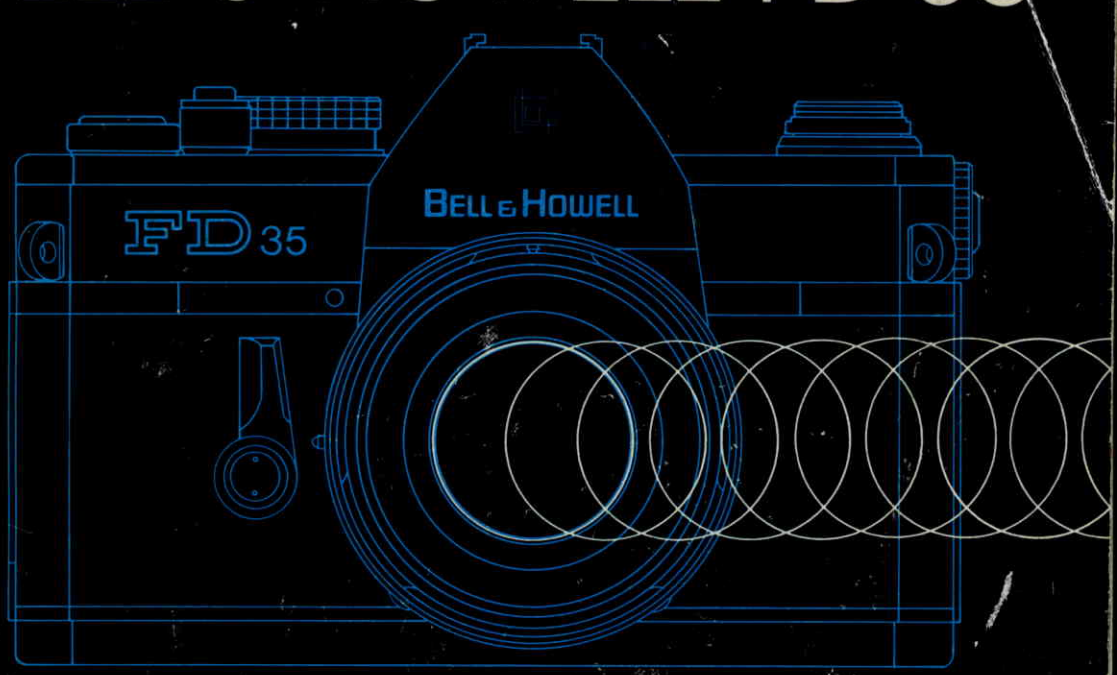
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BELL & HOWELL® FD 35



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

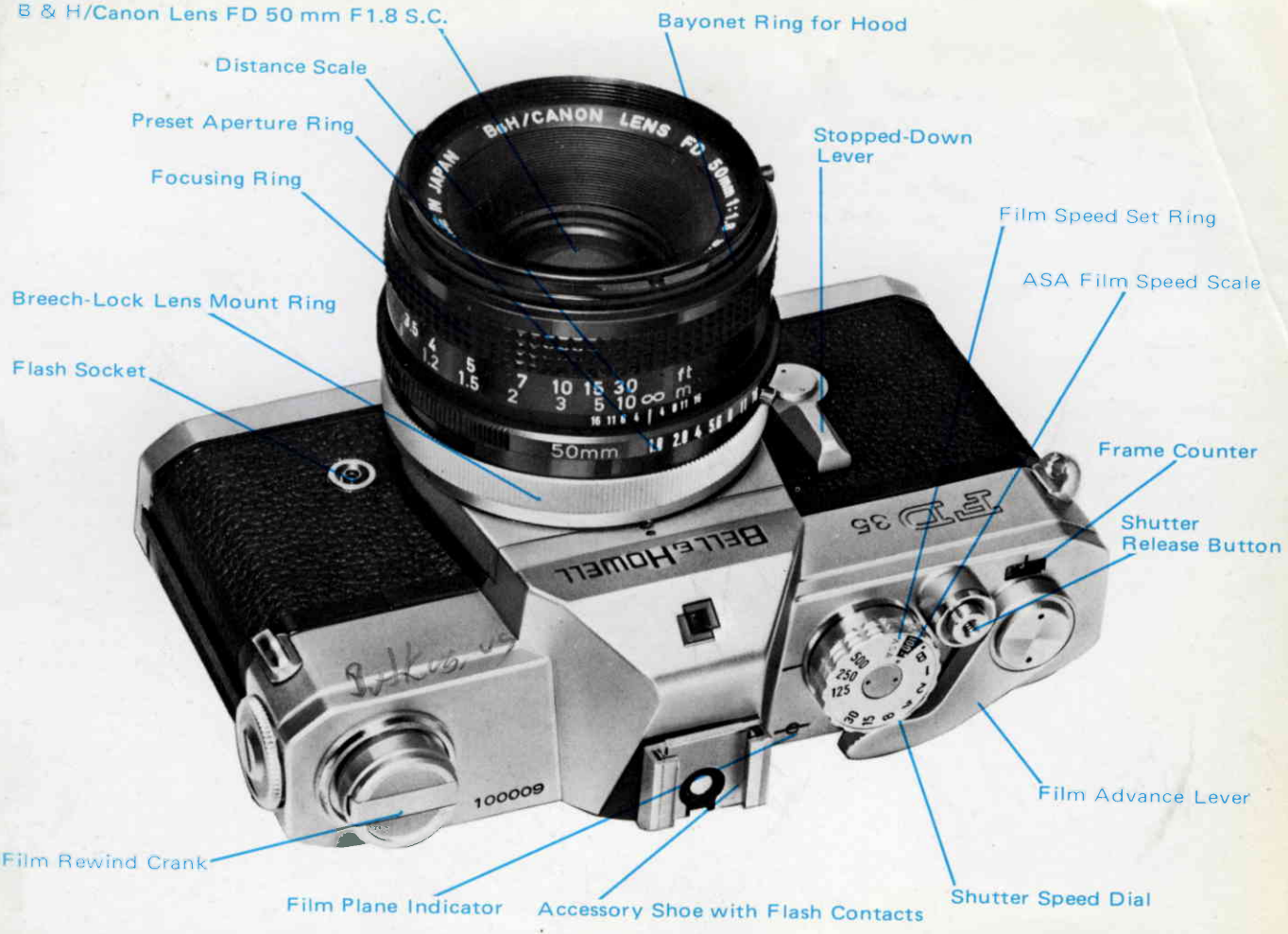
We are highly gratified that you have selected the Bell & Howell FD35—a wise choice that promises you many delightful years of photographic experiences. Bell & Howell is recognized the world over as the foremost pioneer in the development of photographic equipment of the highest quality and performance. Whether your new FD35 is for the home or for traveling, make the most of your opportunities!

Before Using . . .

Please read this instruction booklet carefully, and master the manipulations of the various parts of the FD35 completely. Once thoroughly versed in the correct handling of this camera, you can use the Bell & Howell FD35 to the fullest extent of its capabilities.



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B & H/Canon Lens FD 50 mm F1.8 S.C.
Bayonet Ring for Hood
Distance Scale
Preset Aperture Ring
Focusing Ring
Stopped-Down Lever
Film Speed Set Ring
ASA Film Speed Scale
Breech-Lock Lens Mount Ring
Flash Socket
Frame Counter
Shutter Release Button
Film Advance Lever
Film Rewind Crank
Film Plane Indicator
Accessory Shoe with Flash Contacts
Shutter Speed Dial
B&H/CANON LENS FD 50mm 1:1.8
50mm
BELL&HOWELL
FTD 35
100009



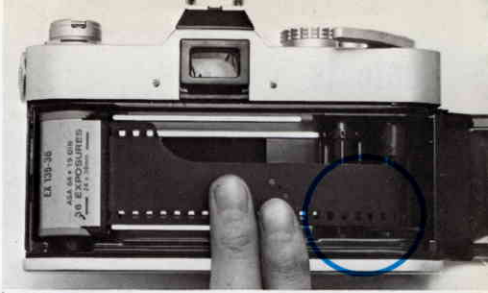
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Film Winding 11
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Film Rewinding 29
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Changing Lenses 31
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Interchangeable Lenses 37
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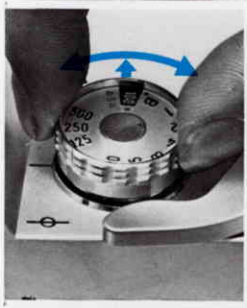
Follow these simple steps for normal photography :

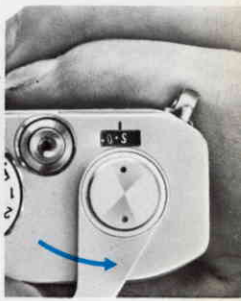
1 Load the film. (See page 26.)



