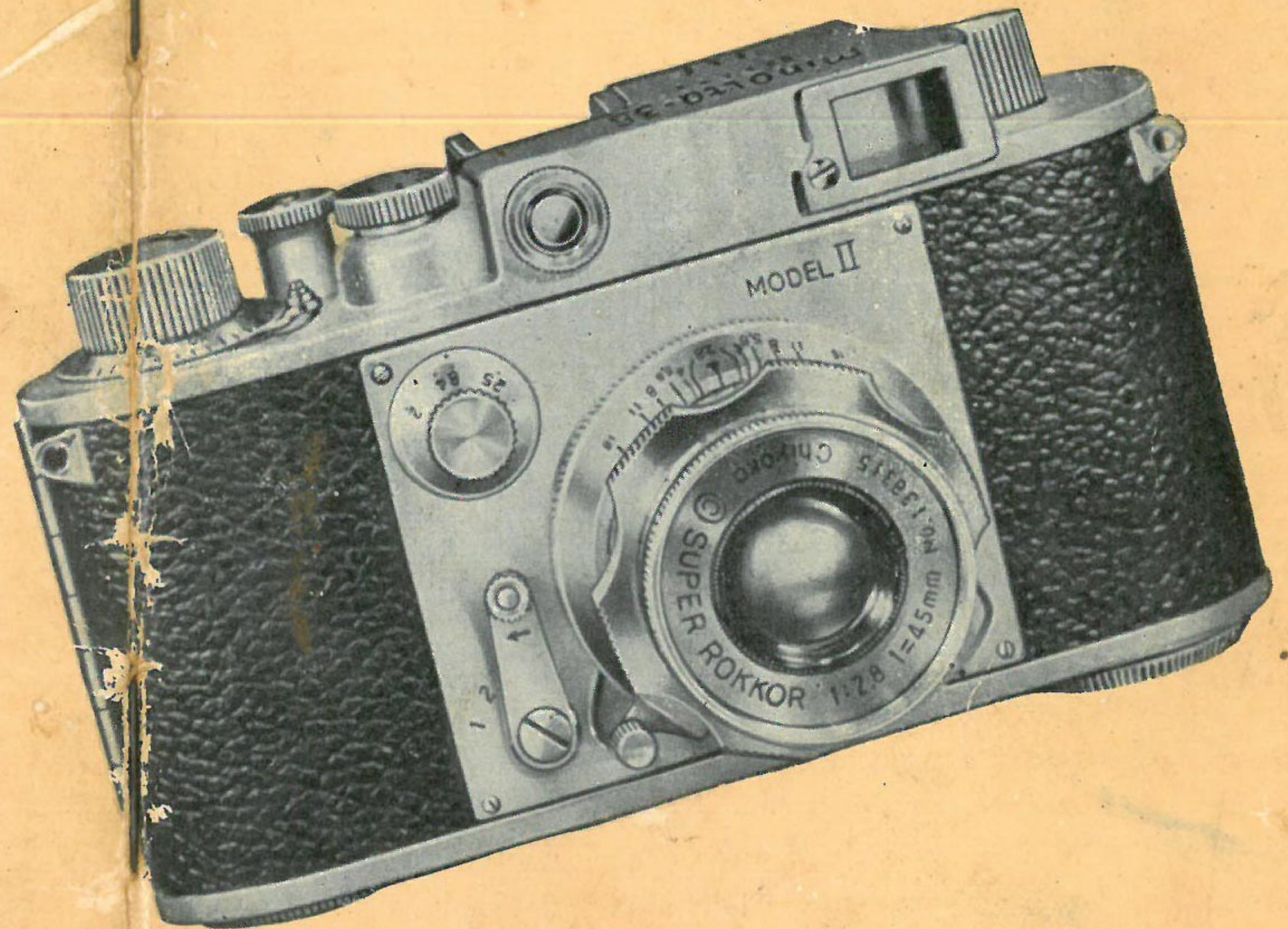


# Minolta-35

Model II



CHIYODA KOGAKU SEIKO K. K.

INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR USING



# Minolta-35 Model II

## The Most Improved 35mm Camera

Minolta-35 Model II is a camera of 35mm in size devised and integrated with adjustable self-timer and flash synchronizer, its back cover system being convenient for film loadings, having eye adjustable device for its single eye-piece range finder and conveniently you can make your shot without putting forward its lens barrel.

Of course the shutter is set simultaneously when the film was wound, thus preventing double exposures. The film is very economically used by loading it to magazine, cutting it at will in proper length out of long film.

Also various suitable telephoto lenses being provided, one camera can be utilized for features usually necessary for several cameras.

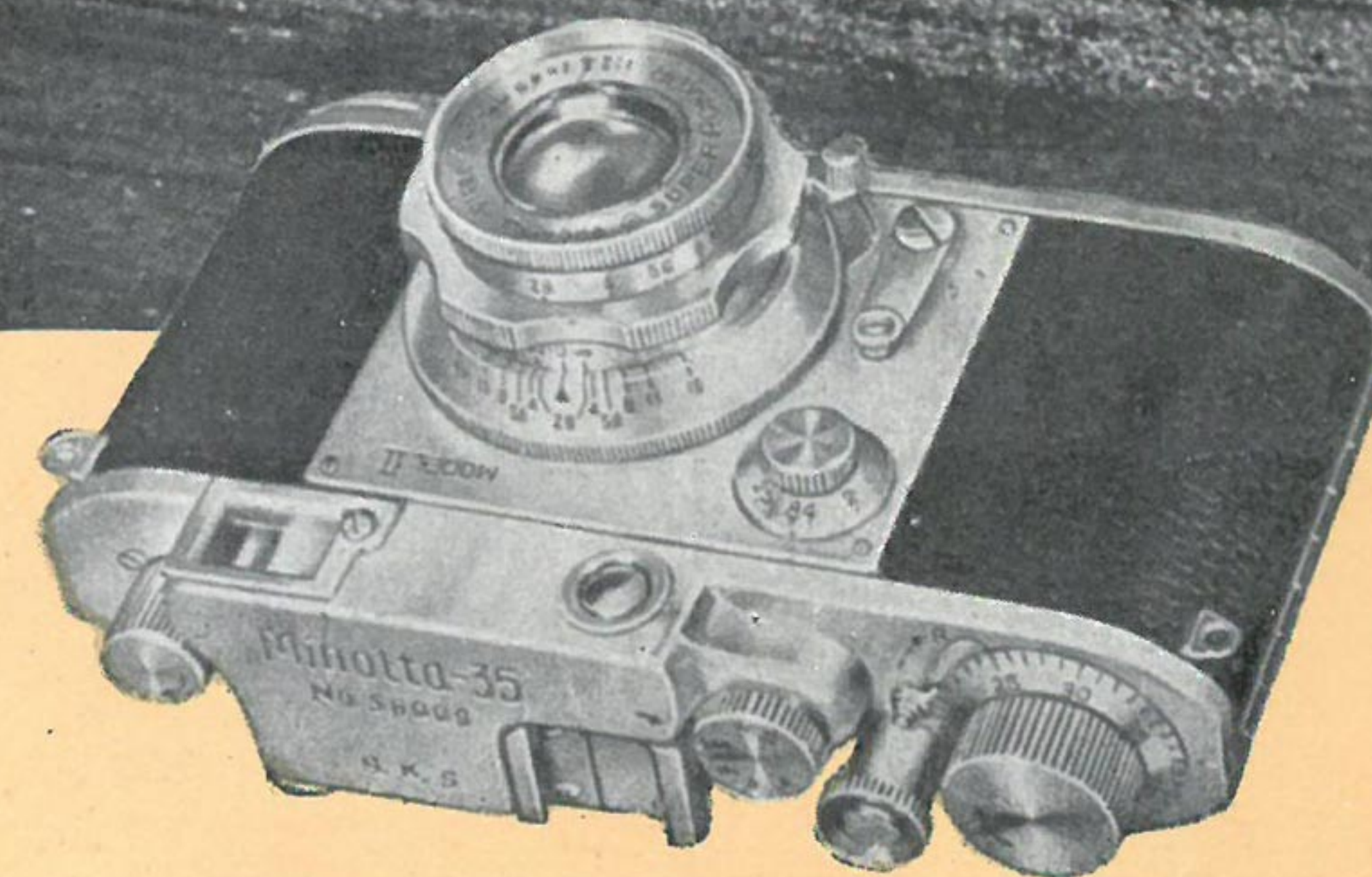
## Standard Lens of Minolta-35

The Super Rokkor Coated F/2.8-45mm Lens fitted makes very sharp focus and from the shortest range to infinite it has superior capacity to make sharp fine depictions.

Also the lens has noted colour transparency capacity, highly praised by many known photo specialists in homeland as well as those in abroad and it is now an established fact that the fullest satisfactions are being expected by various users of this lens. This is one of the reasons that we are still sticking to this fine standard F/2.8 lens rather than those of larger in diameter.



Mount Fuji  
Taken by  
Mr. S. Iwahara

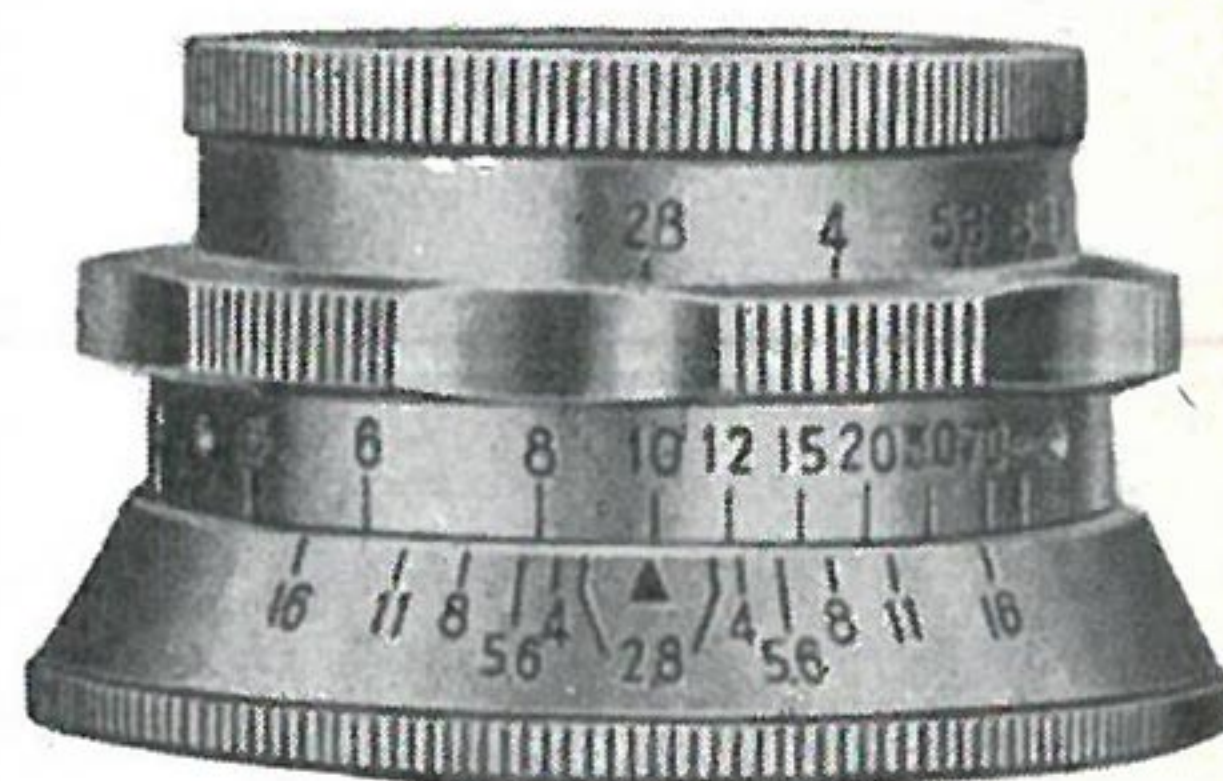




1. Super Rokkor Lens F/2.8-45mm is a lens wider in its covering angle and deeper in its range of focus in comparison with usual 50mm lenses for 35mm cameras and most fitted for snap-shottings.

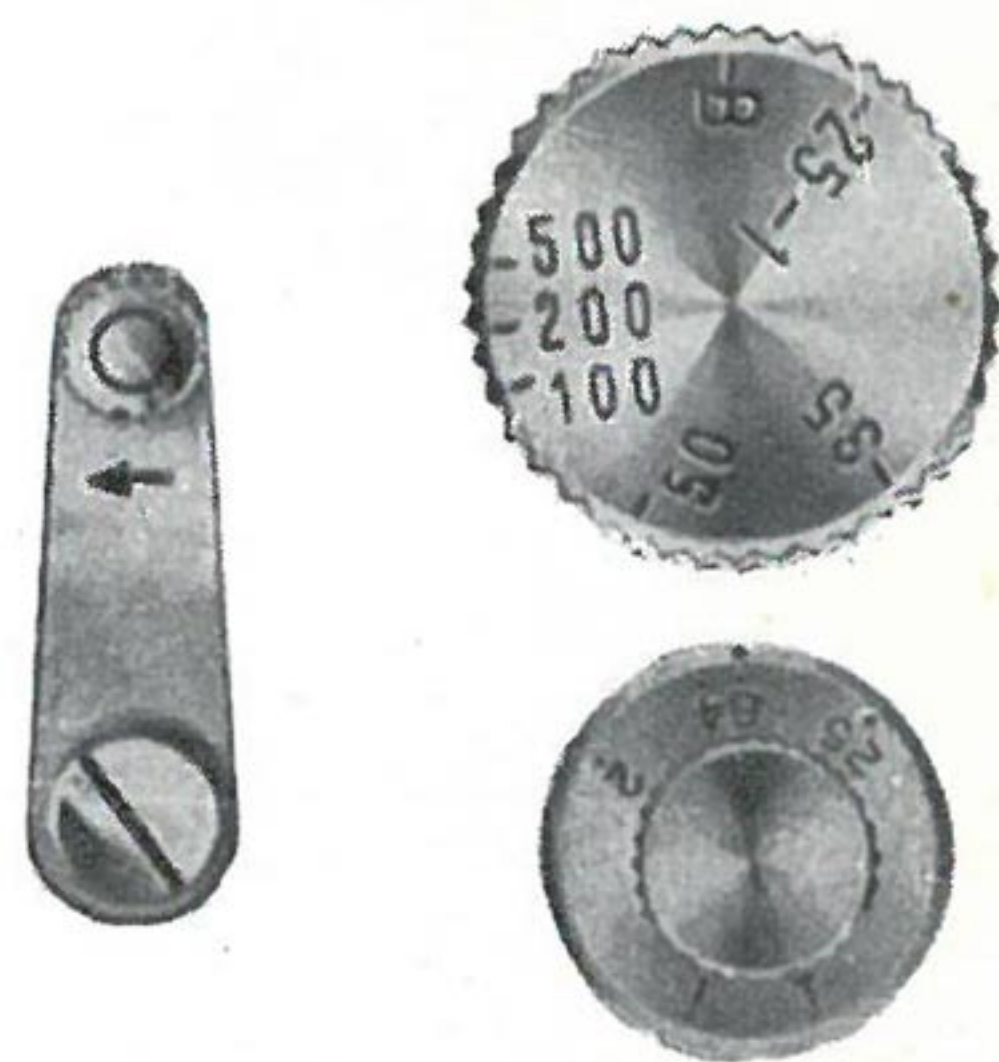


2. The lens barrel is unnecessary to be pulled it out when you make your shooting. The Iris-Stop Dial is graduated from F 2.8 to F 16 and its graduations are registered their respective stages from 1m. (3.3ft) to infinite along with depths of range of focus too.

