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RANK ALDIS


Ranger 35

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35mm Rangefinder
Camera with CdS meter

User's Manual



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I have no connection with any camera company

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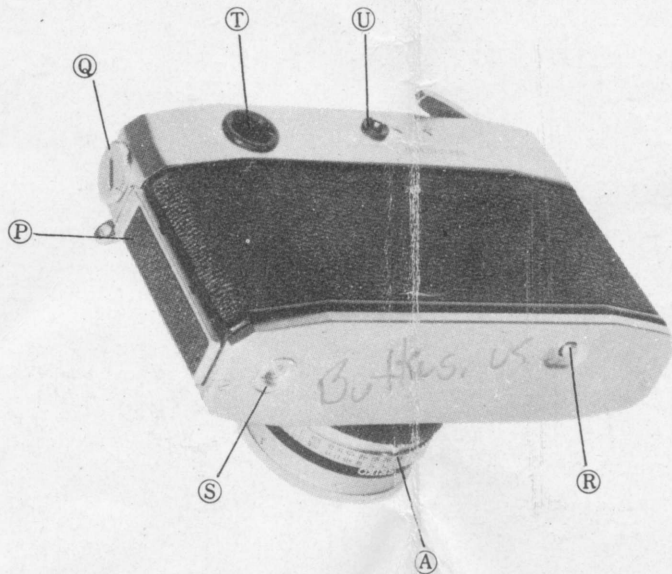
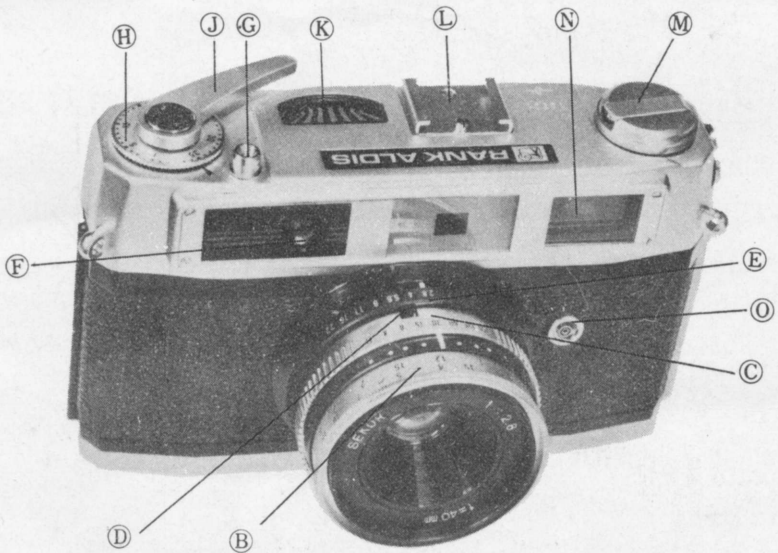
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Know your camera well...it pays



- (A) Film Speed
- (B) Focusing Ring
- (C) Shutter Speed
- (D) Exposure Viewfinder
- (E) Lens Setting
- (F) CdS Photometer
- (G) Shutter Release
- (H) Exposure Counter
- (J) Film Wind
- (K) Exposure Meter

...it pays off in better pictures

- Ⓐ Film Speed Ring
- Ⓑ Focusing Ring
- Ⓒ Shutter Speed Ring
- Ⓓ Exposure Value Window
- Ⓔ Lens Setting Ring
- Ⓕ CdS Photometric Eye
- Ⓖ Shutter Release Button
- Ⓗ Exposure Counter Dial
- Ⓙ Film Wind Lever
- Ⓚ Exposure Meter Scale
- Ⓛ Accessory Clip
- Ⓜ Rewind Knob
- Ⓝ Viewfinder
- Ⓞ Synchro-flash Socket
- Ⓟ Back Catch
- Ⓠ Battery Compartment Cover
- Ⓡ Rewind Release Button
- Ⓢ Tripod Socket
- Ⓣ Viewfinder Eyepiece
- Ⓤ Exposure Meter Switch

congratulations!

***You now own a camera
you'll be proud of for years***

It's easy for the beginner or the professional to take excellent pictures with this fine camera...Here's why !

- **Built-in CdS light meter** for easy exposure settings...just read the number off the meter scale and set the lens at that same number
- **Fast f:2.8 lens...**focuses from 3 feet to infinity
- **Coupled rangefinder...**helps you focus precisely for extra-sharp pictures...just line up the images
- **Bright-frame viewfinder** with parallax markings...see the entire outline of your picture at a glance
- **Seven shutter speeds...**from 1/4 second to 1/250 plus "Bulb"
- **Single-stroke film wind lever...**counts exposures, cocks shutter and prevents double exposure
- **Handles ASA speeds** of 10 to 400
- **Synchronized** for flash bulbs and electronic flash...accessory clip attached
- **Hinged back** for easy loading and unloading

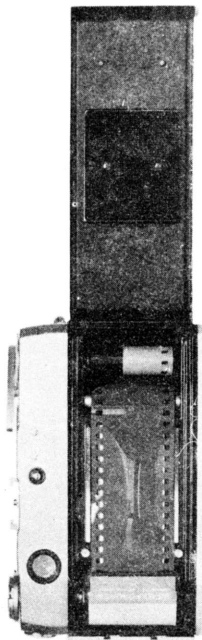
loading

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Always load your camera in subdued light.