2 Set the ASA film speed. (See page 18.)

3 Wind the film advance lever. (See page 26-27.)





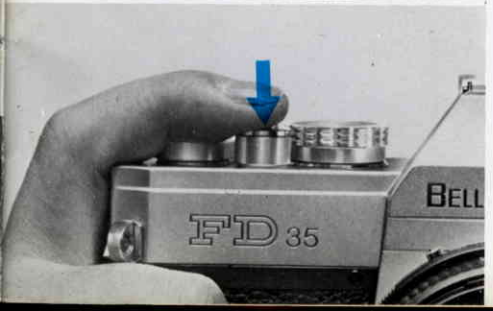
4 Remove the lens cap.



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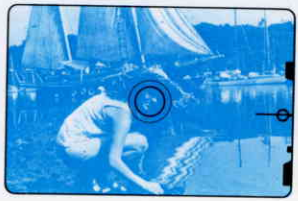






5 Look through the viewfinder and focus. (See page 23.)

6 Determine the exposure by adjusting the shutter speed dial and the preset aperture ring. (See page 13.)



7 Compose the picture.

8 Press the shutter release button gently.

Technical Data

- Type: 35mm single-lens reflex camera with focal plane shutter. Picture size, 24x36mm.
- Standard Lens: B & H/Canon FD 50mm F1.8 S.C. or FD 50 mm F1.4. S.S.C.
- Interchangeable Lenses: B&H/Canon FD series lenses for full-aperture or stopped-down metering. Also accepts FL series lenses for stopped-down metering only.
- Viewfinder: Eye-level type using pentagonal prism.
- Viewfinder Attachments: Accepts Canon-type attachments such as the angle finder, dioptric adjustment lenses, and magnifier.
- Focusing Screen: Microprism screen rangefinder using Fresnel lens.
- Field-of-View: 94% of actual picture area. 0.85x with standard 50mm lens at infinity.
- Viewfinder Information: Meter needle and aperture needle, red signal indicating outside lower side of meter coupling range, meter index for stopped-down metering and coupling range limit marks.
- Mirror: Shockless quick return system.
- Lens Mount: Breech-lock type FD mount. FL series of lenses mountable.
- Coupling Function of Lenses: FD lenses; full aperture metering, coupled with automatic diaphragm. FL lenses; stopped-down metering, coupled with automatic diaphragm.
- Shutter: Focal plane shutter with speeds from 1/500 to 1 sec. and B. Multiple series. Equiinterval index. X contact at "60".
- Shutter Speed Dial: Single shaft non-revolving type with shutter speed scales and ASA film speed scales.
- Film Speed Scale: ASA 25—2000.

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- Exposure Meter: Built in. Coupled to shutter speeds, film speeds and f/stop. Matching needle type full-aperture metering mechanism through the lens. An average light metering system using CdS photocell behind the pentaprism. Full aperture opening f/stop automatic compensation mechanism for the FD lenses. Stopped-down metering possible. Meter index type metering, using stopped-down functioning lever. Powered by one 1.3v No. 625-type mercury battery.
- Exposure Meter Coupling Range: When using FD 50mm F1.8 with ASA 100 film, EV3.7 (f/1.8 at 1/4 sec.)—EV17 (f/16 at 1/500 sec.).
- Flash Synchronization: FP and X contact. Automatic time lag adjusting type. Flash contacts in the accessory shoe plus PC socket on the front side of the body.
- Synchronizing Range: FP class; 1/500-1/125 sec., 1/30 sec. or under. Electronic flash; 1/60 sec. or under. M, MF class; 1/30 sec. or under.
- Film Loading: By opening back cover. Accepts any standard 35mm film roll in cartridge. Easy and rapid loading with the multi-slotted film spool.
- Film Advance Lever: Single operation 174°. Ratchet winding possible.
- Film Rewinding: Performed by rewind button and crank.
- Double Exposures: Possible by operating film rewind button and crank.
- Frame Counter: Self-resetting type activated by opening back cover.
- Size: 5-5/8" x 3-5/8" x 1-3/4".
- Weight: 1.32 lbs.—body only.

Subject to alterations.

Loading Mercury Battery

The built-in exposure meter of the Bell & Howell FD35 functions only when the mercury battery is properly installed.

1 Insert a coin into the groove of the battery compartment cover and turn it to the left to remove.

2 Face the central contact (⊖) of the mercury battery inward and insert.

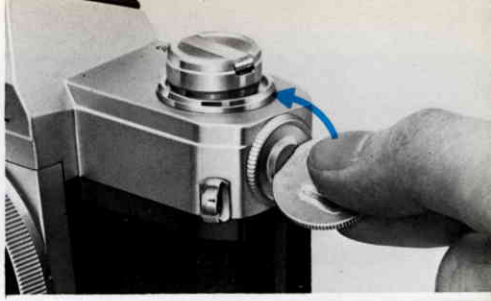
3 Replace the cover by turning it to the right. Be sure to insert the battery in the correct direction by referring to the diagram on the compartment cover. Otherwise, the cover cannot be properly screwed in.

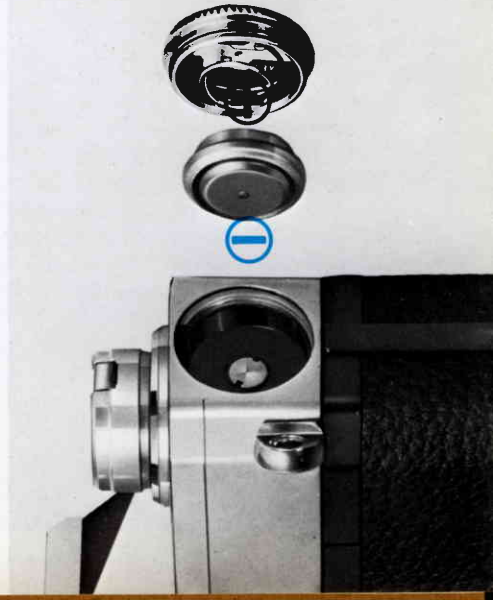
4 Before inserting, wipe the battery contacts clean of fingerprints or stains with a dry cloth. Otherwise, the meter may not function due to imperfect contact, and dirty contacts may cause corrosion and damage the contact points of the camera.

5 A 1.3v mercury battery should be used—equivalent to Mallory PX-625, Eveready EPX-625. Life of the battery in normal use is approximately one year.

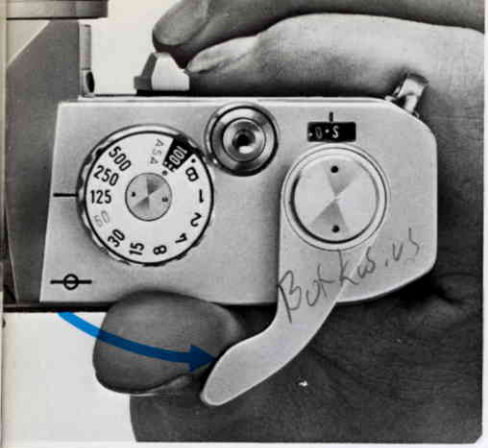
6 When the camera is not to be used for a long period, remove the mercury battery and keep the camera in a a dry place.