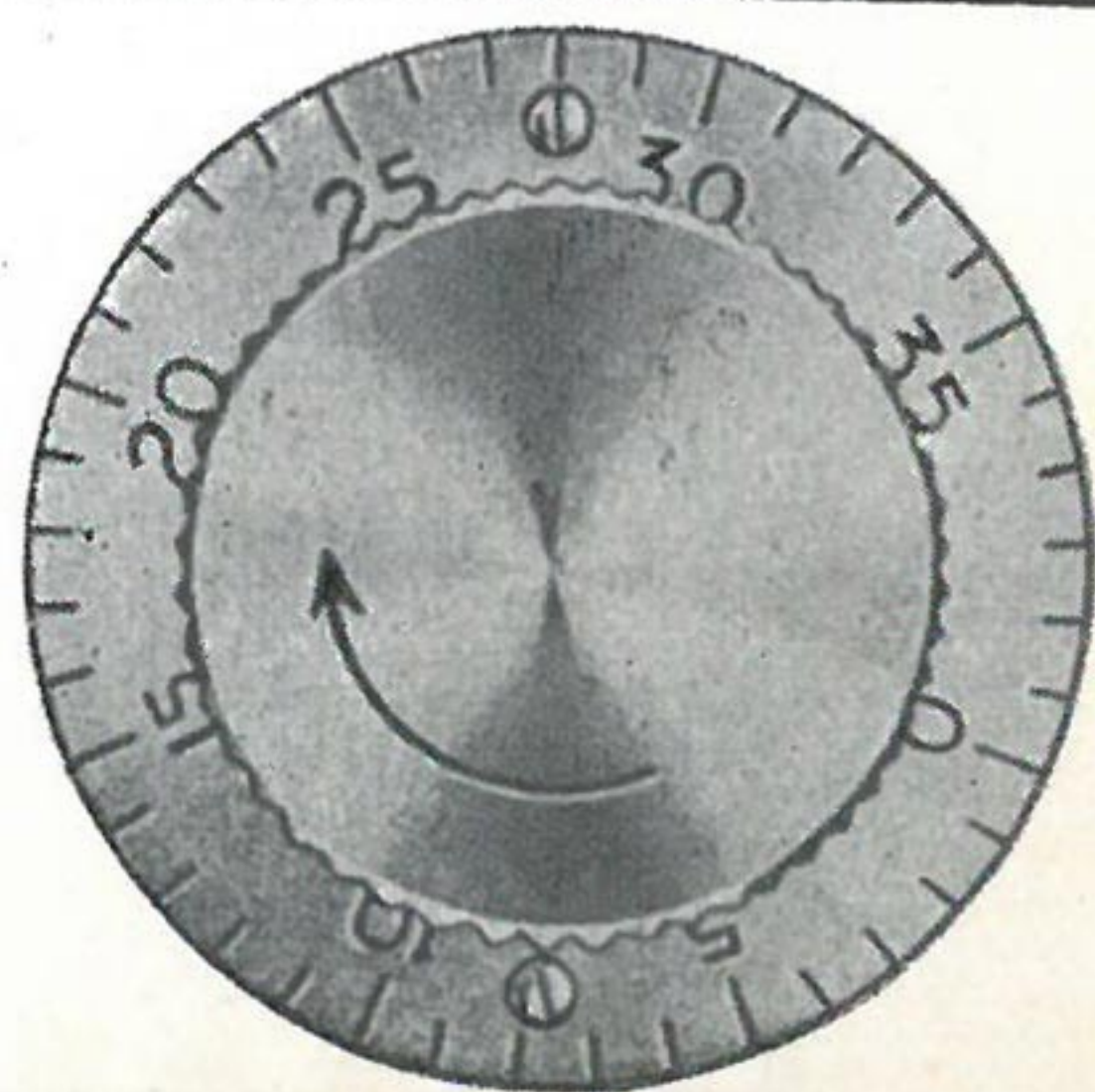


## Structure of Minolta-35

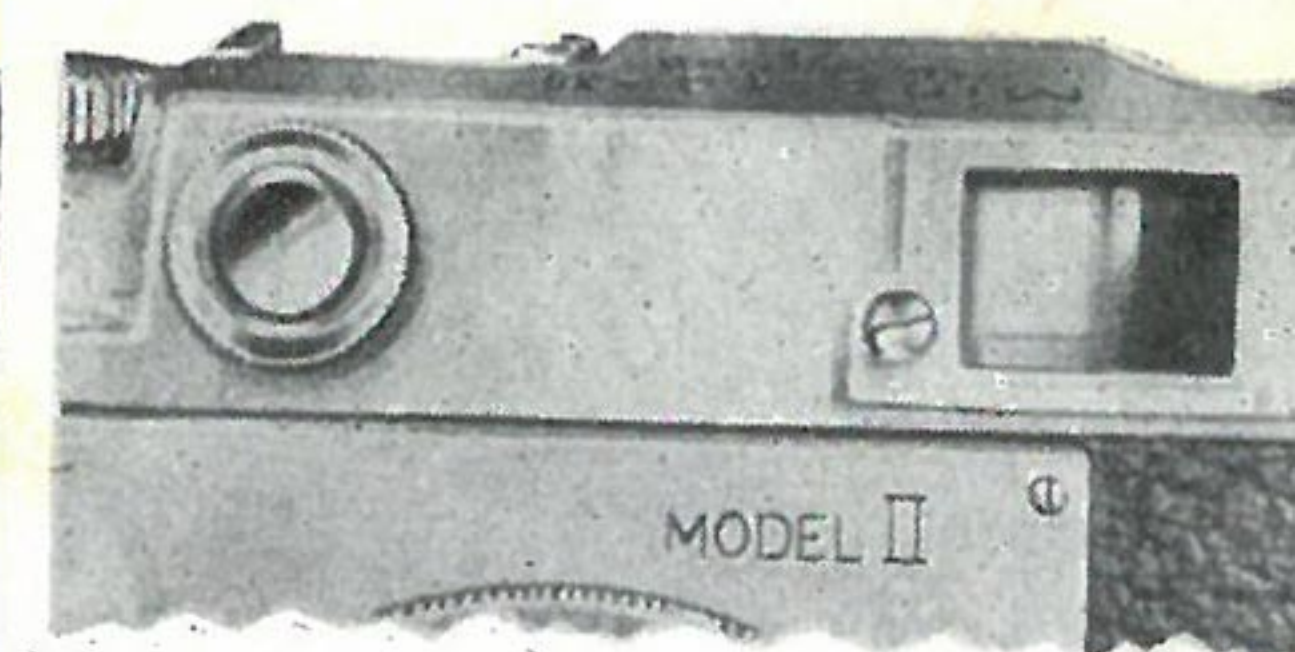
3. The Focal Plane Shutter fitted works coupled with shutter speeds of 1/25 - 500 second and B in the case of its rapid shutter and in the case of slow speed shutter it works coupled with from 1/8 sec. to 1. and T.



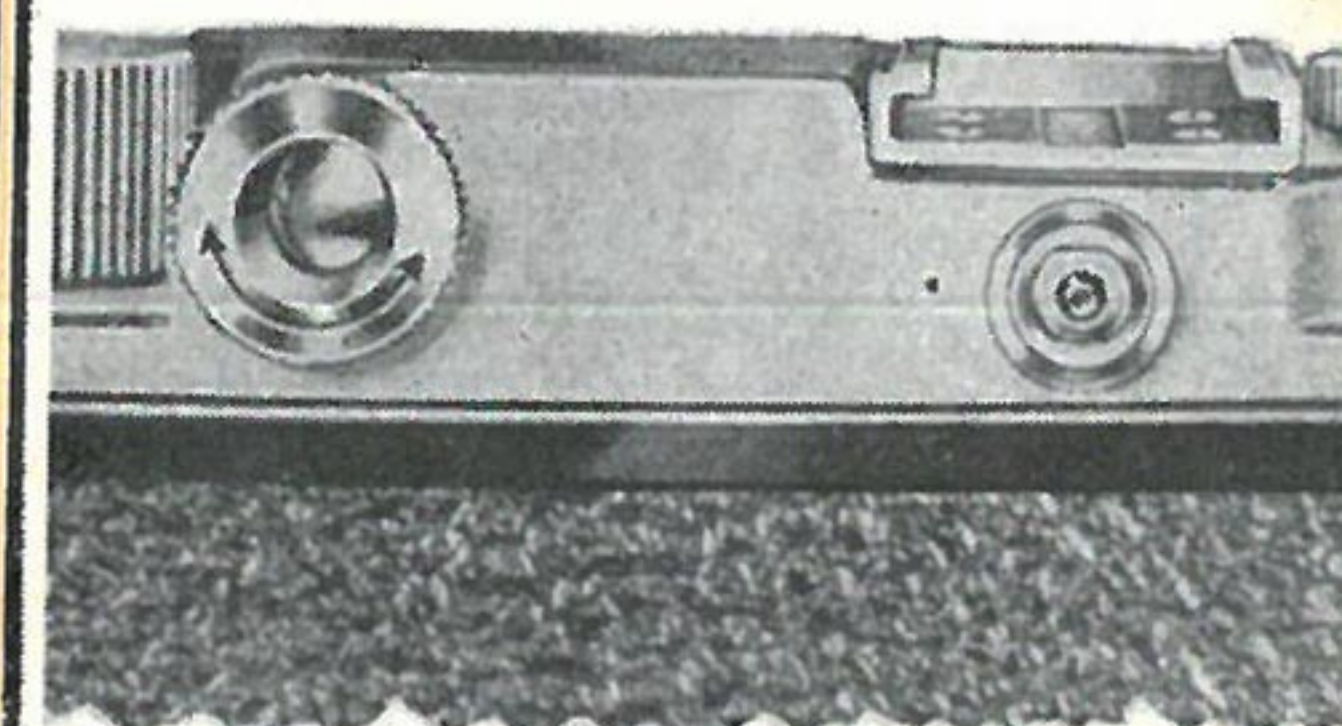
4. Counter Dial: When the counter number '0' is fixed under the arrow-mark after loading the film in the camera, the same will move on one by one following your successive takings until it reaches to No. 39.



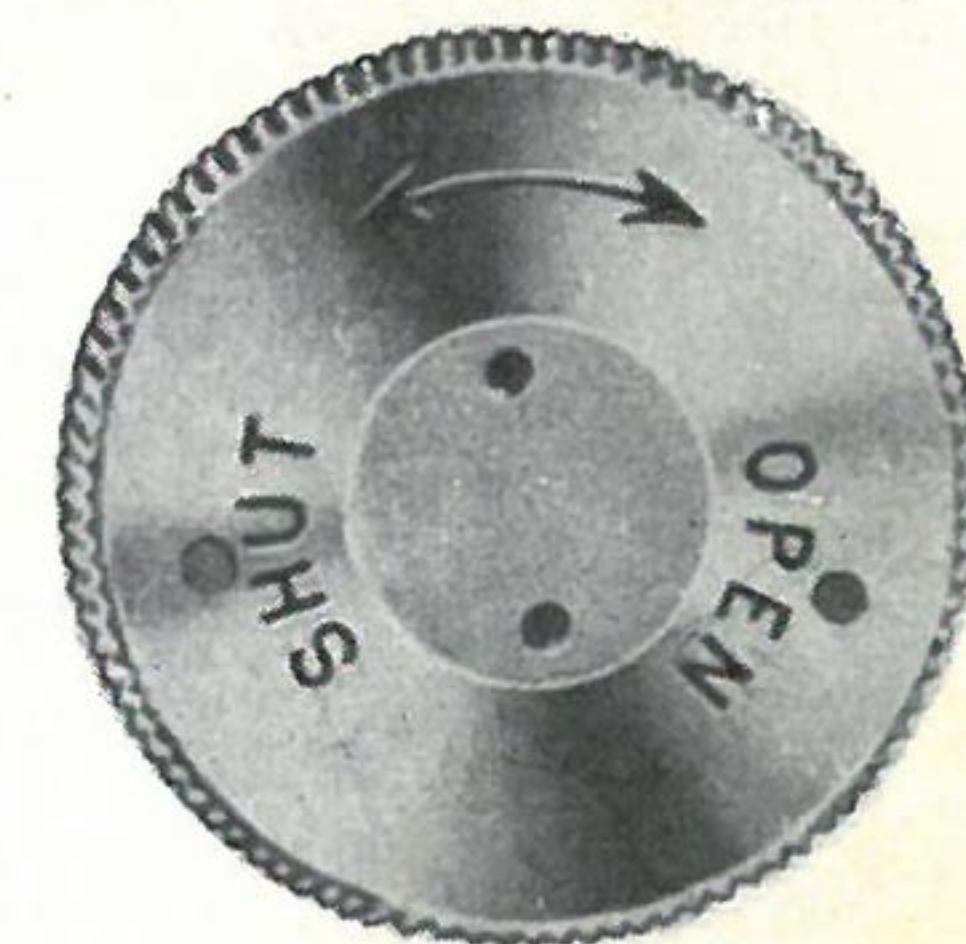
5. Coupled Range-Finder and Viewer: Two-image-coincidence type coupled range finder is devised combined with through finder. The view range covered in film is slightly larger than that seen in the finder and is convenient for its snap shottings.



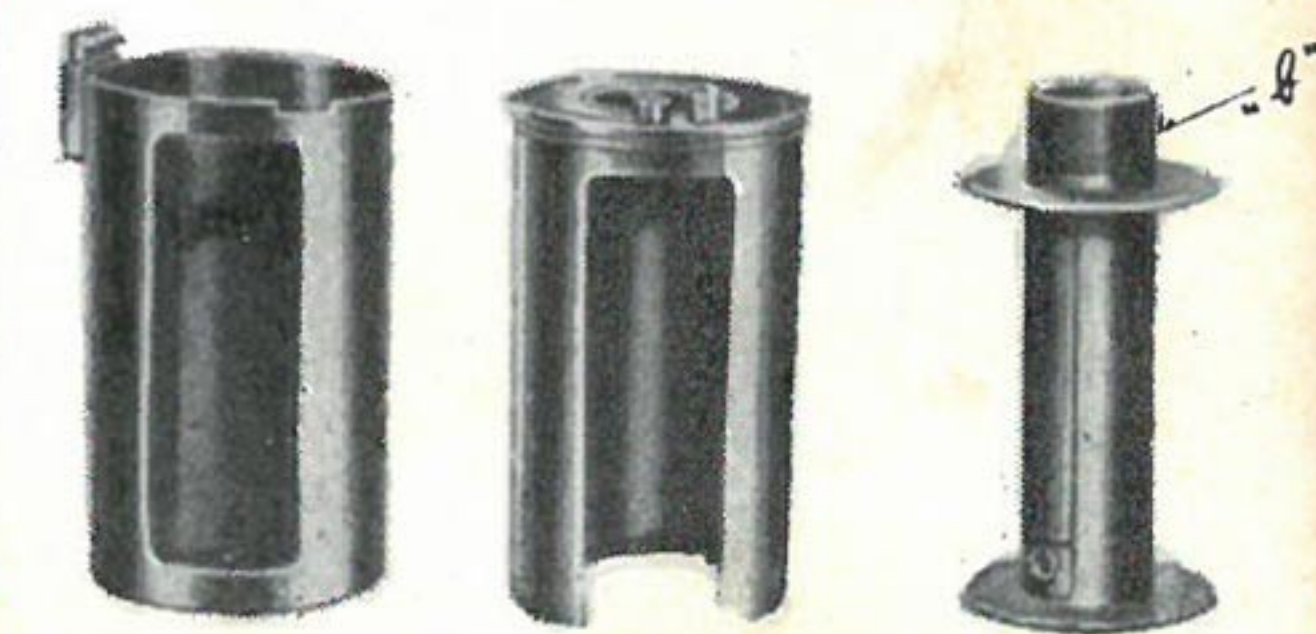
6. Visual Regulating Finder: Loosen the eye lens screw properly and push eye lens out. Then visibility of the far-sighted can be properly adjusted. The synchro terminal is two-terminal system like Leica.



