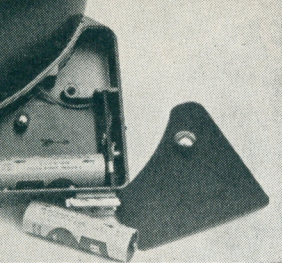
Obtain two penlight batteries identified for *photographic* use. Loosen the slotted screw attaching the outer case cover with a coin or finger tips. Remove the plate exposing the interior. Install the batteries observing the arrows conveniently imprinted into the inner portion of the case. Always insert the batteries so that the contact or top end is inserted in the direction of the arrow which will be behind it. Replace cover and tighten down.

GRAFLASH BC UNITS

Loosen the large screw on the side plate with a small coin or finger tips. Remove the plate exposing the interior. With the reflector facing left, see illustration, the bottom of the battery should also face left, i.e. minus (-) left, plus (+) right. After the battery has been positioned replace the cover and tighten with the screw. With good care the battery should last 1-2 years. NOTE: Longer battery life can be expected if lamps are not left in the unit when not in use.

INSERTING AND EJECTING LAMPS Graflash PL and Graflash BC

The Graflash reflector accepts the standard bayonet type M and F lamps. To fit the lamp, slide the base portion into the socket as far as it will go freely. Apply pressure to the top at the same time pulling forward slightly (see illustration). This will allow



the catch to lock the lamp base into position and the unit will then be ready for use. To remove the lamp depress the ejector at the base of the socket.

INSERTING AND REMOVING LAMPS— M2 Graflash BC

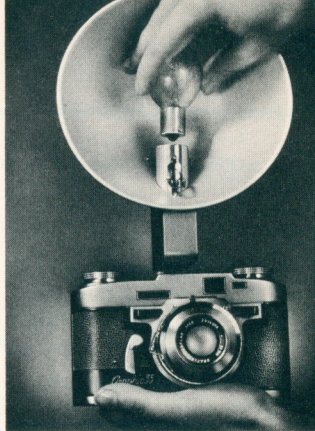
The M2 lamp has a pinless base and does not have to be turned or aligned in any special way. Merely press the base of the lamp into the reflector socket until it locks in place. To eject, simply push the ejector button on the back of the reflector.

CHECKING

It is good practice to check the equipment from time to time for battery strength and continuity of the circuit. For this obtain from your photo dealer a suitable test lamp. Fit the lamp into the Graflash reflector socket as described above. With the camera unloaded or with the lens covered trip once or twice at a slow shutter speed. Each time that the shutter is tripped the lamp should glow momentarily. Batteries may lose their efficiency with age as well as with use. Strong batteries are your best assurance for constant results. We recommend replacement of penlight batteries approximately every six months and 22-1/2 volt batteries approximately eighteen-twenty four months.

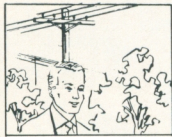
EXTENSIONS

On one side of the Graflash BC units will be found an outlet for a two prong household plug. This accepts a standard connecting cord for Graflite Extension Flash which your dealer will be glad to show you.



Picture Taking Tips

The best pictures are those which tell a single simple story.



Check the background to make sure that there is no distracting material such as a branch or a telephone pole which appears to grow out of the head or shoulders of your subject. Horizontal lines such as the clapboards or shingles on a house can be distracting. When photographing pets or children the camera should be held at or below their level.

Get your subject to relax. Try to have him doing something, besides looking at you.

OUT OF DOOR PORTRAITS—Side lighting and back lighting of the subject will be found helpful in the making of more interesting pictures. Open shade will be most helpful in the making of finer portraits, but be sure that your subject's face will receive light reflected from surrounding areas so that there will be no dark areas. Since exposure will have to be increased considerably even in the open shade and particularly when subjects are side lighted or back lighted. Be sure to check film manufacturer's instruction sheet very carefully. Use a good lens shade when shooting towards the sun or other bright areas.



FILTERS—Filters are always helpful in making of better pictures. Check the film manufacturers instruction sheet for the type of filter recommended for a given film under various conditions. Your Graflex dealer can supply you with two combination lens shade and filter kits consisting of an adapter ring and series V lens shade, and set of three filters in a top-grain leather kit made to match the carrying case of your Graphic 35.