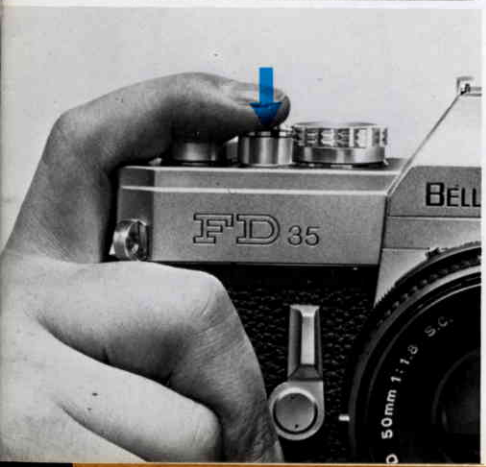
7 After one year, replace the battery.





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Film Winding

The film advance lever winds the film, cocks the shutter, and prepares the aperture and mirror for the next shutter release all in one motion.

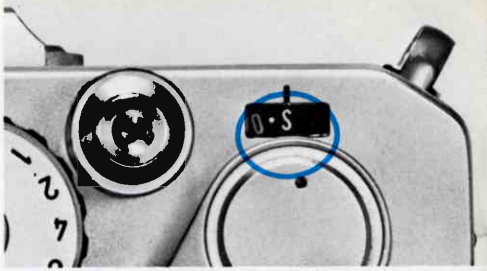
1 Turn the film advance lever until it stops. The film will be advanced one frame and the shutter cocked. The frame counter is simultaneously advanced to the next number.

2 When the shutter release button is pressed, the mirror flips up, the diaphragm simultaneously closes down to the preset f/stop and the shutter operates. After the shutter is operated, the advance lever can be wound for the next frame.

- Winding may be done by moving the lever with several short strokes.
- After loading the film, make another wind, because the first winding may not be complete.
- The shutter will not function when pressing the shutter release button unless winding is completed. In such a case, check the winding once more.

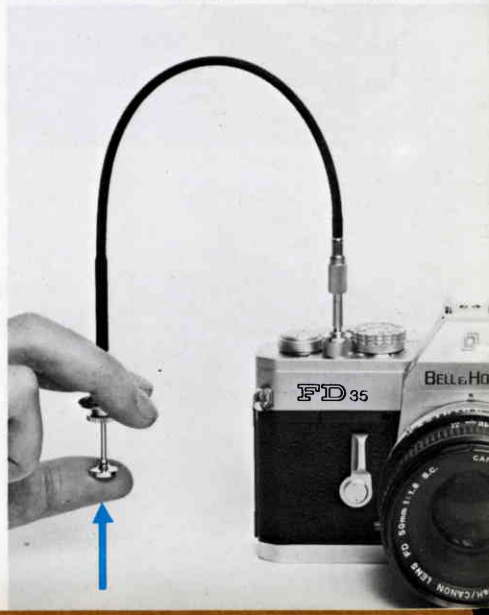
Frame Counter

Each winding will advance the number of the frame counter, indicating the number of pictures taken. When the back cover is opened, the counter automatically returns to starting position "S".

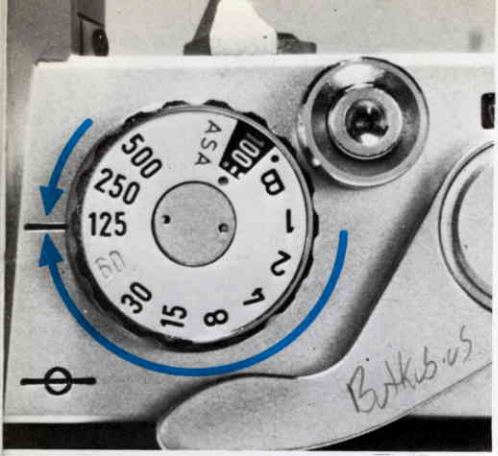


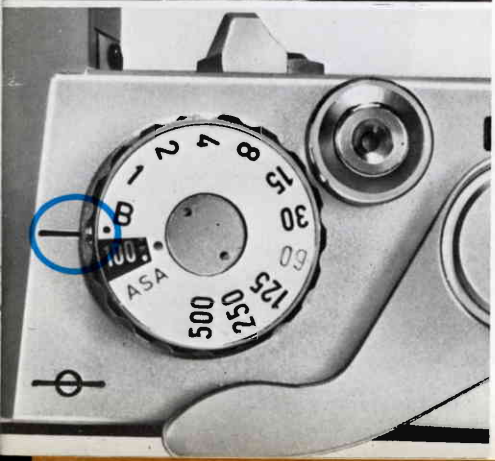
Attaching the Cable Release

An accessory cable release can be attached to the FD35 by screwing it into the threaded hole in the center of the shutter release button. The use of a cable release is recommended when the camera is attached to a tripod both for long time-exposure photography and telephotography. Moreover, it is very convenient for copy work together with a tripod or copy stand.



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Shutter and Aperture Adjustment

Exposures are adjusted by the shutter and aperture. The shutter controls the exposure time and the aperture controls the amount of incoming light. The Bell & Howell FD35 uses a matching needle metering system, a very simple method of obtaining proper exposures.

Shutter Speed Dial

Adjust the shutter speed by turning the shutter speed dial to the desired index number. The index on the dial shows the denominators of 1/500 sec., 1/250 sec., etc.

- The shutter speed dial does not revolve between indexes "500" and "B".
- Be sure to set the index at a position where the clickstop catches. In case of "B" index, adjust it to the white dot just below the "B" index.
- "B" indicates bulb exposure, and is used when making exposures of more than one second. When the shutter speed dial is set at "B", the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release button is pressed.
- When time exposure is necessary to make an exposure over an extended time, use a locking cable release.
- The "60" index, equal to 1/60 second shutter speed, is also used for synchronizing an electronic flash unit. See page 30.

Aperture

The aperture is set by turning the preset aperture ring to the desired f/stop.

- As the f/stop number gets larger, the amount of light reaching the film plane becomes correspondingly less. For each f/stop up, the light is reduced one-half. Accordingly, when the aperture is increased by one f/stop, the exposure is doubled, and when it is increased by two f/stops the exposure is quadrupled.
- Some lenses, however, have a maximum opening (f/stop) that is not an even f/stop number. For example, the f/1.8 lens has numbers starting 1.8, 2.8, 4, etc. The difference between 2.8 and 4 is a full f/stop, but the difference between 2.8 and 1.8 is slightly more than one stop. See the chart below.
- The ratio between the aperture and the amount of exposure, using f/2 as the basis, is as follows:

f/stop:
1.2 1.4 1.8 2 2.8 3.5 4 5.6 8 11 16 22
Exposure Ratio:
3 2 1.25 1 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/8 1/16 1/32 1/64 1/128

- The preset aperture ring can also be set between two f/stops.



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Automatic Control of Aperture

In the case of the FD or FL lens, the field-of-view can always be seen through the viewfinder at full aperture opening even after the f/stop has been set with the preset aperture ring. Set the desired f/stop on the preset aperture ring to the index. The diaphragm will close down to the preset f/stop only for the instant that the shutter is released. Except for that instant, the diaphragm remains fully open.

Manual Control of Aperture

1 By pressing the stopped down functioning lever and turning the preset aperture ring, the diaphragm can be closed down to any f/stop and the depth of field at the time of shutter release can be checked. When the lever is reset to its original position, the diaphragm again returns to maximum opening.

■ The aperture is manually stopped down also when performing close-up photography and macro-photography.

2 When an accessory such as an extension tube is used between the lens and the camera body, turn the automatic aperture lever of the lens counter-clockwise all the way and set the manual lock lever at "L" position before mounting the lens. This manual lock lever locks the automatic aperture lever and the diaphragm can be opened or closed by turning the preset aperture ring. For releasing the lever, return the manual lock lever to the original position (white dot).