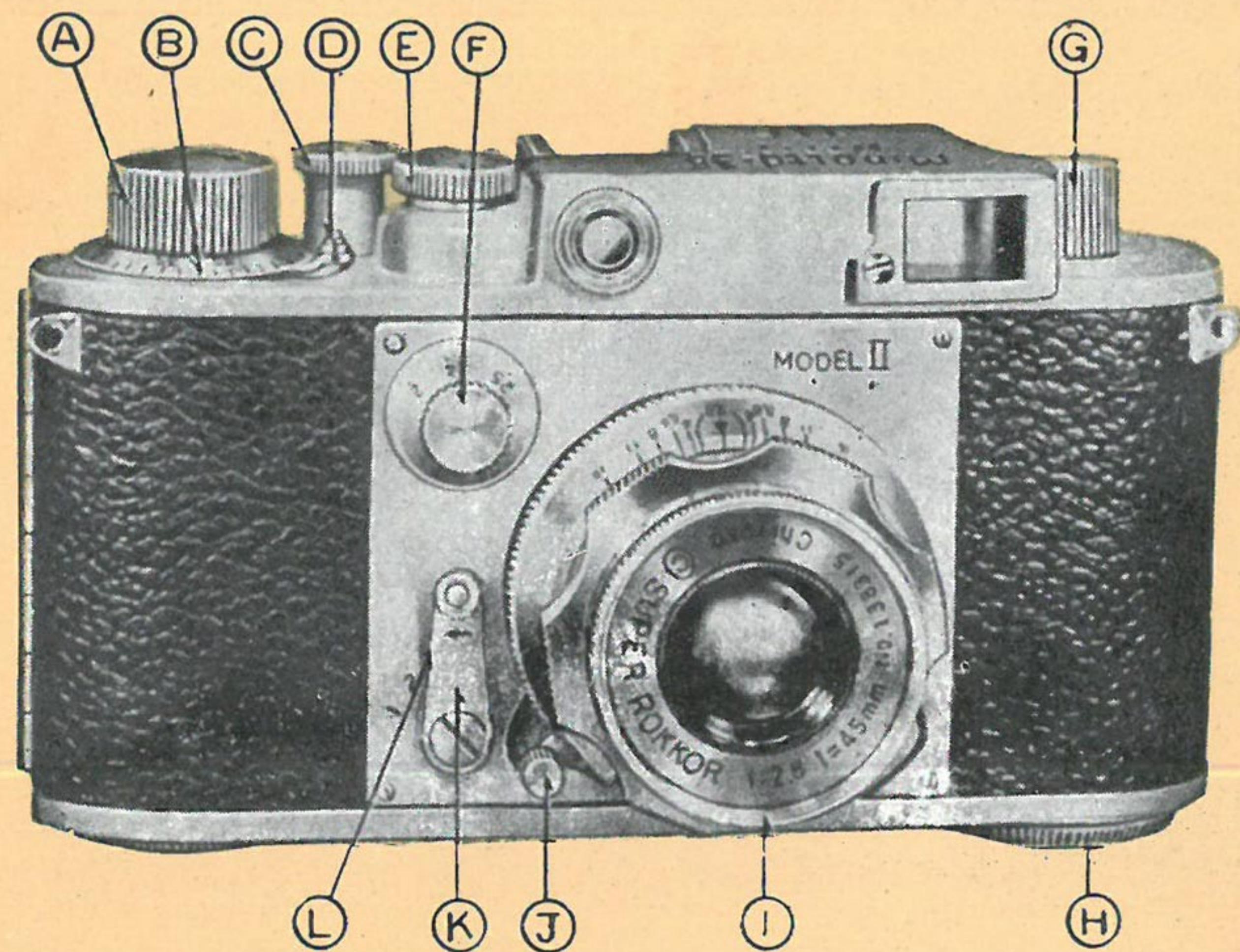
7. Opening and shutting of the back cover is made by means of fixing the mark 'Shut' or 'Open' to the point marked ∇. Simultaneously the window of magazine loaded will automatically open or shut.



8. The magazine is consisted of three parts, spool, inner case and the outer case. When you desire to load your suitable long film in it, please cut it in proper length and load it in the dark room.

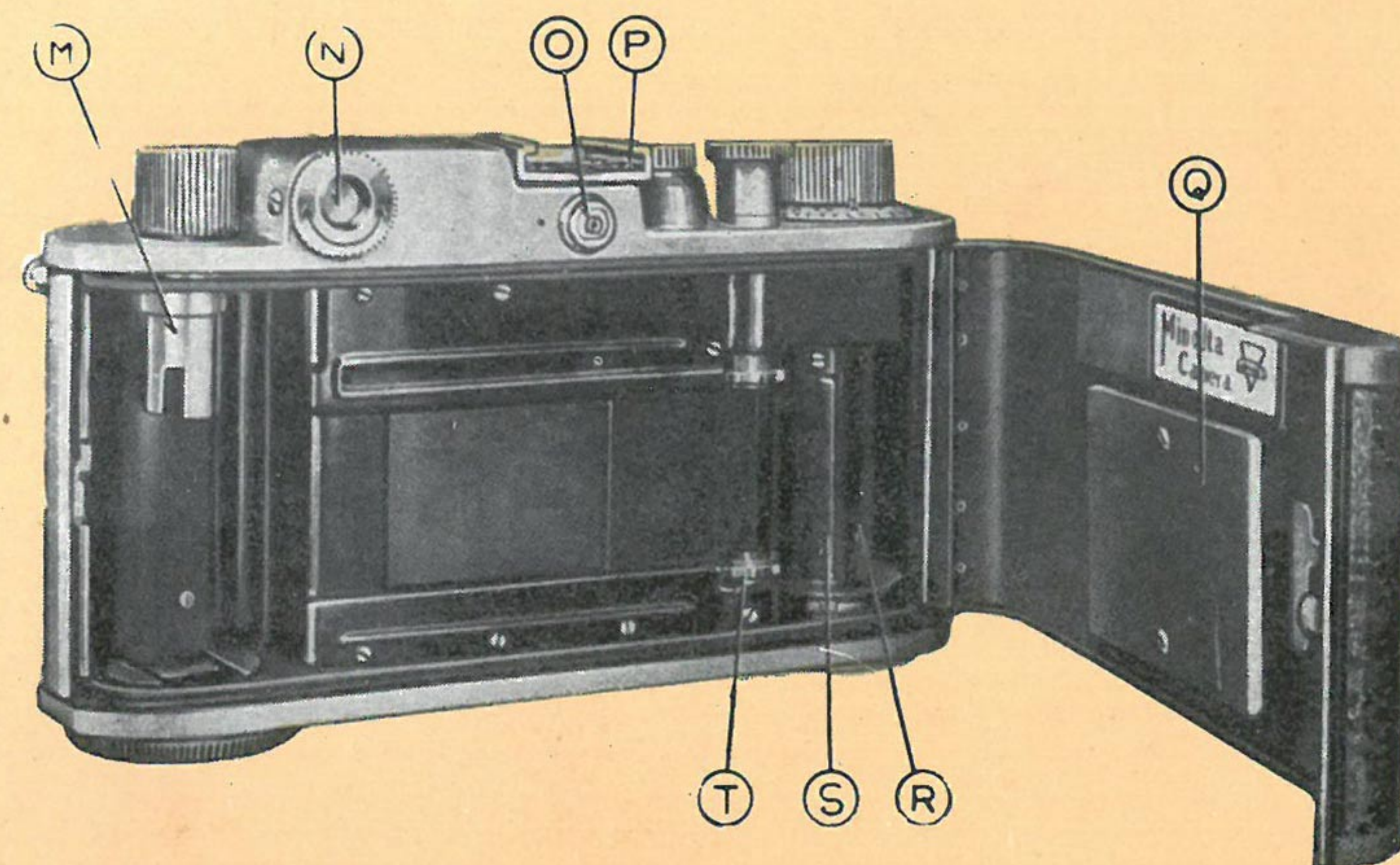






- A. Winding Knob
- B. Counter Dial
- C. Release Button
- D. Rewind Lever
- E. Rapid Shutter Dial
- F. Slow Shutter Dial
- G. Rewind Knob
- H. Back Cover Lock
- I. Iris Stop Ring
- J. Focusing Lever

- K. Self-timer
- L. Starting Button for Self-timer
- M. Rewind Shaft
- N. Full-view Range Finder
- O. Terminal for Flash Synchronizer
- P. Accessory Rail
- Q. Pressure Plate
- R. Take-up Spool
- S. Spring Clip
- T. Sprocket Gear



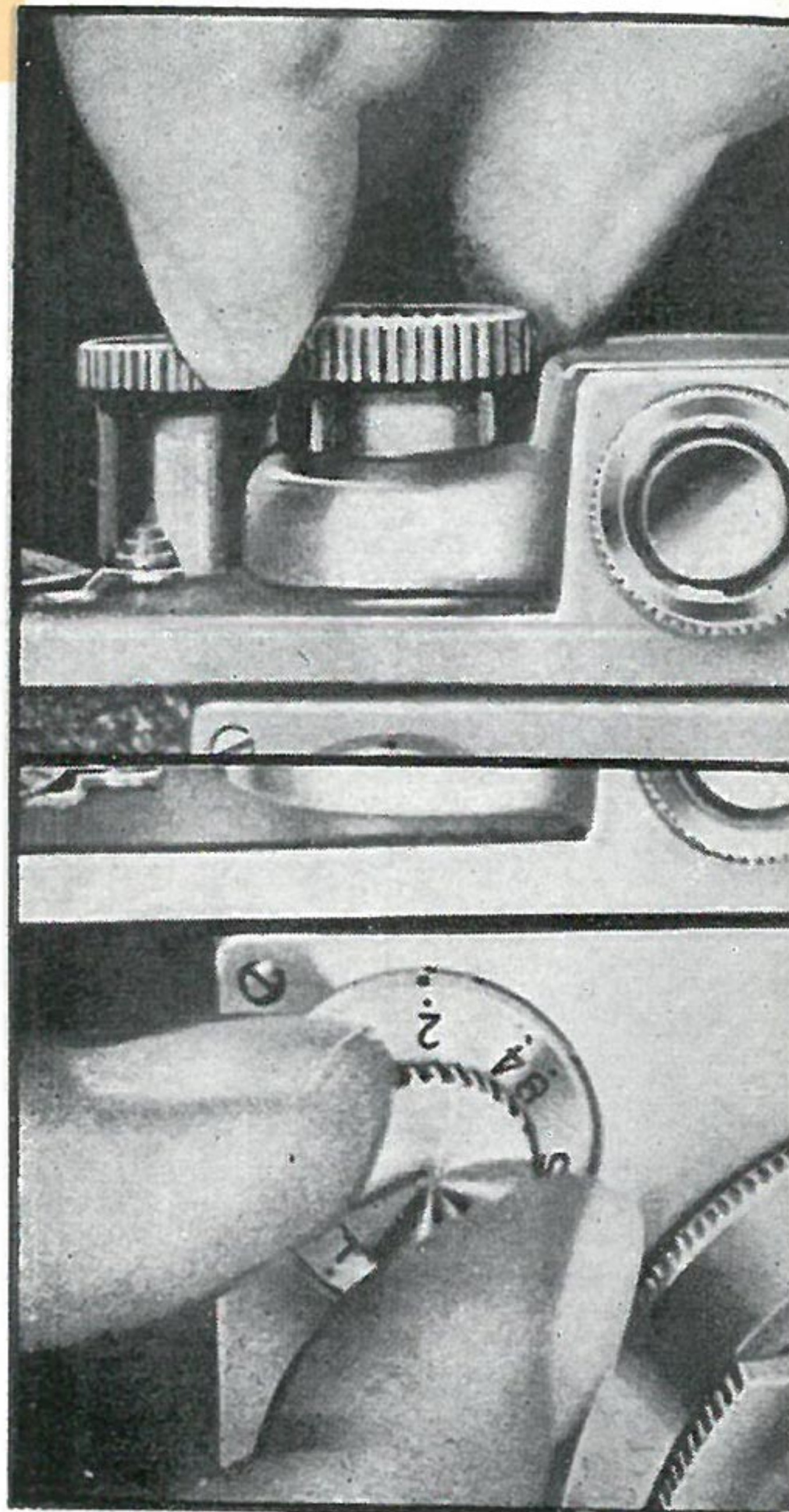


# Handling of Camera

## Regulation of Shutter Speeds

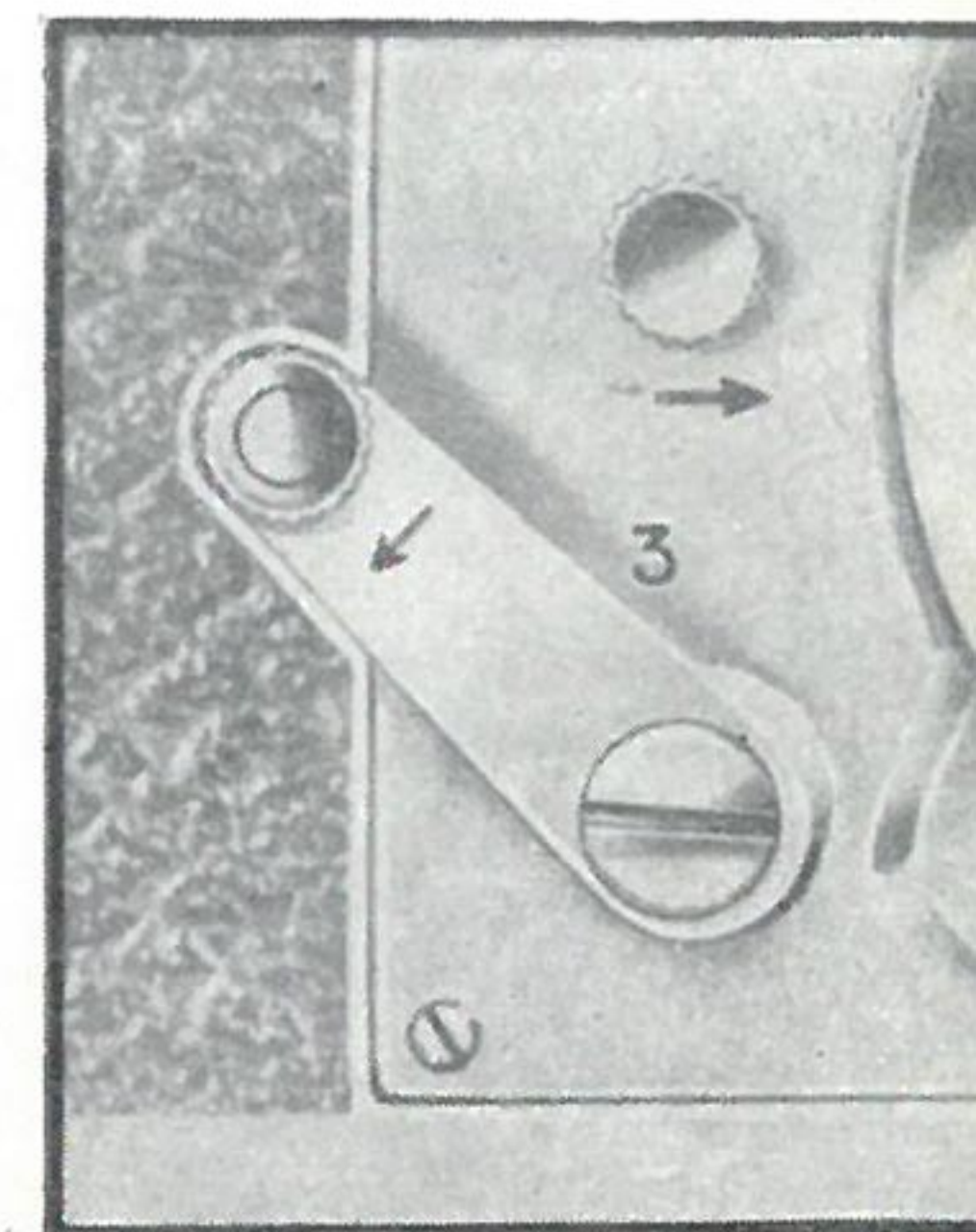
The following features do not function properly before the shutter is automatic set by winding the film winding knob.