SHARP PICTURES ARE OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE—Be sure that the subject is properly focused. Hold the camera motionless when making the exposure. Even though the design of Graphic 35 is almost positive assurance against camera movement when making the exposure, be sure that the body release lever is pulled or squeezed slowly to the right when making the exposure. Jabbing at it will cause camera movement. Hold your breath for the instant the exposure is made and you will be rewarded with clearer sharper pictures.



Picture Taking Tips

ACTION—Action will require the use of a fairly fast shutter speed. 1/100 of a second will stop normal motion around the home, but fast action will require the 1/300 setting. Action can best be stopped if the subject is going toward or away from the camera, but will be harder to stop if moving at right angles to the camera. ▶



FRAME THE PICTURE—Your pictures will look better if you frame them with interesting foreground material. Usually, this can be in the form of a silhouette of a branch of a tree, tree trunk, doorway, window or dark shadow across the foreground. ▶



CLOSE-UPS—Close-up pictures are fun and enable you to make very pleasing shots of flowers, very small animals and similar objects. The Graflex Proximeters made to fit right over the camera lens include a special lens segment which permits focusing through the rangefinder and framing the subject through the viewfinder without parallax. No change in exposure determination is needed. Full instructions covering their use are included with the attachment. See accessories pages 29 and 30.

Proximeters	I	II	III
Focal length	1m	.5m	.3m
Focusing range	38" to 17¼"	19" to 12"	12⅝" to 8½"
Catalog number	8130	8131	

CARE OF THE CAMERA

You have purchased a fine camera, carefully designed, produced, and tested. It should give you long and most satisfactory service. Protect it from dust and dirt and avoid rough handling. It is a good idea to keep the camera in the carrying case with the cover fully closed when the camera is not in use or when it is carried in dusty areas.

Do not attempt to make any repairs to the shutter. Never attempt to oil a camera shutter. The shutter has many small parts, and if it should need attention, be sure to turn it over to a competent camera mechanic. Your Graflex Dealer can be of service in this respect. Remember that on general principles it is a good idea to have the shutter checked over every few years to keep it in tip-top shape.

The surface of the lens has received a special hard coating which will reduce internal reflections and help make clearer, brighter color transparencies and black and white negatives. The lens can be cleaned by using a camel's hair brush or lens tissue, moistened with a drop or two of lens cleaner. Do not apply the lens cleaner to the surface of the lens itself. When cleaning the lens, wipe it with smooth, easy motions but do not scrub it.

Accessories

FOR YOUR GRAPHIC® "35"

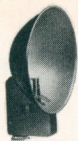


Graflite® Jr.

Designed for more efficient use of Battery or B-C power

Graflite is the finest, most versatile flash unit on the market today. It can be used with "D" size batteries or the new B-C cartridge. Built for use with synchronized shutters. The high efficiency reflector can be adjusted for broad or beam lighting.

Light weight, beautifully styled. The finest flash unit you can choose for your Graphic 35.



**Graflash
B-C**

This small, efficient unit uses a 22½ volt battery and has special current saver circuit. Extension outlet permits use of extension flash. Accepts bayonet base flash lamps.



**Graflash
P-L**

Lowest cost Graflash available. Uses two inexpensive pen light batteries. Accepts bayonet base flash lamps.



**M-2 Graflash
B-C**

This unit differs from the regular B-C in that it has new 3" reflector recommended for M-2 flash lamps. Has push-button ejector and extension outlet.



Graflite Sidelighting Unit

For auxiliary back or side lighting, this unit is ideal. Lamp socket assembly has outlets for BC cartridge and "D" size battery use, two of each accommodating standard household plugs. Adjusts to any position. Includes 15' extension cord.

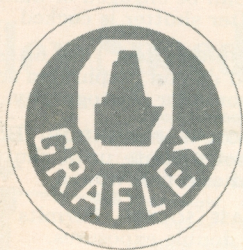


ELECTRONIC FLASH

STROBOFLASH I—Small, compact, easy to carry. Capacity: 50 watt seconds. Duration of flash: about 1/1400 second. Guide numbers for color: 28 to 35.

STROBOFLASH II—Durable and powerful. Capacity: 100 watt seconds. Duration of flash: about 1/1000 second. Guide numbers for color: 40 to 50.

STROBOFLASH III—Biggest, most powerful portable. Capacity: 200 watt seconds. Duration of flash: about 1/500 second. Guide numbers for color: 56 to 70. 29



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