■ Refer to page 34 concerning depth of field.

When an FD lens except the FD 50mm F1.8 is used and manual control of aperture is required, turn the automatic/manual aperture lever of the lens counterclockwise until it is automatically locked. The aperture can be opened or closed by turning the preset aperture ring. For releasing the lever, turn it clockwise.

Relationship Between the Shutter, Diaphragm, and Mirror



Press the shutter release button.



Mirror begins to snap up.



The shutter clicks. The diaphragm closes down to preset f/stop.



Mirror is up.

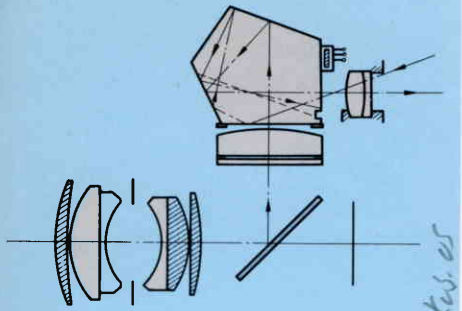


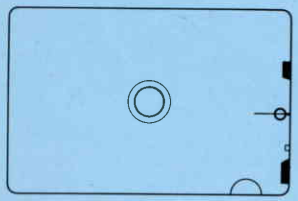
The diaphragm returns to maximum opening.



Mirror returns to former position.

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Using Built-in Exposure Meter

The Bell & Howell FD35 provides the most accurate light measurement possible with its unique TTL (Through-The-Lens) system. The built-in exposure meter, which is of matching needle type, is coupled to the ASA film speed scale, shutter speed dial and preset aperture ring.

The CdS photocell of the exposure meter is located on the upper position of the eye piece and in the rear of the pentagonal prism. The average light metering system enables accurate measurement of the main subject even in backlight.

- The correction of the full aperture opening of the lens is performed automatically. Therefore, the operation does not change regardless of the speed of the lens used.
- Due to the characteristics of the CdS photocell, the movement of the meter needle may occasionally become slack, owing to changes in the degree of light.
- Metering at "B" on the shutter speed dial is not possible with the built-in exposure meter, because "B" is used for long exposures over one second.
- Always use a lens hood when shooting against the light.

Set the ASA film speed scale to the speed of the film being used. Film speeds are normally shown on the film box cover and/or explanatory sheet.
Lift and turn the film speed set ring around the shutter speed dial. If the film is ASA 100, for example, make the correct setting by showing "100" in the small window.

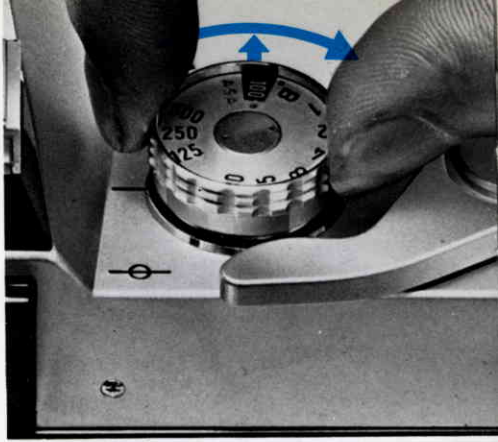
- The following film speeds may be used:

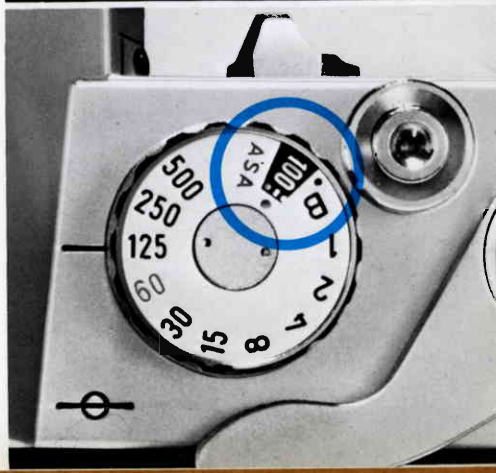
	(32)	(40)	(64)	(80)	(125)	(160)	(250)	(320)
ASA 25	.	50	.	100	.	200	.	.
DIN 15	.	18	.	21	.	24	.	.
	(16)	(17)	(19)	(20)	(22)	(23)	(25)	(26)

	(500)	(640)	(1000)	(1250)	(2000)
400	.	.	800 .	.	1600 .
27	.	.	30 .	.	33 .
	(28)	(29)	(31)	(32)	(34)

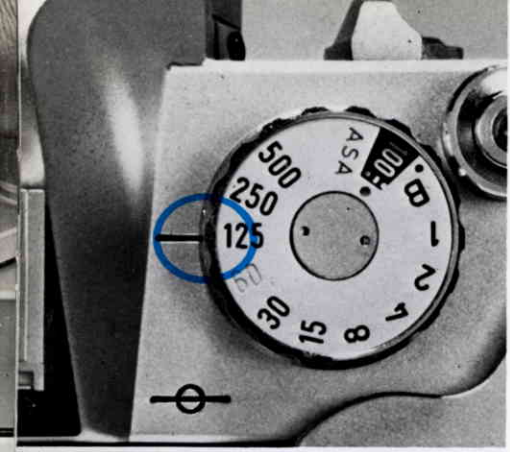
Figures in parentheses represent intermediate film speeds.

- When "25" appears in the small window, this is as far as the film speed setting ring will turn to the left. The white dot at the right extremity indicates ASA 2000.





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Exposure Settings

Full Aperture Metering

Full aperture metering can be performed with an FD lens which has an aperture signal lever and pin.

1 Set the shutter speed dial at the desired speed.

2 Face the camera towards the subject, look into the view-finder, and check the position of the meter needle and aperture needle.

- The meter needle is coupled to the film and shutter speeds, and moves vertically according to the brightness of the subject. The aperture needle, with a round circle, is coupled to the preset aperture ring of the FD lens.

3 Turn the preset aperture ring and align the aperture needle with the meter needle.

- In the case of f/stop priority, turn the shutter speed dial and align the meter needle with the aperture needle. Be sure to set the shutter speed dial at the click-stopped positions.

4 If the aperture needle does not align with the meter needle by turning the preset aperture ring, it means that the shutter speed is not properly set. In this case, align the two needles by turning the shutter speed dial.

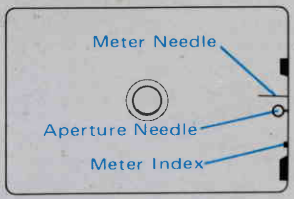
■ The moving range of the aperture needle inside the viewfinder changes according to the lens speed. And the aperture needle will not always move vertically the full length between the coupling limit marks. Then the shutter speed should be changed when the aperture needle cannot be aligned with the meter needle.

5 When the shutter is set on the high speed side, the meter needle moves downward. When it is set at a slower speed, the needle moves upward. When the shutter is set at a slow speed outside the meter coupling range, the meter needle swings all the way up and the red signal appears at the bottom of the viewfinder, and metering is not possible even if the f/stop is changed. When the red signal appears and metering cannot be performed, use a flash unit or high-speed film. Refer to "Coupling Range of Built-in Exposure Meter" on page 22.

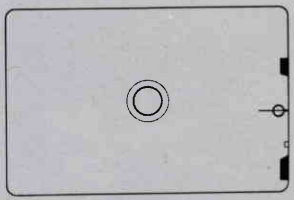
■ Select a faster shutter speed when the meter needle swings all the way up, and a slower speed when it swings all the way down.

■ Since the shutter speed dial cannot be set at the intermediate positions, the shutter speed priority method is recommended when exposure accuracy is a crucial factor.