1. **Rapid Shutter:** Pick up the knob of Rapid Shutter Dial and turn it to right or left to the desired speed under the point arrow-marked in case the speeds sought ranging from  $1/25$  to  $1/500$  second. In such case, however, the dial of Slow Shutter has to be kept under speed point of  $1/25$  sec.
2. **Slow Shutter:** In case of shutter speeds desired are ranging from  $1-1/8$  sec. turn the dial to the point under the mark (•). In such case dial of Rapid Shutter has to be placed under the point of  $1/25$  sec.
3. **Bulb Shutter:** Put "B" of Rapid Shutter Dial under the arrow-marked point. In this case, as long as you push on the shutter, the shutter screen will be kept open. But in such case the dial of Slow Shutter has to be kept under shutter speed of  $1/25$  sec.
4. **Time Shutter:** To open the shutter screen, fix "T" on the Slow Shutter Dial at the mark (•) and push the button. To close the shutter screen just remove the dial from mark "T" to shutter speed "1" second. Beware in such case the Rapid Shutter Dial has to be kept fixed at the point of  $1/25$  sec.



## How to Use Self-Timer

Remove the lever of self-timer to the direction arrow-marked. It will stop at any position. When you push the Starter Button to the direction arrow-marked, the lever will start its movement and act automatically on the shutter. When you push down the lever to a degree of right angle, then the working time of it will be about 8-9 seconds and a degree of 1-3 the corresponding time will be about 4 seconds, when the shutter is to be released.



## Coupled Range Finder & Viewer

Looking through the finder push forward or backward the lens barrel by turning it by means of Focusing Lever until the round image on the range finder in center of finder and the whole image on finder would coincide, which are seen at the outset separately or doubly. Coincidence of these two images means a right focus of objectives aimed.



Remove this visual adjuster by turning it to the point that suit to your visibility, then it will help you to look through the finder much easier. Especially this device is effective to eyes far-sighted.





## Flash Synchronizer

**A.** Please fix the terminal of the cord to the plug, to the red point along the direction arrow-marked.

Also please use F.P. bulbs, the bulbs for focal plane shutters.

**B.** When a Speed Flash (an electric discharge tube) is used:

1. Please make the red mark "X" of the Slow Speed Dial to coincide with the point "•".

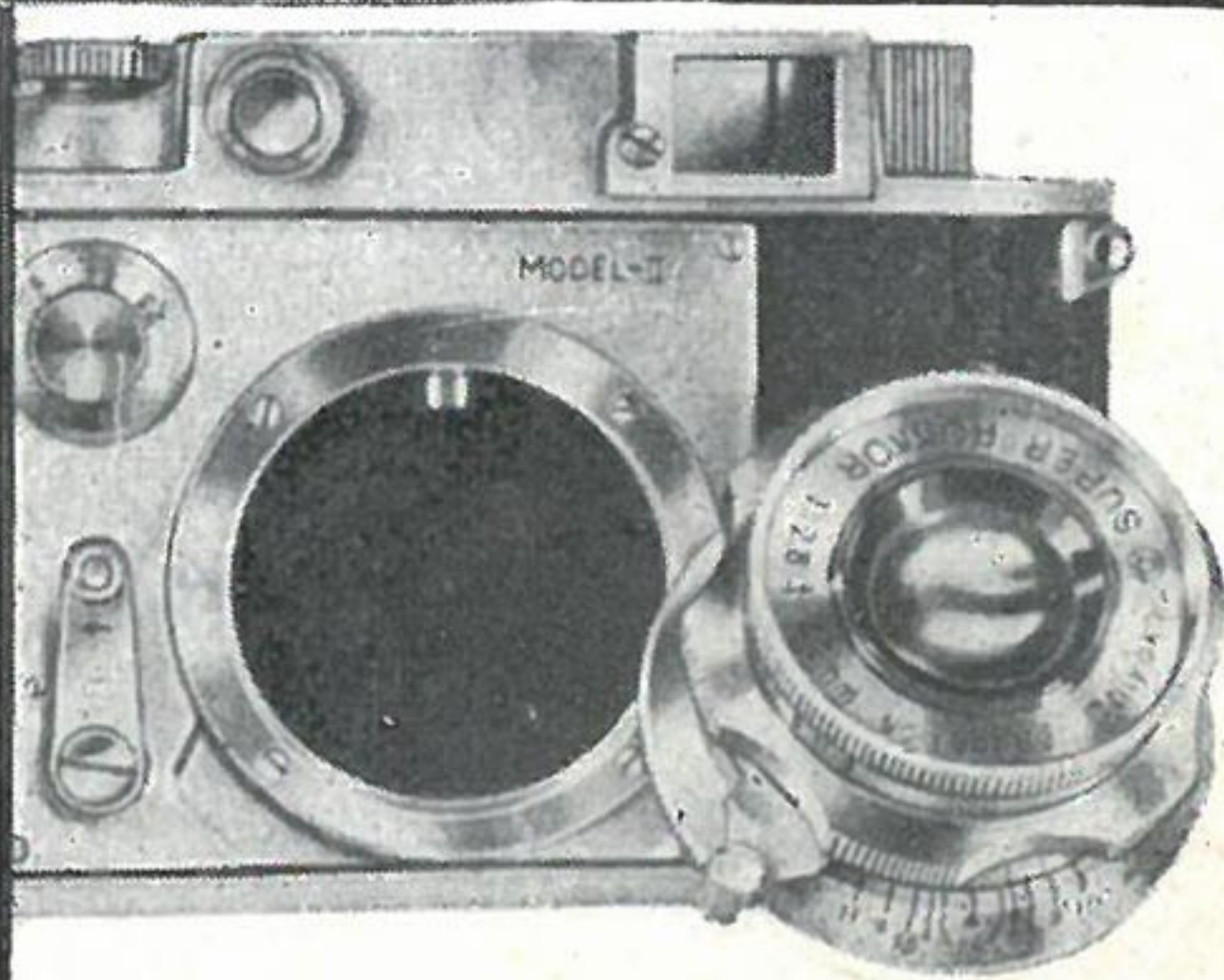
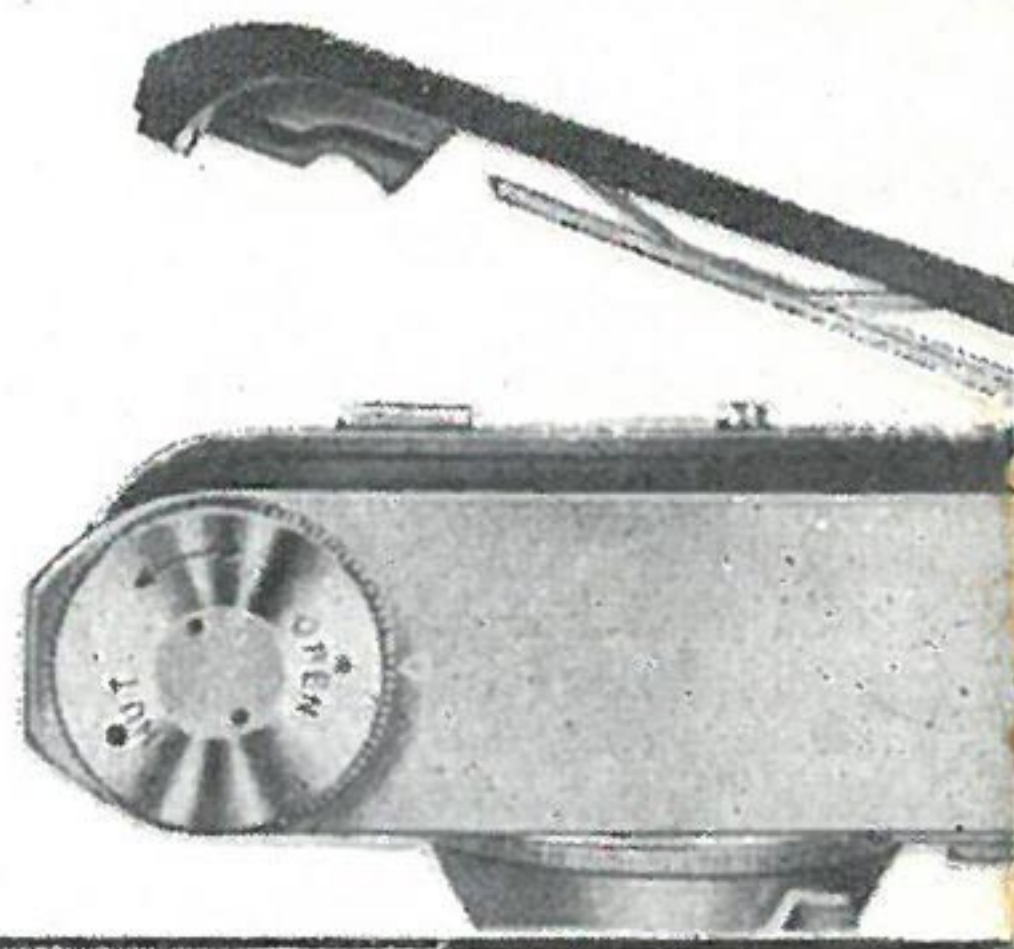
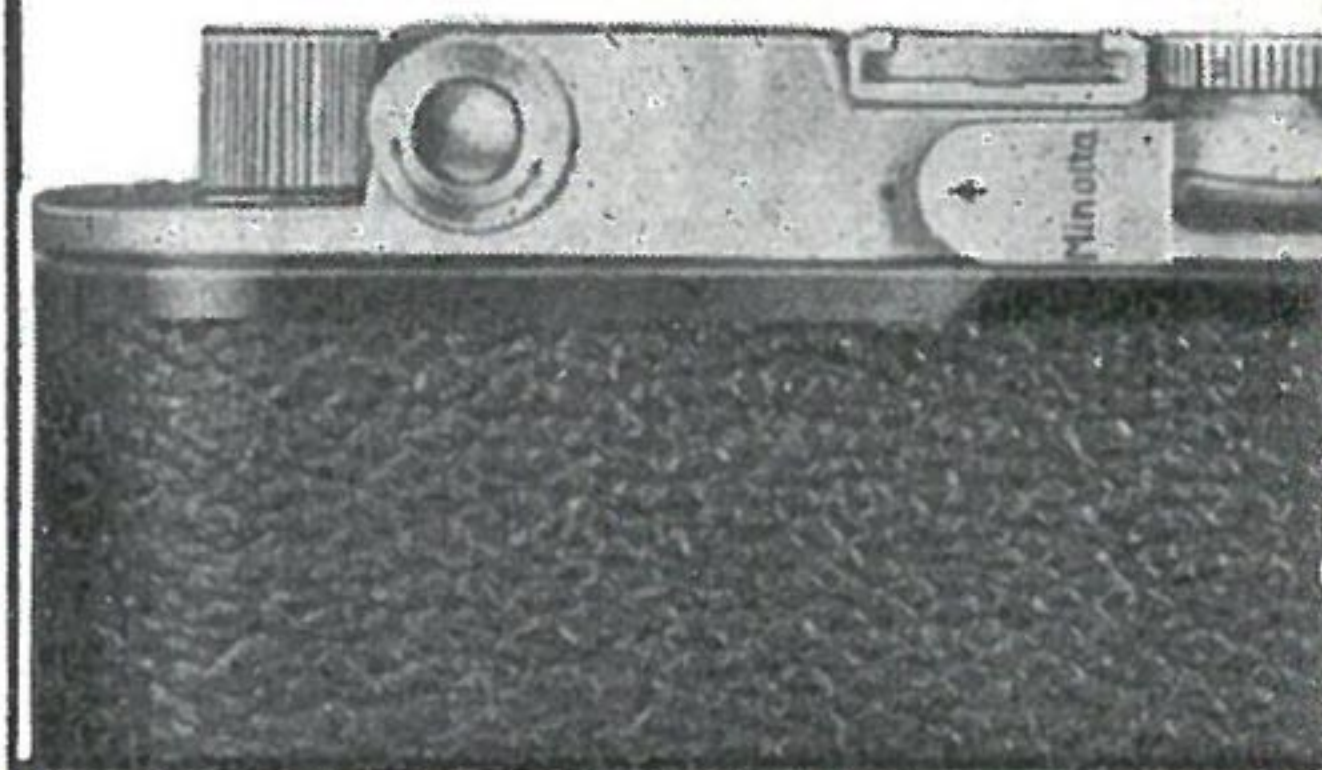
2. Also put the point "25" of the High Speed Dial to fix to the point arrow-marked. Then all is now made ready for "X" point contact and it will be flash synchronized at a shutter speed of 1/25 sec. by using a Speed Flash and also the Flash Speed can be used at shutter speeds slower than 1/8 sec. by simply fixing it to the point "•".

## Handling of Back Cover

Turn the Back Cover Lock "Open" at the bottom of the camera to the point red marked, then the Back Cover will open. To fix the Back Cover again, you have to keep the magazine inside in right positions and rewinding nozzle must be kept not to leave it upward, otherwise the back cover will not be fixed properly.

## Interchange of Lenses

In case to interchange with various telephoto lenses, please turn the lens barrel in Anti-clock-wise way for about two or three times, then the lens will come off.