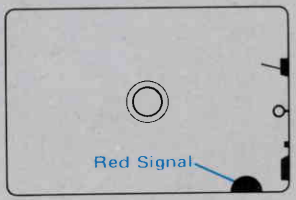
■ In photography under back-light conditions, reduce the film speed by one-half or open the f/stop by one full number after metering.



Meter Needle Moving Downward

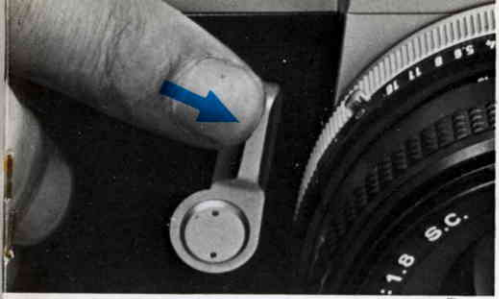


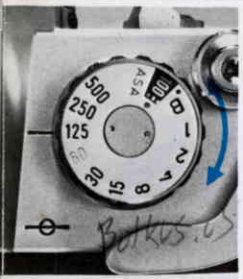
Correct Exposure

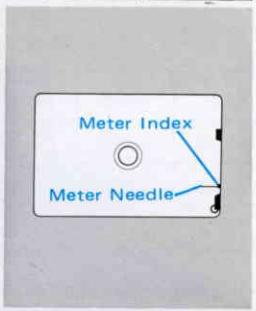


Outside the Coupling Range

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Stopped-Down Metering

When using a lens having no full aperture metering signal such as FL lenses, metering should be performed by stopping down the lens. Stopped-down metering is performed by pressing the stopped-down functioning lever.

1 Set the shutter speed dial at the desired speed.

2 Face the camera towards the subject, look into the view-finder, and press the stopped-down functioning lever. The aperture needle will point to the lower coupling limit mark and only the meter needle remains.

3 Turn the preset aperture ring and make the meter needle stop at the meter index in the viewfinder.

- In the case of f/stop priority, adjustments can be made with the shutter speed dial.

4 If the meter needle is pointing above the meter index and cannot be matched by closing the preset aperture ring and metering cannot be performed, turn the shutter speed dial to the faster side. If the meter needle is pointing below the meter index and cannot be matched by opening the preset aperture ring, turn the shutter speed dial to the slower side. When the red signal appears, use a flash unit or high-speed film.

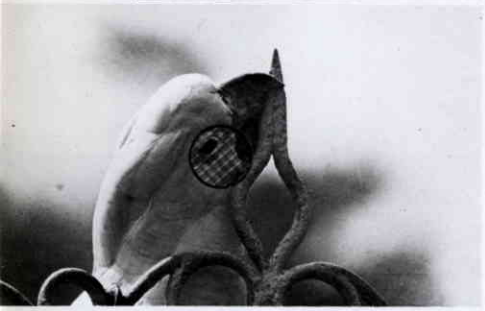
Coupling Range of Built-in Exposure Meter

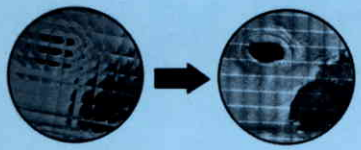
The built-in exposure meter couples to the following range of f/stops and shutter speeds with respective film speeds. When photographing with the film speed ASA 100, for example, the exposure meter couples within the full range from full aperture opening to f/22, between 1/4 sec. and 1/500 sec.

Film Speed	Shutter Speed									
ASA 25	1	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500
ASA 50	1/2	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...
ASA 100	1/4	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...
ASA 200	1/8	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...	...
ASA 400	1/15	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...	...	...
ASA 800	1/30	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...	...	...	...
ASA 1600	1/60	1/125	1/250	1/500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minimum f/Stop	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/22	f/16

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Out of Focus In Focus

Viewing and Focusing

Composition

The exact picture image to be photographed can be seen on the focusing screen of the viewfinder without any parallax. This enables you to determine the exact composition of your scene before pressing the shutter release button.

Focusing

The center circular section of the viewfinder is a microprism screen rangefinder made up of microscopic prisms for fast and precise focusing.

While looking through the viewfinder, revolve the focusing ring. It is in focus when the image in the rangefinder becomes sharp and clear.

Holding the Camera

Hold the camera firmly in order to take a clear picture. Hold the camera either in a vertical or horizontal position, look through the viewfinder, and focus. Then press the shutter release button gently. The following steps are important.

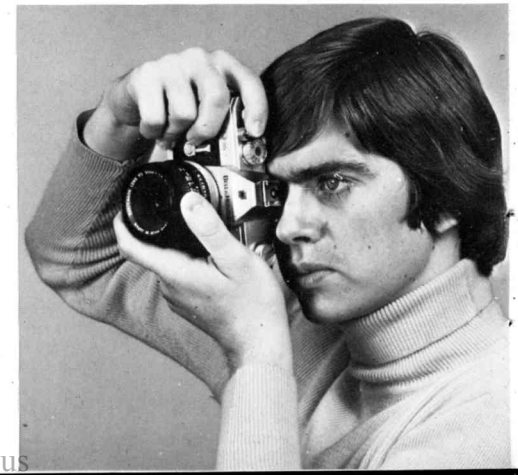
1 Hold the camera snugly in both hands. The camera should be pressed firmly to your cheek or forehead.

2 When the camera is in a horizontal position, both elbows should be firmly pressed against the body, and when in a vertical position, one elbow at least should be resting against the body.

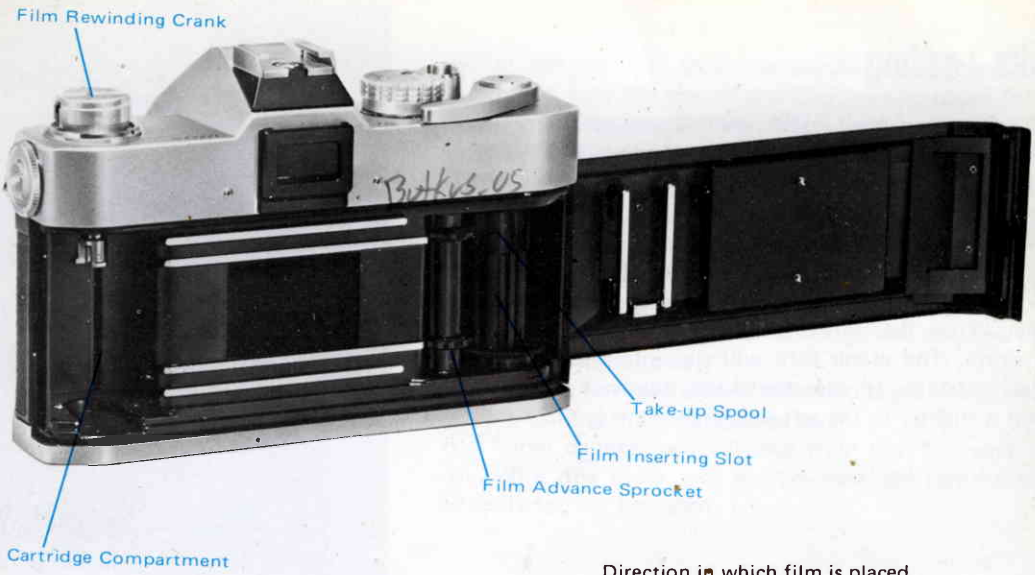
3 Hold your breath and press the shutter release button with a smooth, steady stroke. Otherwise, you will have a blurred picture.

- When using a telephoto lens and/or slow shutter speeds below 1/30 sec., the use of a tripod and cable release is recommended.
- When taking pictures against the light, always use a lens hood.