## Handling of Magazines

Completion



A



C



B

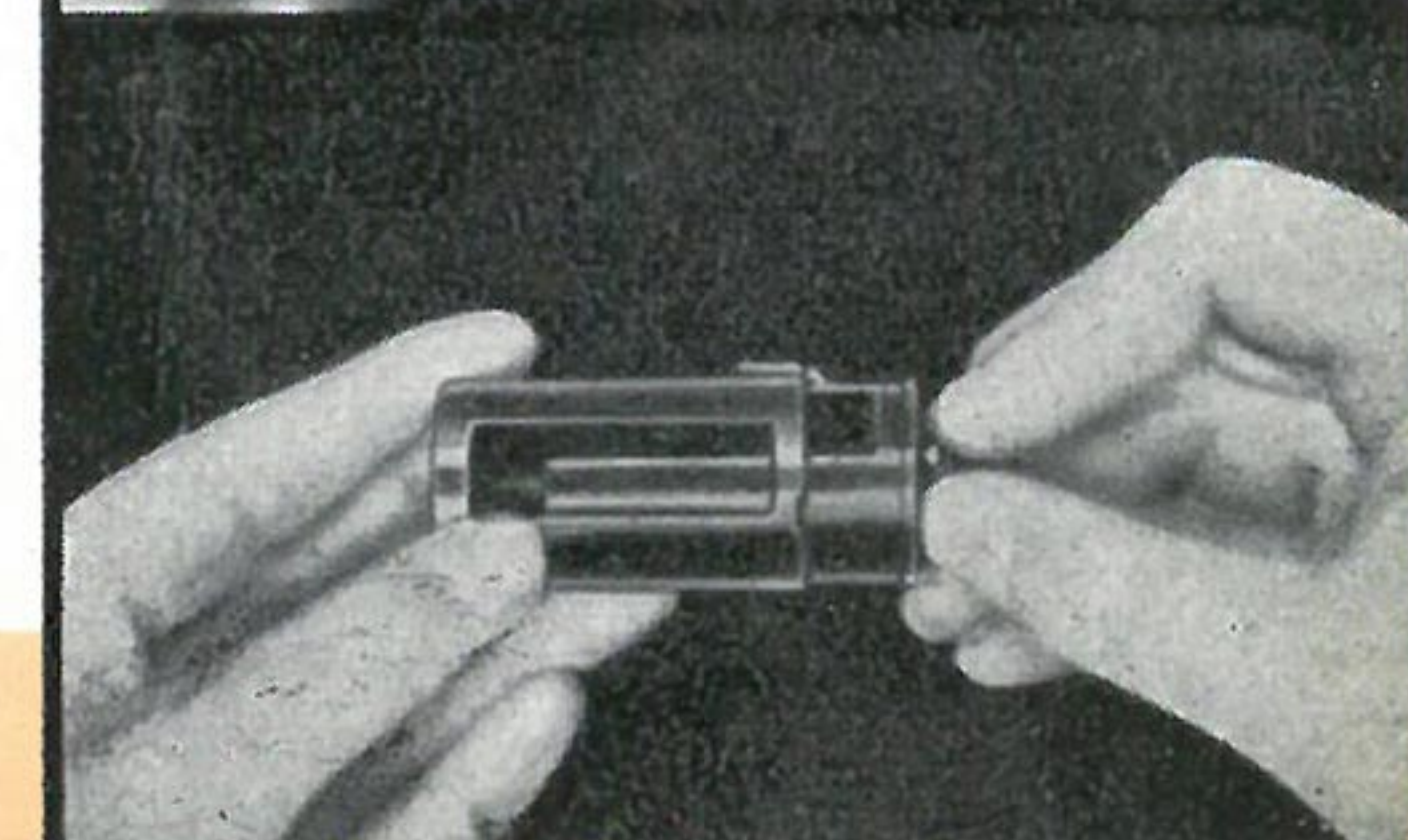
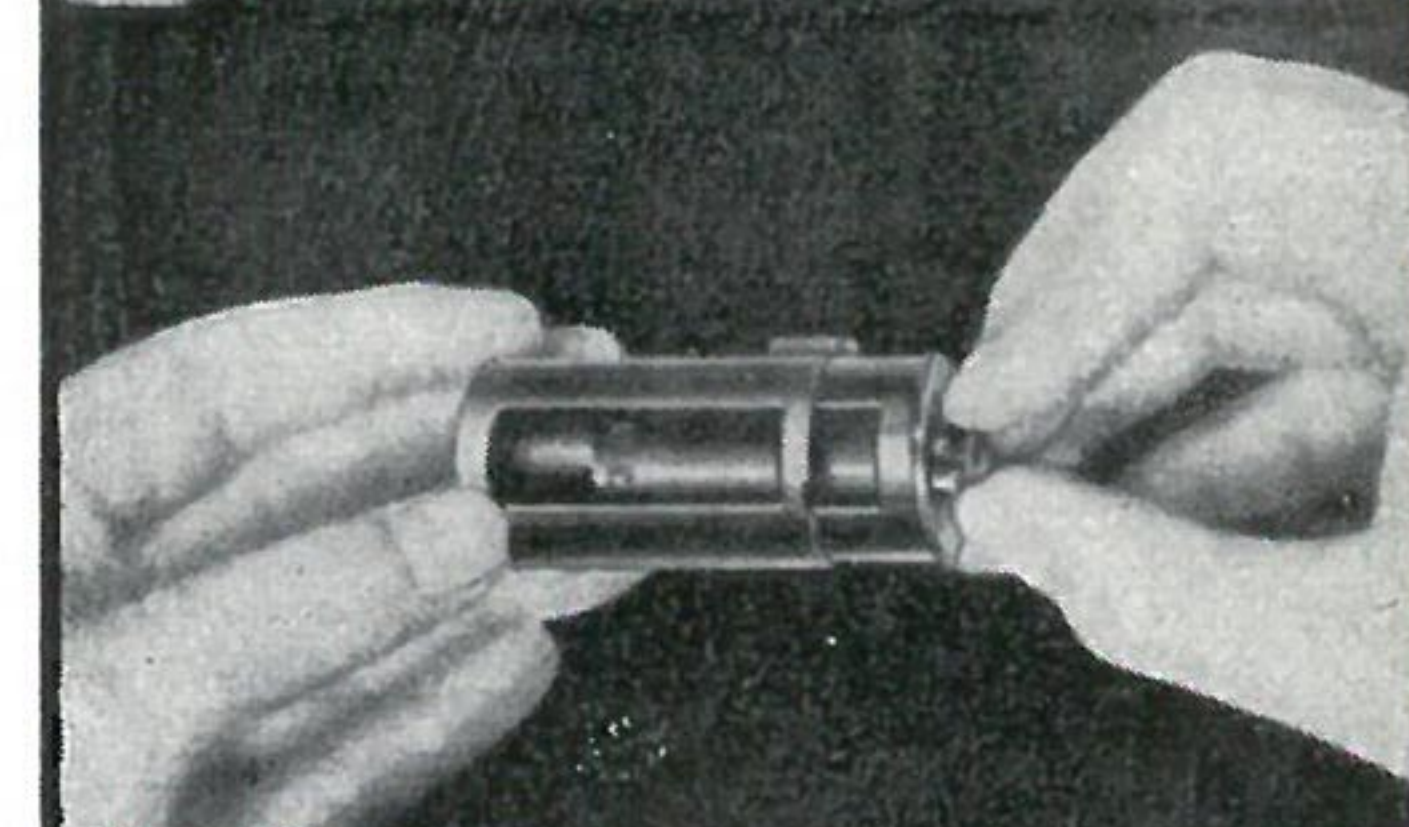
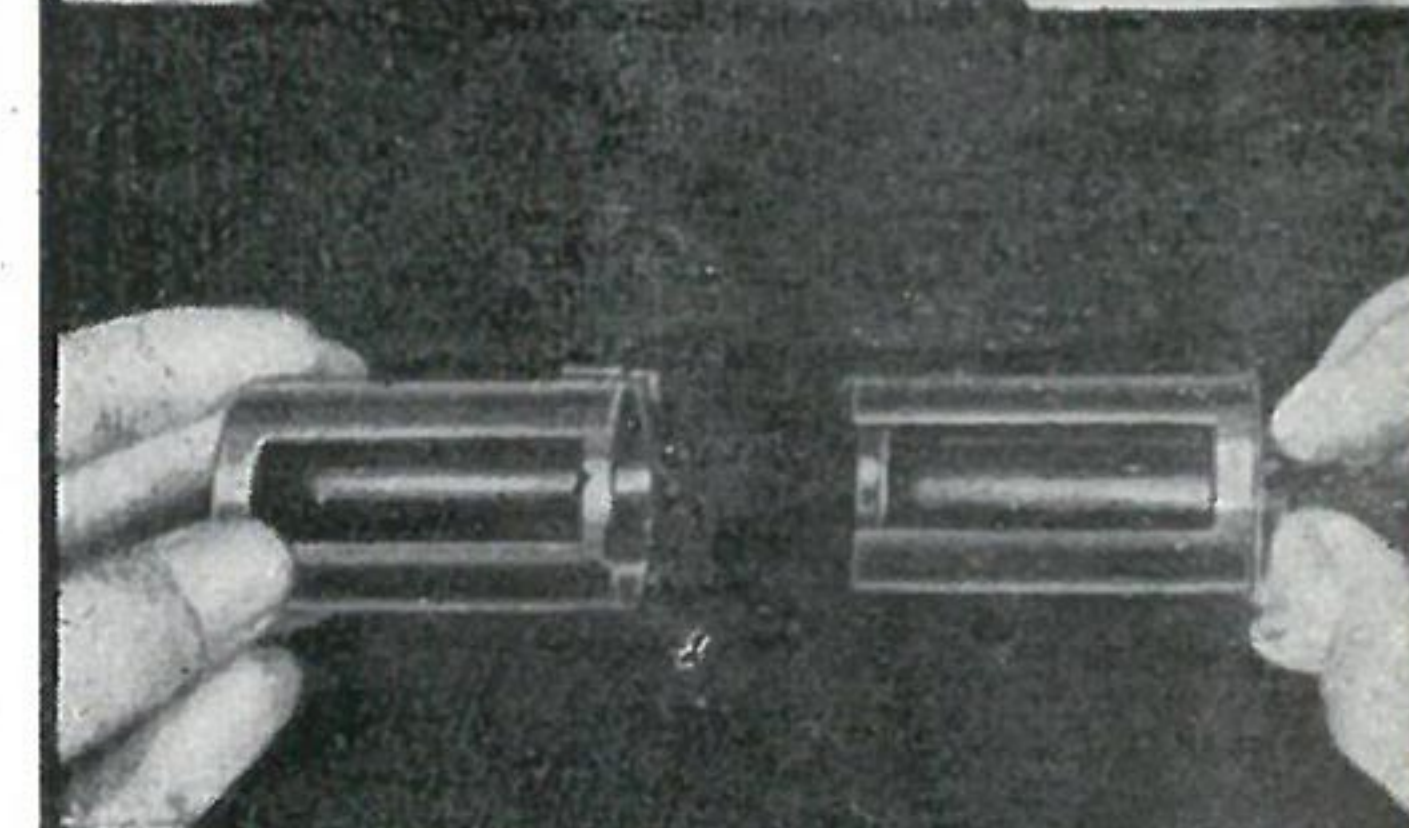
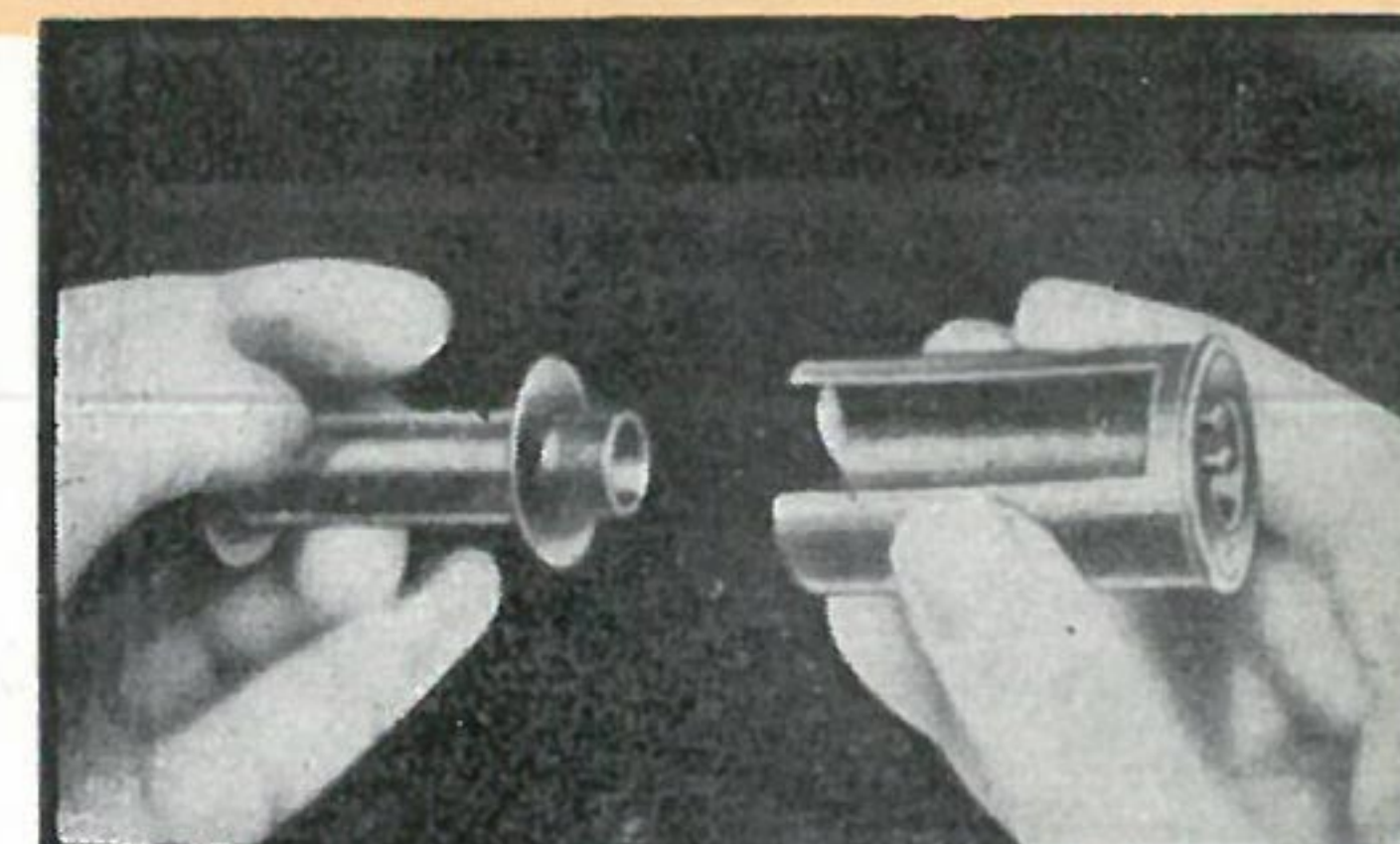


Magazines for Minolta-35 Camera are consisted of A, B, & C in three parts. Please familiarize yourself with empty magazines without the film loaded inside.

As shown in diagram "1" put "B" in "C", beware not to place "B" in upside down.

As shown in diagram "2" & "3" put "C" in "A", placing each window of them in straight and turn "C" in anti-clock-wise way until it will be fixed stable with a sound of "Tick" from it. (Of course the sound "Tick" will occur even by turning it in clockwise way but in this case it is advisable to turn it in anti-clock-wise way in order to avoid any inconveniences that might occur after loading the film).

As shown in diagram "4" the windows of "A" & "C" should coincide each other in straight, otherwise the same will not be fixed properly.



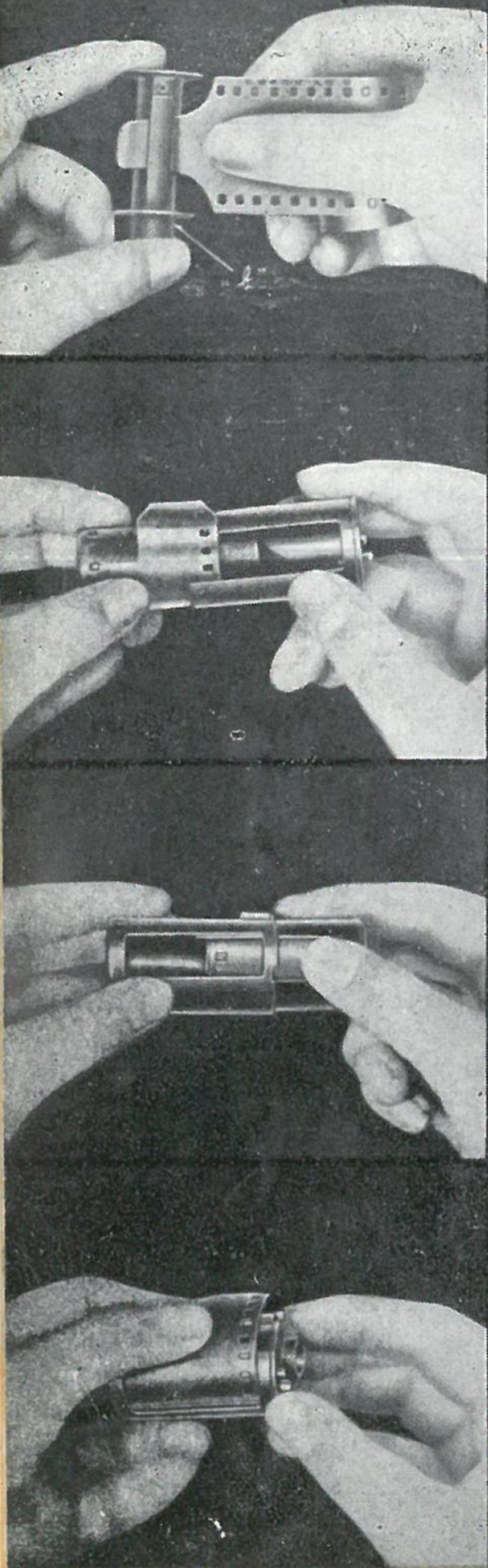


## Film to Magazine

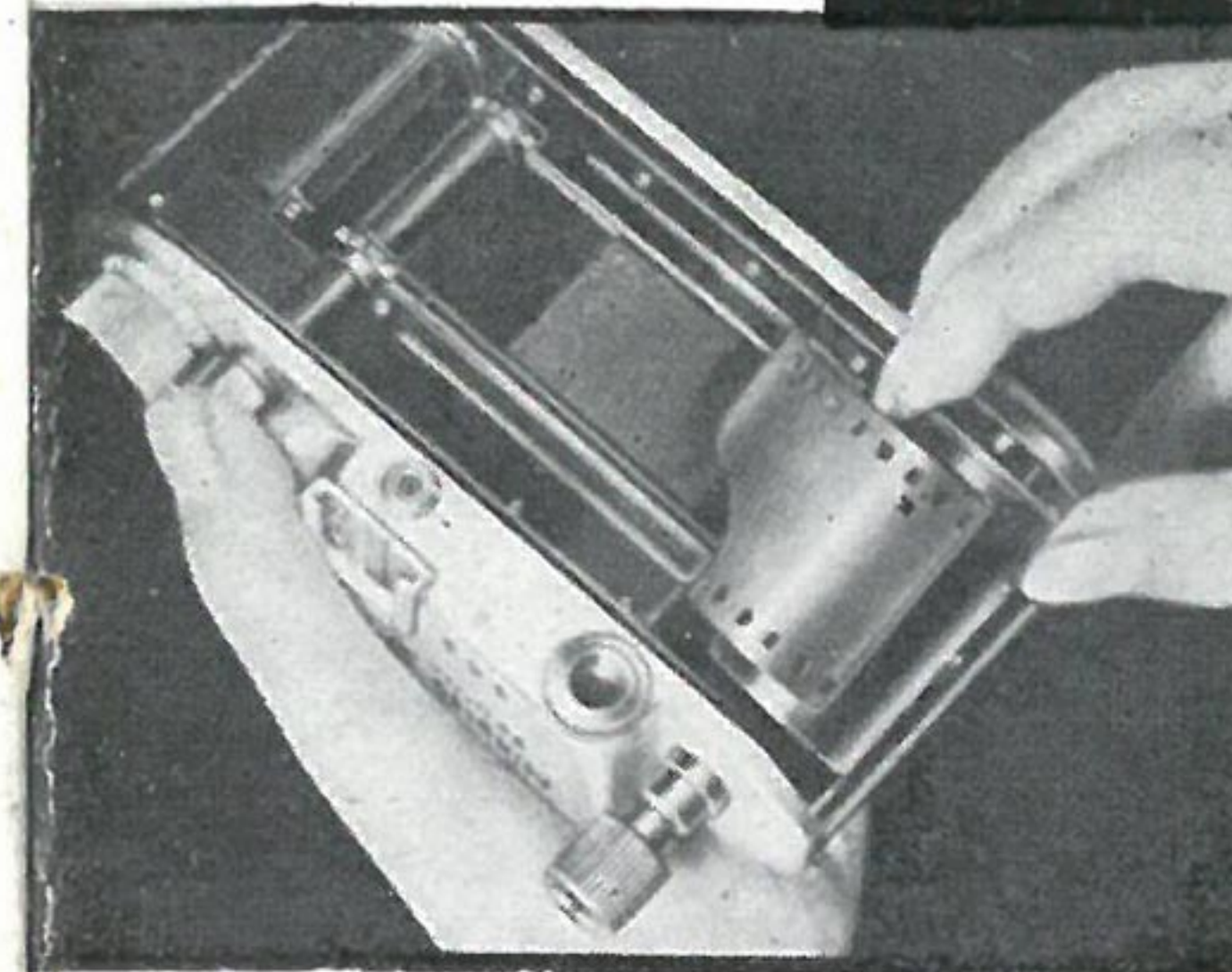
As shown in diagram "1" put the end of film to spool "B" facing emulsion side of the film inside. In case of using long film, please cut it in about 1.6 meters (5 ft.) in length and roll up. As shown in diagram "2" put it in "C" from "b" side of B.

Insert it as shown in diagram "3" so as to make the end of film not to prevent smooth insertion. In such case if the end of film would bent slightly outward, it will be convenient for the following actions.

From the abovementioned point that was bent, the end of film will come out from the magazine, so pushing it and turn "C" in anti-clock-wise way, the sound "Tick" will be heard and the magazine window will close. In case when the film be impossible to pull it out from magazine, open the window by turning it right or left pushing "C" 's knob, then turning only the spool "B" in anti-clock-wise way, the film end that was bent will come out from the window. Then please take out the film and turning "C" again and then fix it as abovementioned.

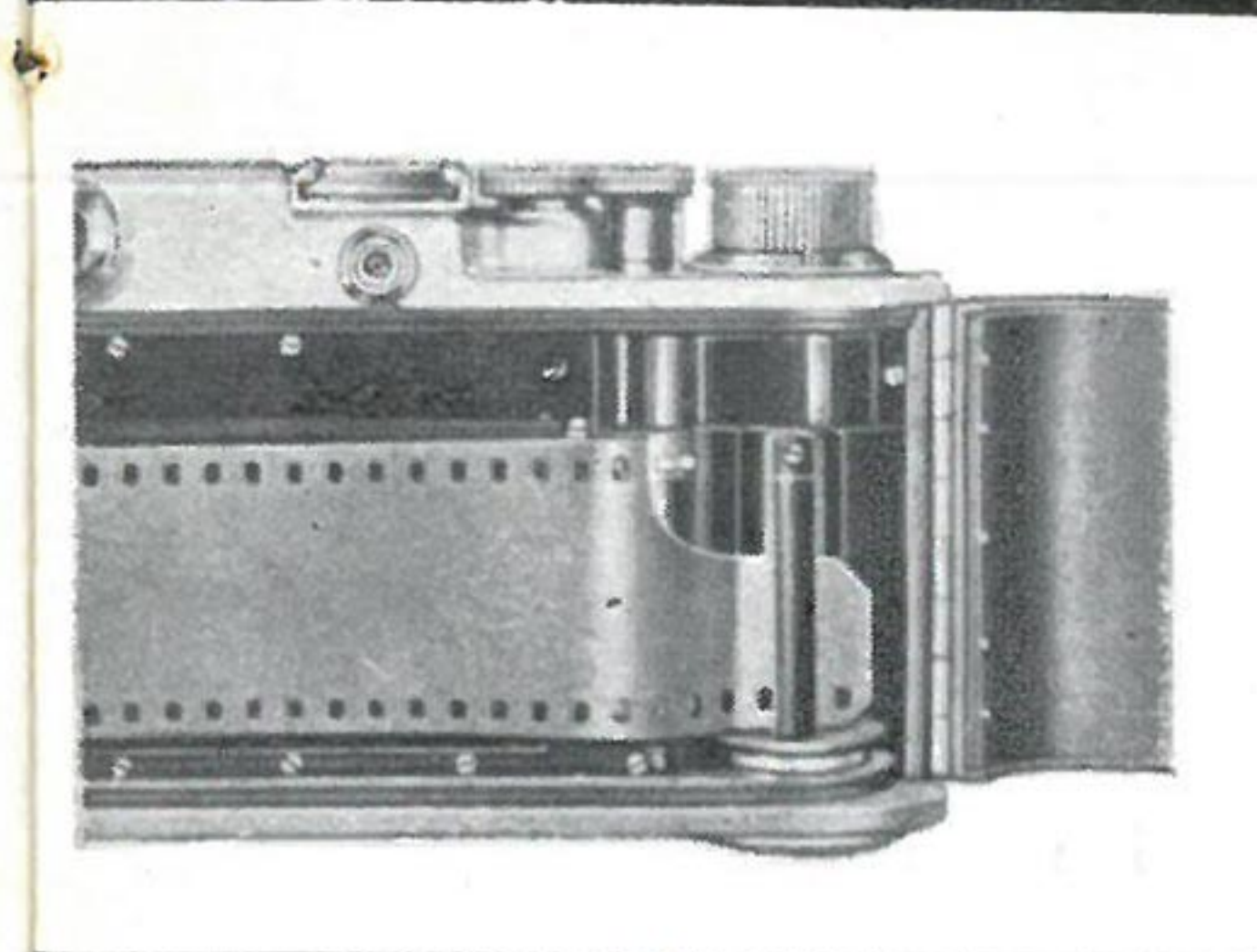


## Film Loadings

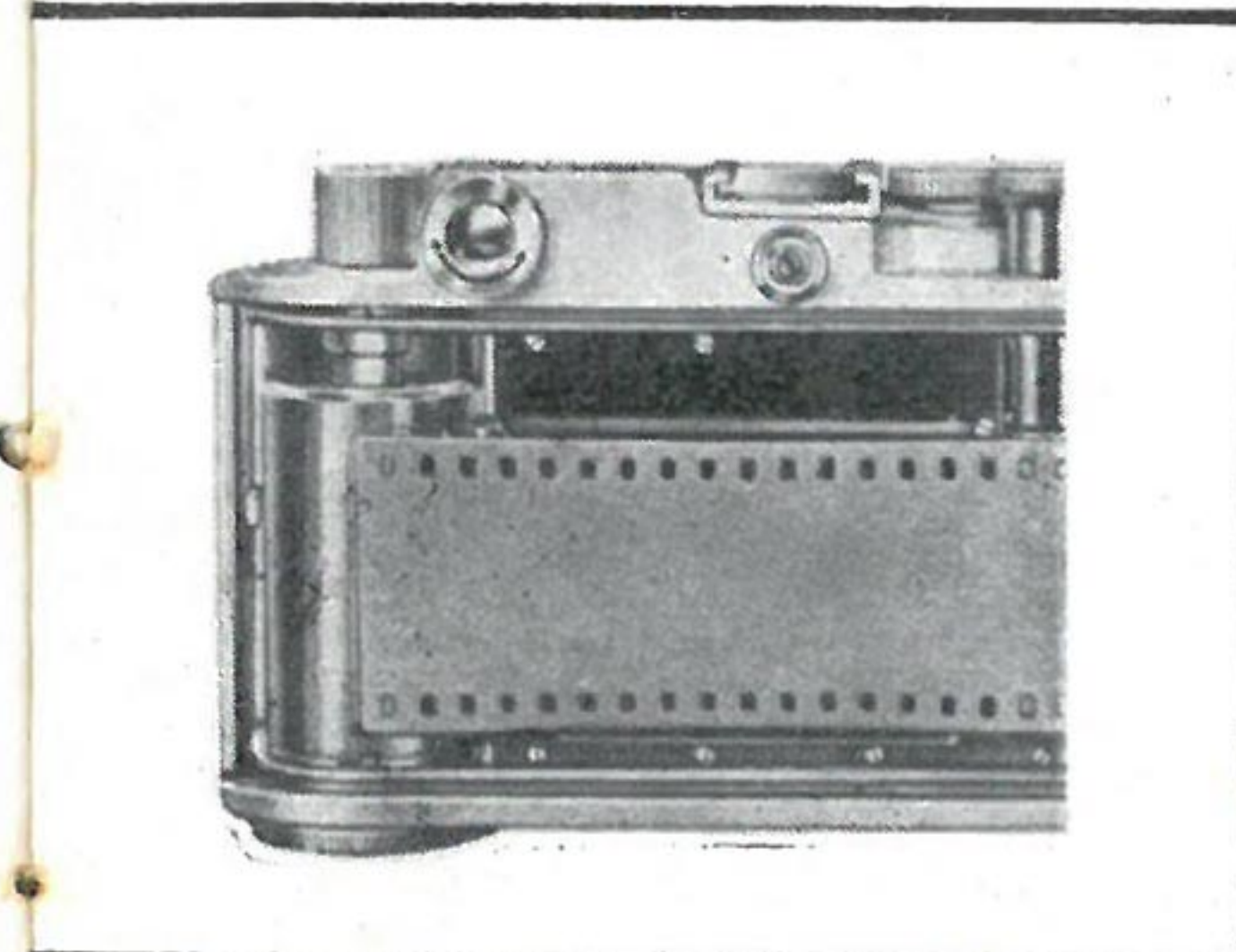


1. Place the Rewinding Lever to the position of "R". (Then Film Winding Knob will turn freely to the direction arrow-marked.)
2. Open the back cover.
3. Pull up the Rewinding Knob and insert it from the bottom of magazine and attach it to the Rewind Shaft.

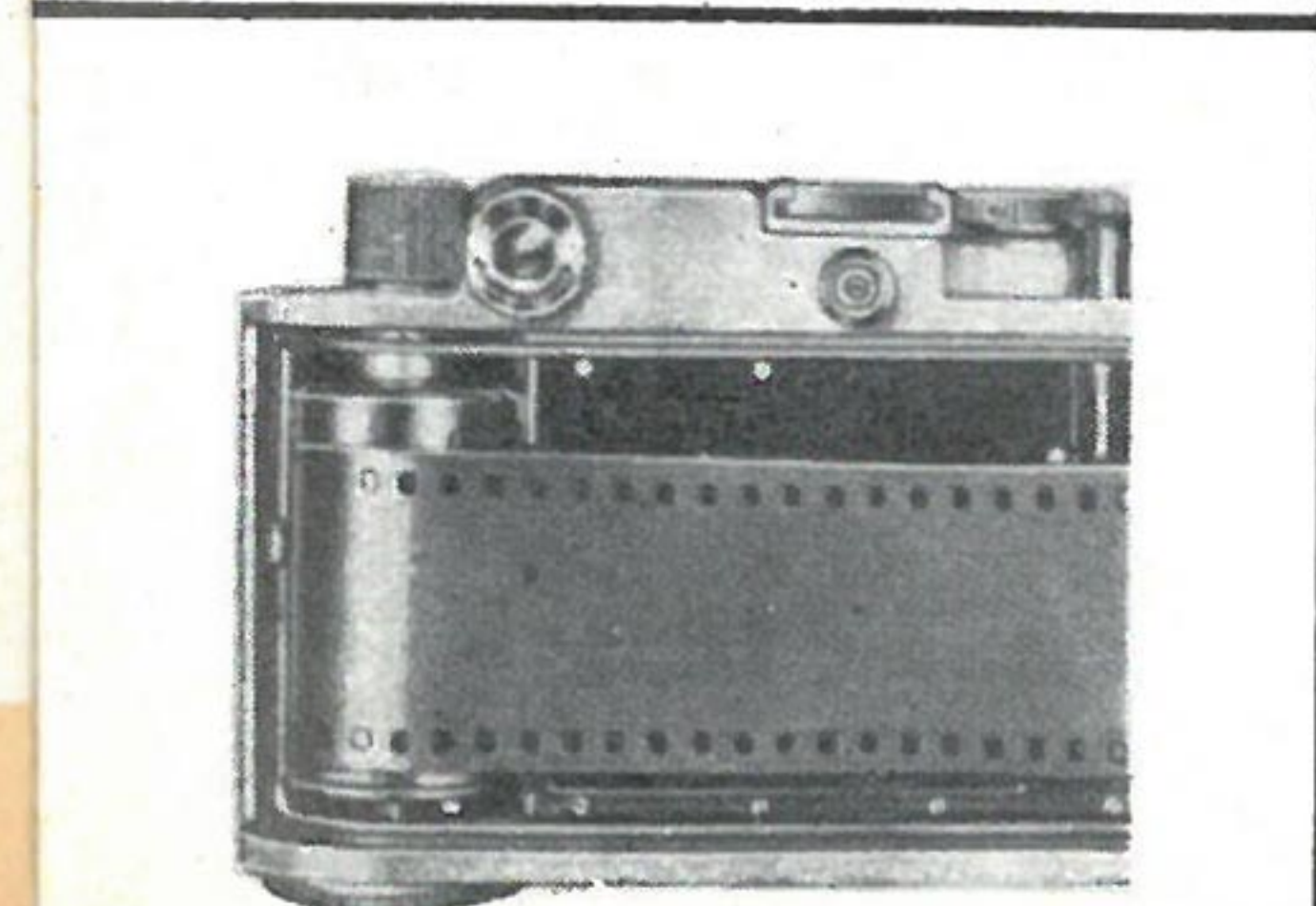
As shown in diagram (3) it has to be made so as to make film come out from center of the magazine. Diagram (4) shows that in case if outlet of the film is one-sided the back cover will not be closed even though it might be inserted forcibly.