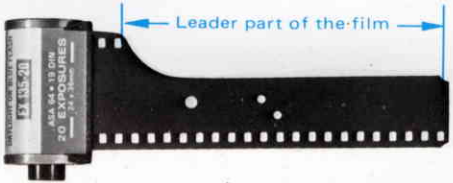




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Direction in which film is placed
(emulsified surface facing the back of the lens)

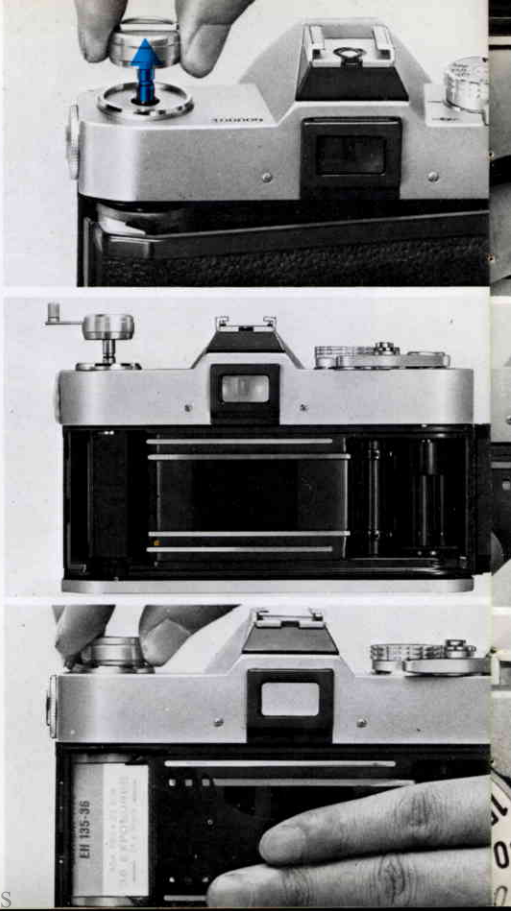


Film Loading

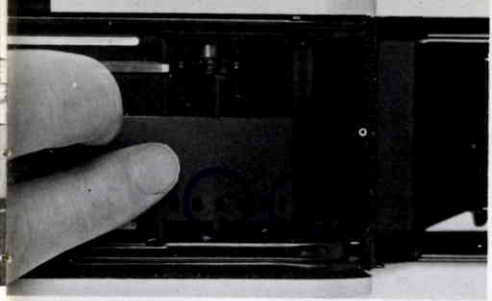
The Bell & Howell FD35 accepts any standard 35mm film roll in cartridge for daylight loading. Always avoid loading film in direct sunlight.

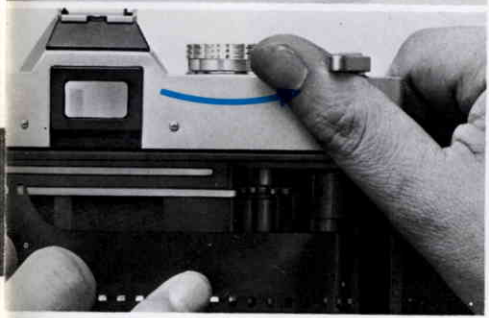
1 Raise the film rewind crank and pull it all the way up. The cover will rise slightly.

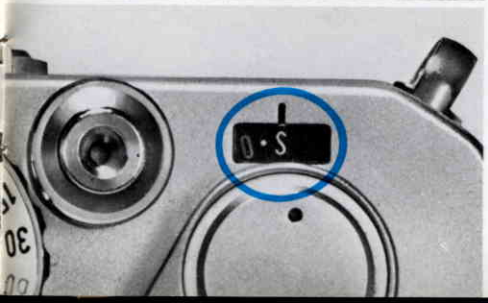
2 Open the cover fully. Face the film cartridge as illustrated, and insert it into the cartridge compartment. Push the film rewind crank back into its former position. The crank fork will slip into the axis of the film cartridge. In case the crank does not fully return, turn it slightly to the left or right.



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3 Pull out the film from the cartridge and insert the film tip into the slot of the film take-up spool for a length of approximately two perforations.

4 Turn the film advance lever and wind the film around the film take-up spool.

■ At this time, engage the teeth of the film take-up spool and that of the film advance sprocket with the film perforations.

5 Press down on the back cover and close it.
If the film is sagging, the cartridge will rise and the back cover will not close.

6 Leave the lens cap on and take two blank shots, each time turning the film advance lever.
The frame counter will advance from the "S" mark to "0". With one more shot and advance, the camera will be ready for the first shot.

Checking Correct Film Loading

The film is properly loaded and advanced if the film rewind crank rotates counterclockwise when you wind the film advance lever. If the film rewind crank does not rotate, take out the film, as explained on the following page, and reload.

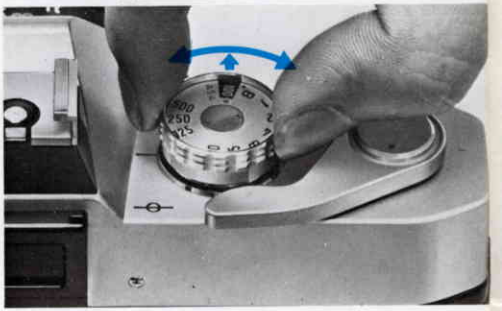
Setting the Film Speed

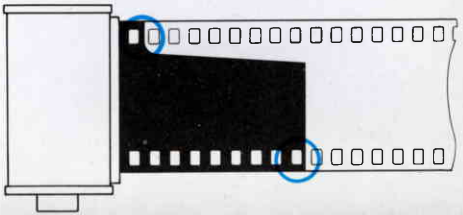
When loading the film, be sure to set the film speed scale at the proper position. Refer to page 18.

Repacking a Long-Wound Film

When repacking a long-wound film for darkroom loading into an ordinary cartridge, be sure to trim the tip of the leader between perforations.



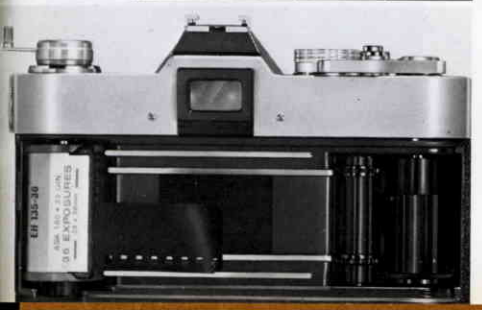




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Film Rewinding

Be sure not to open the back cover before rewinding. Otherwise, the entire roll will be exposed and ruined as the exposed film is uncovered within the camera.

1 Press in the film rewind button located on the base plate of the camera.

2 Raise the film rewind crank, turn it in the direction of the arrow, and rewind the film into the cartridge. When the film rewind button stops revolving and rewinding resistance becomes light, stop rewinding immediately in order to keep the leader part of the film outside the cartridge.

3 Open the back cover.

4 Pull up the rewind knob fully and remove the cartridge.

- Once the film rewind button has been pressed, the finger may be removed. The button will pop out automatically when the film advance lever is wound.
- If you force the film advance lever after the film reaches its end, the film will become detached from the cartridge spool or tear, and rewinding will become impossible. In this case, open the back cover in a darkroom, remove the film, and put it in a box into which no light enters.

Synchronizing Flash Unit

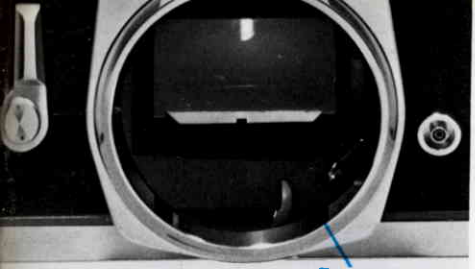
When using an electronic flash unit or flash bulb unit, attach it to the accessory shoe of the camera.
If the flash unit does not have flash contacts in the mounting foot, connect the cord of the unit to the flash socket of the camera.
The exposure is decided by dividing the guide number of the unit with the focusing distance and obtaining the proper f/stop.

Type		Synchronized Shutter Speed
Flashbulbs	FP class (#6, Press 26)	1/125 or faster 1/30 or slower
	M class (M3, #5, Press 25)	1/30 or slower
	MF class (AG-1, AG-3, M2, Flashcube)	1/30 or slower
Electronic Flash Unit		1/60 or slower

- The X contact of Bell & Howell FD35 is 1/60 sec.