4. Turn the Film Winding Knob and fix the end of film from the front side to the Spring Clip.
5. Wind the Winding Knob slowly so as to ascertain whether perforation of the film has well geared into the Sprocket Gears and close the Back Cover.
6. Return the Rewind Lever to the original position from the position "R".



7. Turn the Film Winding Knob to the position where it automatically stops and release the shutter. Please repeat such action for two or three times and wind up to the Take-up Spool all those film exposed during such trial time of loading it.



8. Turn the knob on the Counter Dial with finger tips and fix O at the arrow mark.



# How To Take Pictures



1. Hold camera firmly pressing on your face in order to prevent it from shaking. When you release shutter at shutter speed slower than  $1/25$  second, please use a tripod or place the camera on or pressing along something stable, so as to keep it from shaking.
2. Wind the Film Winding Knob until the same will automatically stop. The rotation of the Film Rewinding Knob at the time when you wind the Film Winding Knob means that the film is being wound.
3. Please turn the Shutter Speed Dial and fix the determined speed.
4. Turn the Iris Stop Ring and fix the desired iris diaphragm. Please refer to the relative list in next page for diaphragm versus shutter speeds.
5. Looking through the finder move the Focusing Lever until two images will coincide.
6. Push the release button slowly but gradually firm. Do not push strongly because the camera will shake. Light rhythmic motion of Focal Plane Shutter gives a fine exposure on the film.

## Determination of Exposure Times :

Determination of exposure time is the most important factor for general photo takings. It has to be ascertained usually under careful considerations of degree of light available, season, time, sensitiveness of grade of film etc. But it being too complicated to explain simply on these various combined conditions to the beginners, the shortest cut for them will be rather rely on use of exposure meters at the beginning until they could master them theoretically.

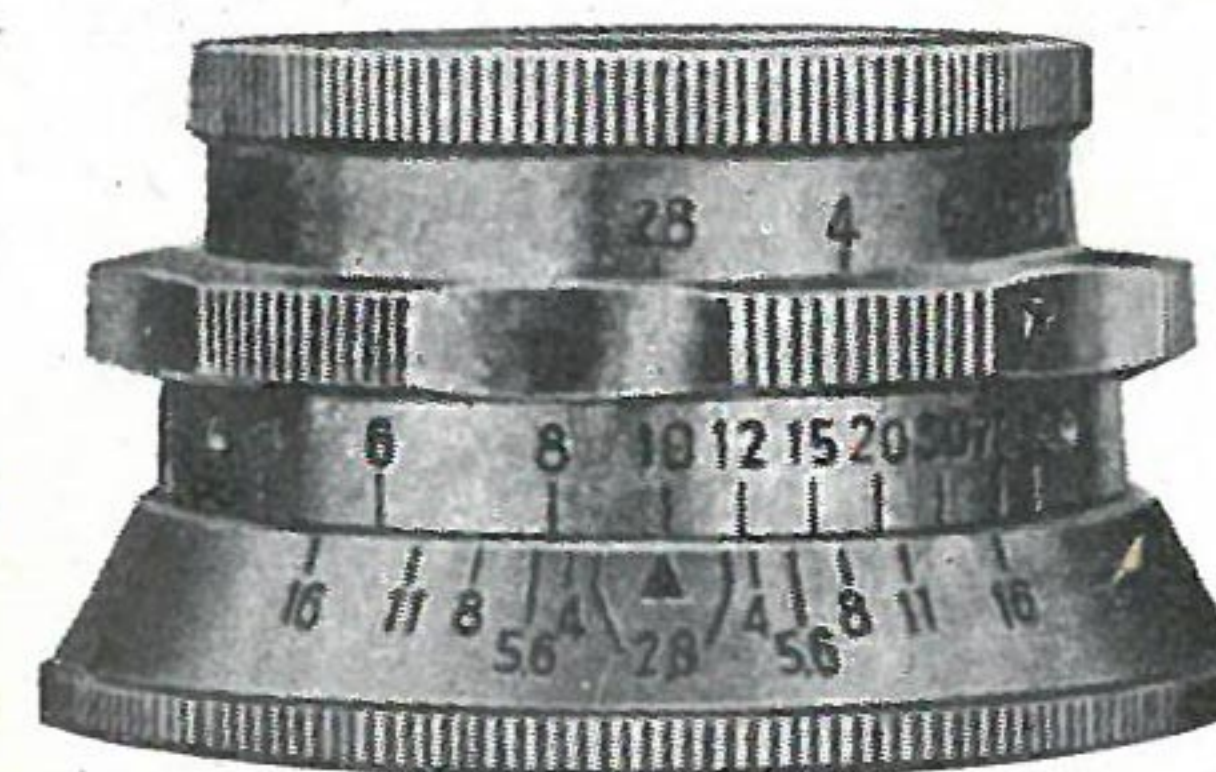
## Relation of Iris Stop vs Shutter Speeds

Figures engraved on the surface of lens barrel such as 2.8, 4, 5.6, 8, 11, 16 etc. are signs showing brightness of the lens. The smaller the number of figures mentioned means the wider of diameter of the lens, volume of light would pass through. On the supposition that total volume of light that would pass through the lens under a condition of iris diaphragm of F 2.8 as  $1/1$ , the corresponding volume of light under iris diaphragm of F 4 will be  $1/2$ , F 5.6  $1/4$ , F 8  $1/8$ , F 11  $1/16$  and F 16  $1/32$ , i.e. the volume of light will be less by a ratio of approximately one double-fold. Supposing a volume of light would be just appropriate at shutter speed of  $1/50$  second under F 8, the similar volume of light will reach upon the film surface at shutter speed of  $1/100$  under F 5.6 or  $1/200$  under F 4.

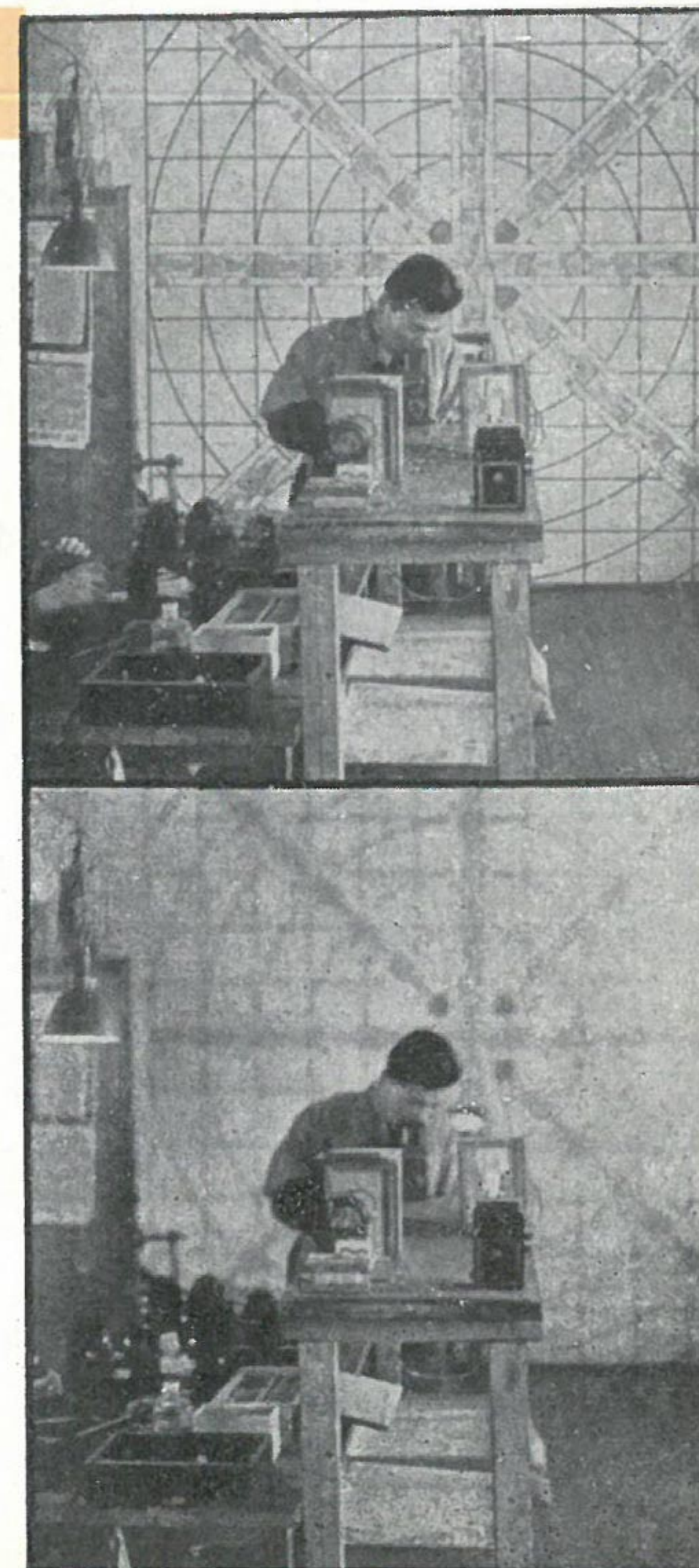
## Depth of Focus

When a certain subject is focused, those other than the fixed objectives around will also be accurately focused simultaneously. This range of focus means the depth of focus.

The dial shown left is a simple list for same. According to this list, when you focus a certain subject locating at a distance of



10 feet and fix the lens under iris diaphragm F 4 all those objectives in location between about 8-12 feet will be accurately focused. The smaller the diameter of the iris diaphragm of the lens the corresponding depth of focus will be deeper in distance. In the latter case, however, the time of exposure has of course to be made longer.

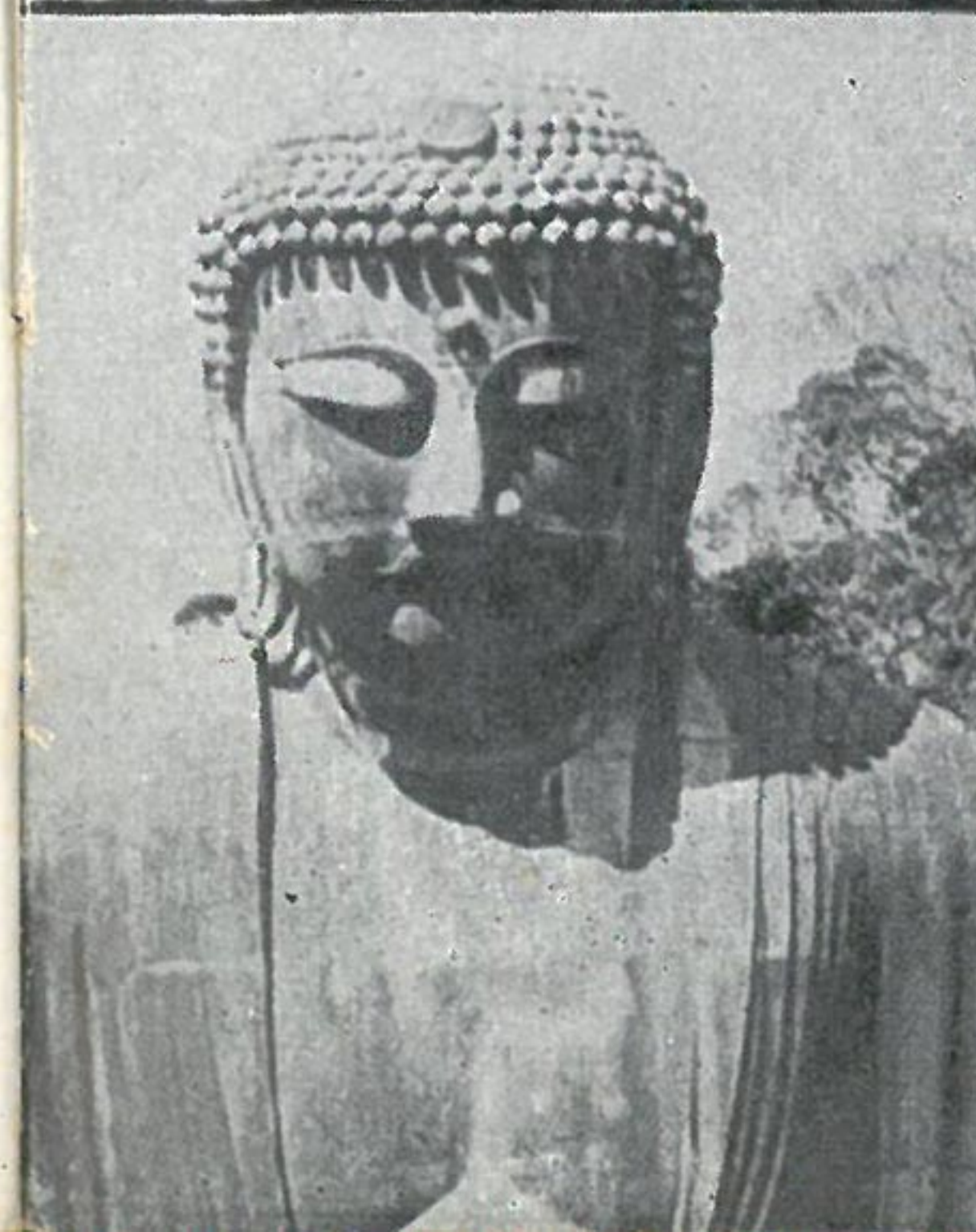
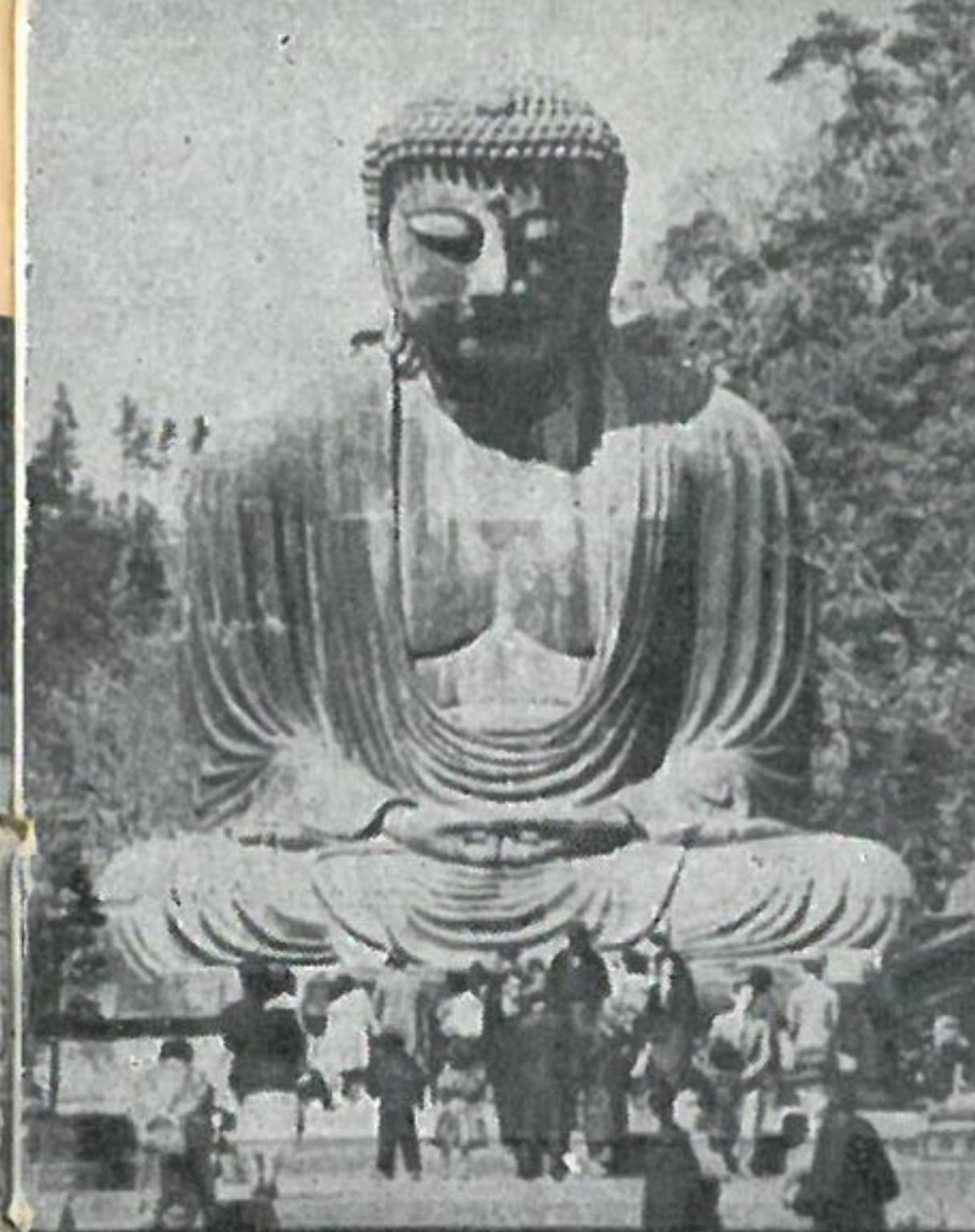




# Film Rewindings

Rotation of Film Winding Knob will stop automatically when all shottings have been completed.

1. Please replace Rewinding Lever to the position of "R".
2. Pick up the Rewinding Knob and turn to the direction arrow-marked. The film will be wound in the original magazine. As soon as all the film has been wound up in the magazine, you will feel very light on your winding motion, so you can easily notice that all has now been wound up.
3. Open the bottom cover and take out the film.



## Minolta's Interchangeable Lenses

For Minolta-35 Camera various interchangeable lenses suiting for all the purposes are for your needs such as for taking portraits, close-up to distant takings of botanical and animal life, sports etc. for which wonderful features of ROKKOR Lenses will meet with all of your such requirements. Of course they are interchangeable to Leica and other cameras and will give to all those users their full satisfactions.

### Standard Super Rokkor Coated

F 2.8  $f=45$  mm.

Weight, 5 ounces (150grm.)  
Length, 1.5 inches (3.8cm.)



### Super Rokkor Coated

F 2.8  $f=85$ mm



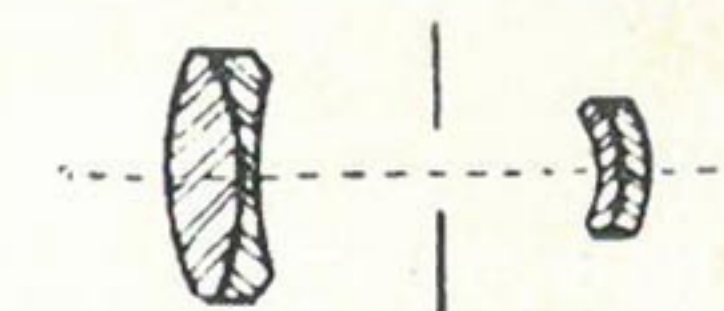
Weight, 13 ounces (370 grm.)

Length, 3 inches (7.6 cm.)

Especially adaptable for close-up portraits. Excellent for distant scenes. Capacity of angle range is  $26^\circ$ . Image taken is 1.9 times that of standard lens.

### Tele Rokkor Coated

F 5.6  $f=110$ mm



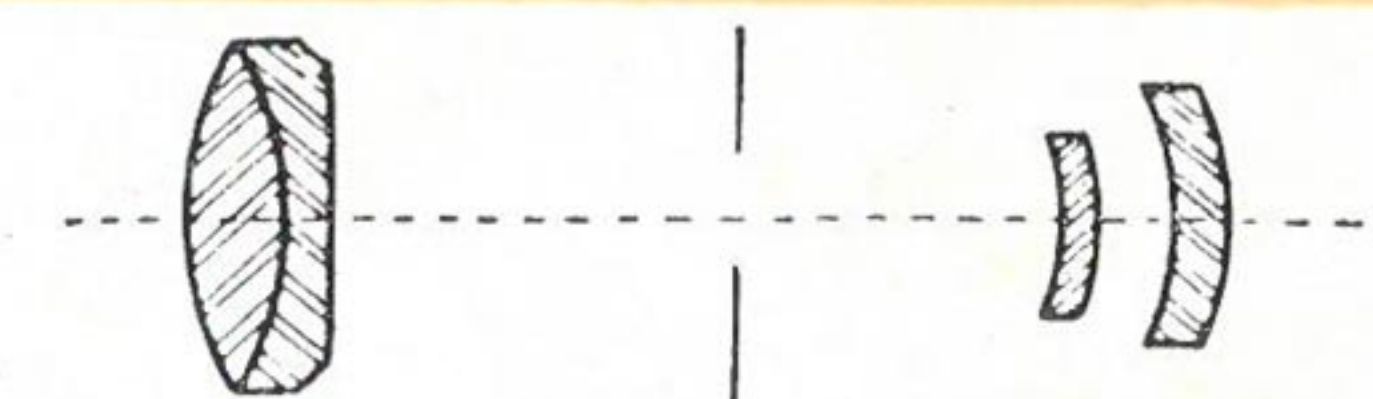
Weight, only 9.5 ounces (270grm.)

Length, 2.7 inches (6.8cm.)

Relatively small size and light weight of this lens make it a special favorite. In universal demand. Capacity of angle is  $20^\circ$ . Image taken is 2.4 times that of standard lens.

### Tele Rokkor Coated

F 4  $f=135$ mm



Weight, 18.5 ounces (520grm.)

Length, 4 inches (10 cm.)

Most suitable for distant subjects and scenes. Virtually takes your camera into the action for sport shots. Capacity of angle range is  $17^\circ$ . image taken is 3 times that of standard lens.



# Minolta's Accessories

### Interchangeable Lenses :

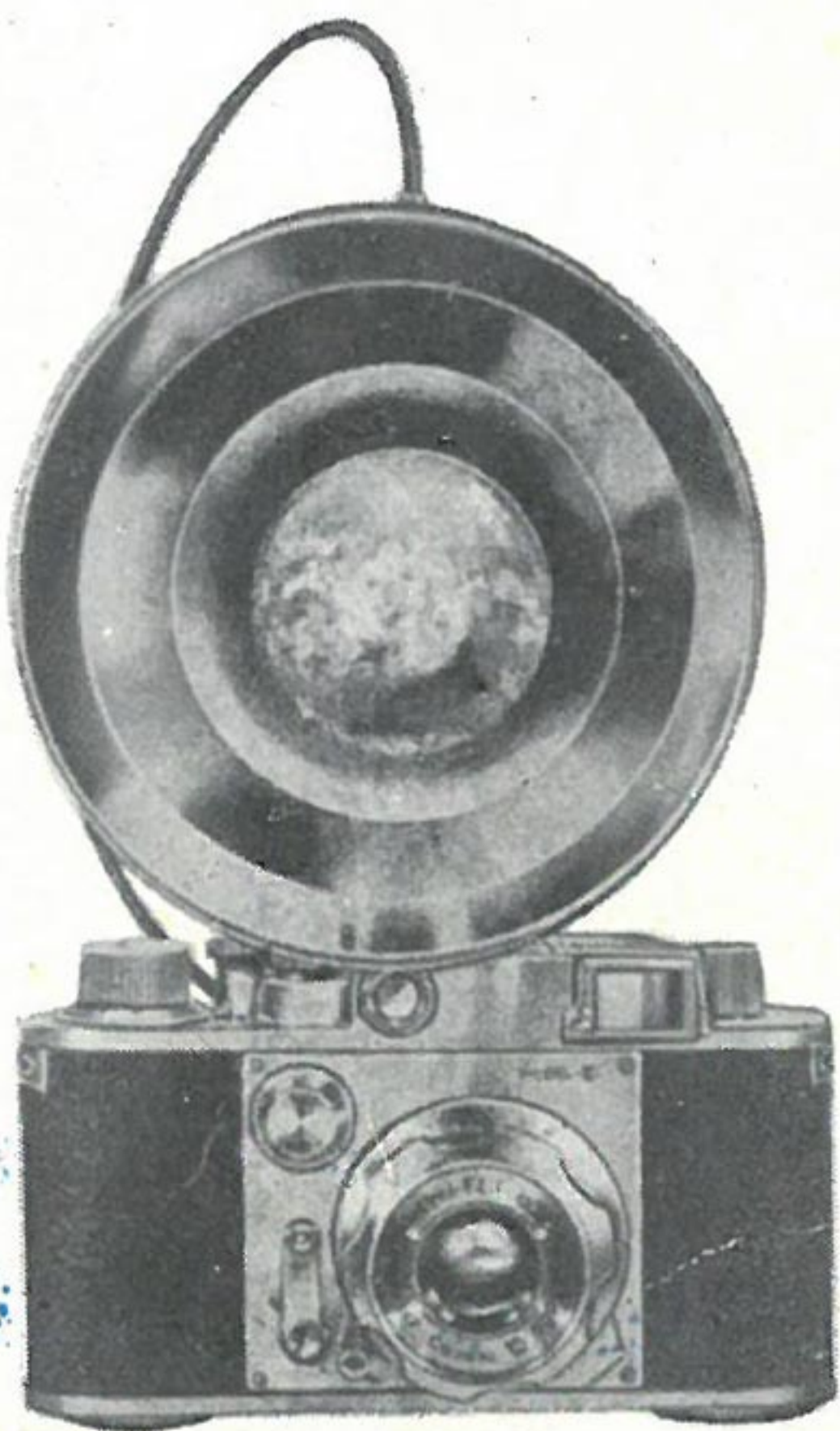
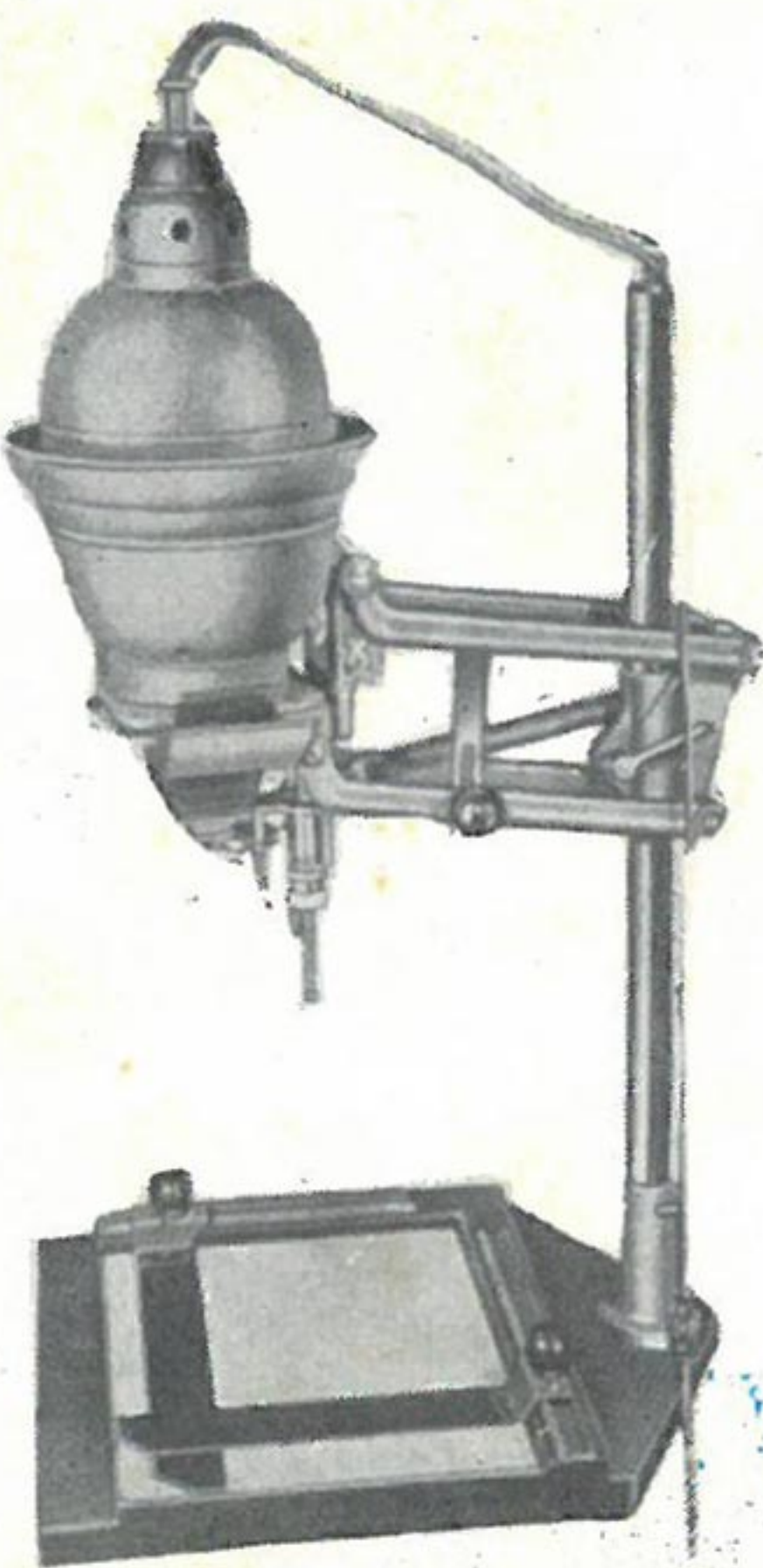
Super Rokkor Coated	F/2.8 - 85mm
Tele Rokkor Coated	F/5.6 - 110mm
Tele Rokkor Coated	F/4. - 135mm

**Lens Shade :** Round Type.

**Filters :** 3 Color Set encased in fancy celluloid case.

**Flash Unit :** Minolta B.C. Model & Minolta Penlite Model E.

**Enlarger :** "Pennant" 6 × 6 Model fitted with enlarging lens "E. Rokkor" 50mm or 75mm.



## CONVENIENT EXPOSURES LIST

Season : Spring or Autumn.      Weather : Fine  
Iris Dial : F8      Film Used : Panchro Film.

SUBJECT	TIME	6-6	7-5	8-4	9-3	10-2	11-1
Sea Shores, High Mountain		1/75	1/100	1/200	1/500	1/1000	1/1000
Distant Landscape		1/35	1/50	1/100	1/200	1/200	1/200
Ordinary Landscape		1/25	1/35	1/50	1/100	1/200	1/200
Bright Street Scene		1/4	1/8	1/25	1/50	1/100	1/100
Near Landscape		1/2	1/4	1/8	1/25	1/50	1/50
Portrait Under Direct Sunlight		1/2	1/4	1/8	1/25	1/50	1/50
Light Dark Landscape,		1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/50	1/8
Portrait Under Eaves							
Inner Bright Chamber,		3	2	1	1/2	1/4	1/4
Portrait by Window							

### REMARKS :

Left side figures in the column of time denote A. M. while these at right side mean P. M.

Time of exposures other than mentioned in the above should be briefly as follows :-

About 2 times of the above under bright cloudy weather.

" 2 " " in winter season.

" 1/2 " " in summer season.

or can be adjusted by regulating iris dial at the following ratio :-

F	3.5	4	5.6	(8)	11	16
Ratio	1/5	1/4	1/2	1	2	4 times

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