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Changing Lenses

1 Be sure to unlock the camera's stopped-down functioning lever lock. If the lever is pressed or is locked, the red dot appears inside the camera mount. The automatic/manual aperture lever, at the back end of the lens, cannot be connected to the coupling part on the camera body and the preset aperture will not function.

2 Remove the lens from the camera body by turning the bayonet ring of the lens to the left until the red dot on the lens coincides with the red dot on the camera mount. Pull the lens straight out from the body.

3 Before attaching another lens, remove the lens' rear dust cap. Turn the bayonet (breech-lock) ring in the direction of the arrow and lift the cap off. When attaching the rear dust cap, align the groove of the cap with the red dot on the bayonet ring, press the cap in, then tighten the ring.

4 Align the red dot on the bayonet ring with the red dot on the lens attachment section of the camera body. Mount the lens by lightly pressing it against the camera body. Then turn the bayonet ring clockwise for securely mounting the lens.

- A safety mechanism is incorporated which prevents the movements of the diaphragm blades and bayonet ring when the lens is in dismounted condition.
- One-touch attachment is possible with the new FD lenses. The bayonet ring becomes fixed when the lens is dismounted from the camera.

Therefore, when mounting the lens, all you have to do is align the red dots on the camera body and lens.

- In order to make the various mechanisms function, while the lens is dismounted from the camera, perform the following: A) Release the mount lock tab by depressing with a small pin. The mount lock tab is situated below the breech lock ring. B) While depressing the lock tab, turn the breech lock ring so that it is in the same position as when the lens is in a mounted condition. This action releases the aperture signal lever.
- Attach the lens quickly in the shade. The film will sometimes become foggy if the lens is left unattached.
- Whenever a lens is removed, be sure to put on the dust cap to protect the various signal levers and pins.
- When not in use for a long time, protect the mirror with a cap on the camera body.

Lens Signal

Aperture Signal Lever: Transmits the preset f/stop of the automatic aperture to the camera body.

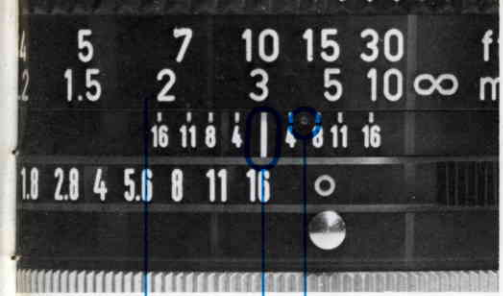
Full Aperture Signal Pin: Transmits the full aperture f/stop when a lens with a different full aperture number is mounted. It also performs error compensation of the full aperture metering.

Automatic Aperture Lever: Stops down the aperture to the preset position. (See page 15.)

- When the lens is taken off, that is, the red dot on the bayonet ring of the lens and the positioning pin have been aligned, or when the preset aperture ring is set at the full aperture opening f/stop, the aperture diaphragm and aperture signal lever will not move even if the automatic aperture lever is moved.



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Distance Scale

Indicates the distance between the focused subject and the film plane. It is necessary for checking the depth-of-field, for flash and infrared photographs.

- The correct position of the scale is in the center of each value. For example, the correct position of a two-digit value is the center of the two figures.

Infrared Index

For infrared photography, correction of the distance scale is necessary because the focal point slightly deviates from ordinary photography. Focus first in the ordinary manner, then adjust the distance scale to the infrared mark "•" ("R" in the case of FL lenses) in red. For instance, if the distance scale reads 10m after focusing, shift the 10 scale to "•". The position of "•" on the FD35 is based on using film with the highest wave-length sensitivity figure of 800mμ, such as Kodak 1R 135 film and Wratten 87 filter.

Film Plane Indicator

When focusing is done by actual measurement, measure the distance from the film plane indicator and interpret the measured distance on the distance scale.

When performing close-ups, macrophotography or copy work, decide the distance of the camera from the subject with this indicator.

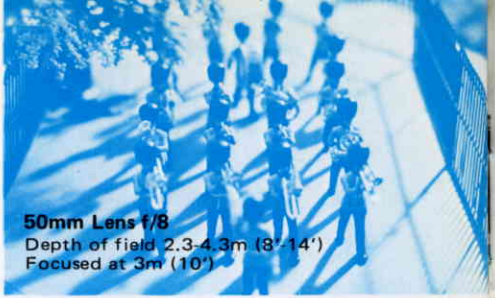
Depth-of-Field Scale

The depth-of-field scale indicates the range of subjects which will be in sharp focus on the film. In this case, the depth-of-field behind the subject is deeper than in front of subject. This range will vary with the following factors: The depth-of-field will be deeper, the larger the f/stop number, the further the distance of the subject, and/or the shorter the focal length of the lens. The depth-of-field will be shallower, the smaller the f/stop number, the nearer the distance of the subject, and/or the longer the focal length of the lens.

For example, if the lens is 50mm and the subject has been focused at a distance of 3m (10'), with an f/8 aperture opening read off from both indexes on either side of the indicator (orange line), the approximate depth-of-field is from 2.3m (8') to 4.3m (14').

If the aperture is closed down to f/16, the picture will become sharp when the subject is between 1.9m (6') to 7.6m (25') from the camera. This range will vary with the selected f/stop.

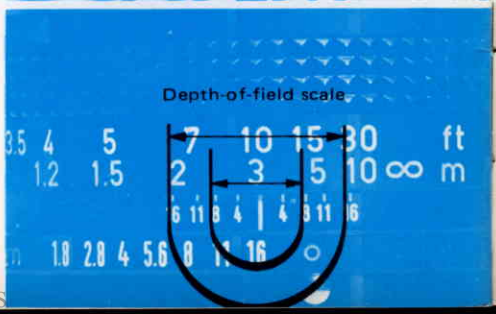
- In the case of B & H/Canon FD lenses, you can see the actual sharpness through the viewfinder by pressing the stopped-down functioning lever.
- Although air bubbles may sometimes be seen in a lens, they do not affect the resolution power or the sharpness of the picture.



50mm Lens f/8
Depth of field 2.3-4.3m (8'-14')
Focused at 3m (10')



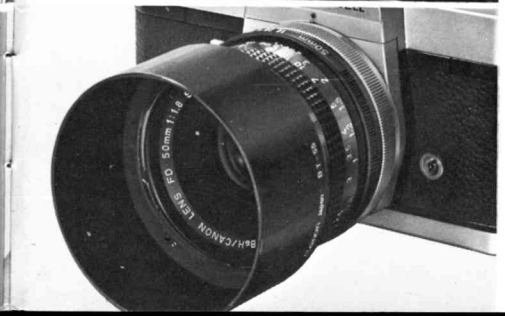
50mm Lens f/16
Depth of field 1.9m-7.6m (6'-25')
Focused at 3m (10')



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FD Lens Mount

All lenses, which have FD and FL mounts, can be used with the Bell & Howell FD35.

Lens Cap

When taking off the lens cap, push in the lock on both sides of the cap. When attaching the lens cap, do the same thing. The lens cap can also be attached on filters which have inner threads.

Lens Hood

When attaching the lens hood on the lens, align it to the bayonet ring on the lens and turn it clockwise.

With some exceptions of standard and wide-angle lenses, a lens hood can be stored in the camera case. When doing this, attach the lens hood onto the lens in reverse and align it to the bayonet ring and turn counter-clockwise.

Double Exposures

Although the Bell & Howell FD35 is designed to prevent double exposures being made by mistake, double exposures can be made by the following steps:

1 When the first exposure has been made, depress the film rewind button.

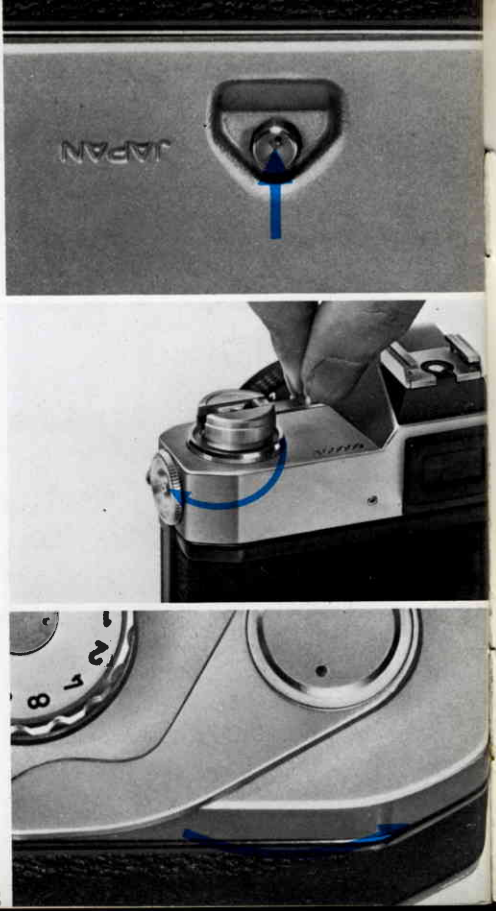
2 Rewind the film with the film rewind crank while watching the red mark on the film rewind button carefully.

3 Stop rewinding when the mark has made a 7/8 turn, i.e., 315°.

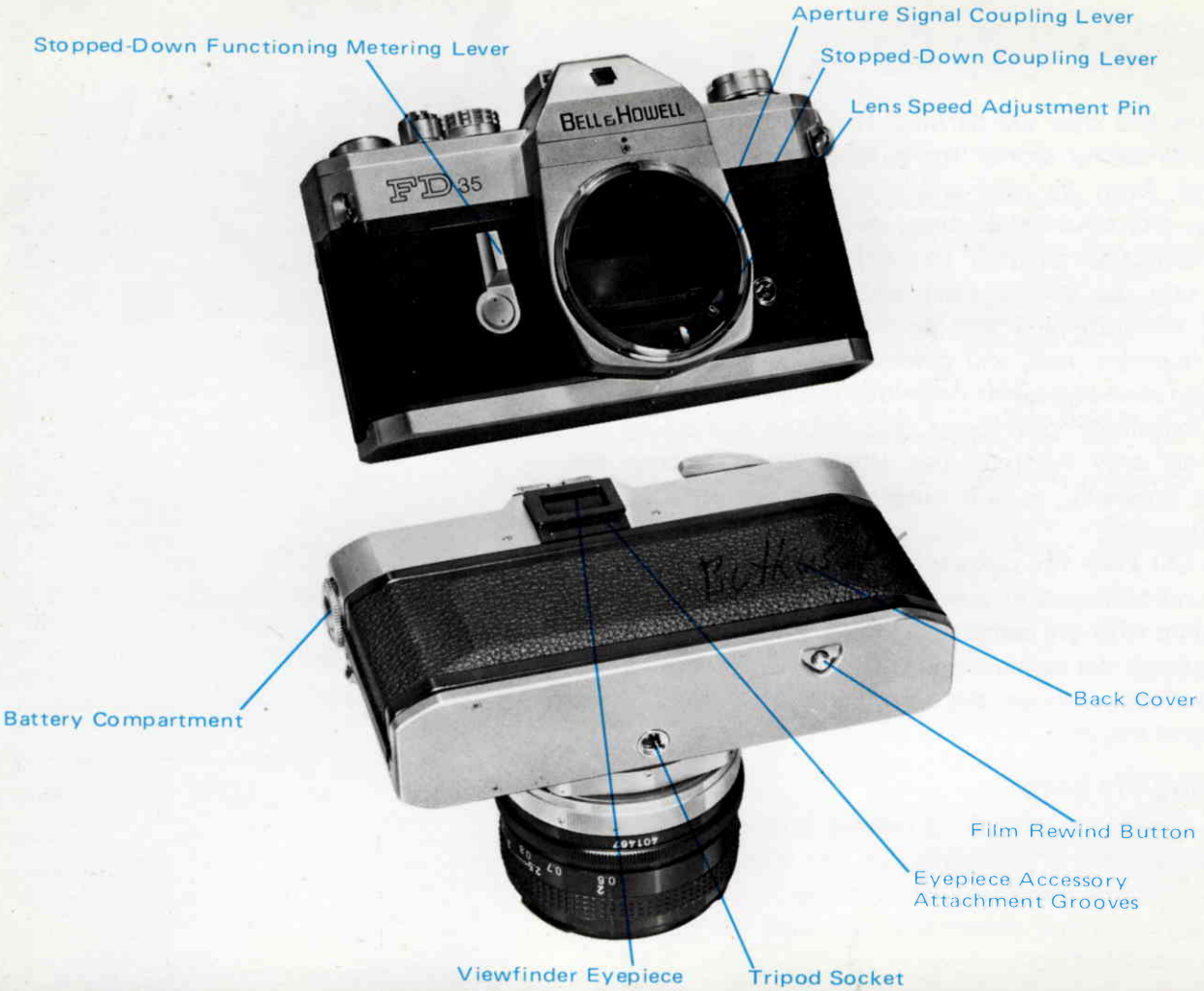
4 Next, wind the film advance lever while lightly holding the rewinding crank, When resistance is felt on the film rewind crank, stop winding.

5 Wind the film advance lever once more. The camera is ready for double exposures.

■ By repeating the above process, any number of exposures on the same frame can be made. However the frame counter will continue to advance with each exposure.



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Stopped-Down Functioning Metering Lever
Aperture Signal Coupling Lever
Stopped-Down Coupling Lever
Lens Speed Adjustment Pin
BELL & HOWELL
FD 35
Battery Compartment
Back Cover
Film Rewind Button
Eyepiece Accessory Attachment Grooves
Viewfinder Eyepiece
Tripod Socket



Interchangeable Lenses and Accessories

A wide range of interchangeable lenses of different focal lengths can be used with your camera. The following B & H/Canon Lenses are available from your Bell & Howell dealer:

B & H/Canon FD 24mm f/2.8 S.S.C. Wide-Angle Lens with Case
B & H/Canon FD 35mm f/2.0 S.S.C. Wide-Angle Lens with Case
B & H/Canon FD 135mm f/2.5 S.C. Telephoto Lens with Case
B & H/Canon FD 200mm f/4.0 S.S.C. Telephoto Lens with Case

In addition, your FD35 camera accepts all Canon FD lenses (for wide-open or stopped-down metering) and all Canon FL lenses (for stopped-down metering only).

Many of the accessories made for Canon single-lens reflex cameras can be used with your Bell & Howell FD35. For complete information, see your local dealer.

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Proper Care of the Camera

Moisture and dust are harmful to your camera. If your camera is to be stored for a long time, it should be removed from its case and also remove the mercury battery, and silica gel or another drying agent should be placed with the camera in an air-tight container.

When you use your camera on a rainy day, or at the beach, moisture and salt air adhere to it, which can result in stains, rust, and corrosion. Use a soft brush to get rid of dust and a soft dry cloth for wiping.

- In extremely cold areas, expose the camera to the outer air only when in use. When using, expose the camera gradually to the outer air to prevent the lens from clouding.
- Do not keep the camera in a hot place such as a car glove compartment or a rear window shelf. It may cause a problem with the camera.
- Exposing the camera lens to direct rays of the sun for long periods without the lens cap installed can cause fogging of the film.

Cleaning the Lens

Use a blower or a brush to remove dust on the lens. If you should get a fingerprint on the lens, soak a little pure alcohol or ether on lens cleaning tissue, then wrap the tissue around a matchstick and wipe the lens lightly in a circular motion.



Camera Body Number ————

Lens Number ————

Date of Purchase ————

Dealer's Name ————

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