Use any type of 35mm film, color or black and white.

- 1 To open camera for loading, push up the Back Catch (P).
- 2 Push up Rewind Knob (M) by pushing up shaft inside camera. Place film cartridge into camera (protruding end down) and push down on Rewind Knob. Turn knob slightly until it snaps into place.



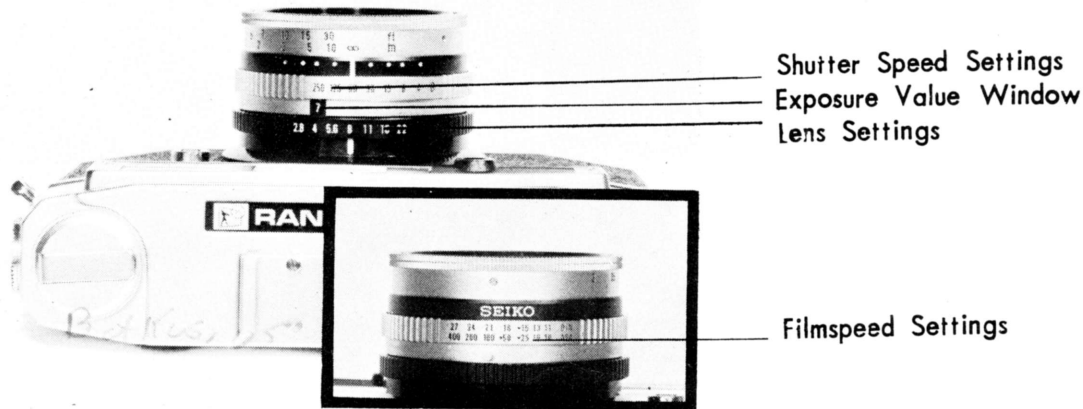
- 3 Advance the Film Wind Lever (J) until the slit in the film take-up spool is on top. Pull the tapered end of the film across the camera back and insert it into the take-up spool slit.

Use your finger to keep film taut as you wind it by turning the spool or by advancing the Film Wind Lever. Before closing the camera, advance the Film Wind Lever once or twice to make sure the film perforations are engaging the sprocket wheels. (Depress the Shutter Release Button (G) after each full stroke of the Film Wind Lever.)

- 4 Shut back of camera and make sure it locks securely.
- 5 Turn the Exposure Counter Dial (H) to "S" (start).
- 6 Advance the Film Wind Lever twice, depressing the Exposure Button each time. Advance the lever once more and the Exposure Counter Dial is automatically set at "1" and you're ready to take your first picture. The dial moves one mark each time you advance the film and indicates how many exposures have been made.

Note: After the slack has been taken up in the film cartridge, the Rewind Knob should turn each time you advance the Film Wind Lever. This provides a check on whether or not your film is winding properly.

using the built-in CdS exposure meter



The built-in exposure meter is designed to take the guesswork out of your pictures. See how easy it is to be accurate...just follow these instructions:

- 1 Turn the Film Speed Ring (A) to the ASA rating of the film in use. (Grasp the small button alongside the ring and turn the ring until the correct ASA number is opposite the button). Unless the ASA setting is made, the shutter speed and lens opening settings will be incorrect. The exposure index number of any film you use can be found in the instructions included with the film.
- 2 Set the Shutter Speed Ring (C) at the setting recommended in the film instructions. Simply turn the ring until the recommended number is opposite the white marker. Make sure the ring is firmly set at a click stop. "60" ($1/60$ -second) is the shutter speed recommended for normal action and poses with most film; $1/250$ -second for action.
- 3 Point the camera at your subject, making sure that nothing blocks the CdS Photometric Eye (F) and depress Exposure Meter Switch (U). Look at the Exposure Meter Scale (K) and note the number the needle indicates.

- 4 Turn the Lens Setting Ring (E) until the yellow-orange exposure value number obtained in Step 3 appears in the Exposure Value Window (D).

That's all there is to it! The available light has now been measured and you've set your camera for an accurate exposure, with no guesswork involved.

If you want to know the f:stop at which your camera is now set, simply look at the colored number opposite the white marker on the Lens Setting Ring (E).

If you find that the Lens Setting Ring (E) can't be turned far enough to allow the correct number to appear in the Exposure Value Window (D), shift the Shutter Speed Ring (C) to a higher or lower setting. If, after trying this adjustment, the correct setting still cannot be made, then light is insufficient to obtain good pictures with the film being used.

Note: When shooting at a lower shutter speed ("30", "15", "8", "4" or "B") use a tripod or other firm support to prevent camera movement which blurs the picture.

holding the camera

The illustrations show two ways of holding the camera. When you're ready to take the picture, hold the camera steady and gently press the Shutter Release Button (G) all the way down. Always make sure the neckstrap and your fingers are clear of the lens and the CdS Photometric Eye (F).



viewing and focusing

Bright-frame Outline

As you look through the Viewfinder Eyepiece (T), note the colored lines of the bright-frame outline. These lines indicate the limits of the picture and only objects inside the lines will appear in your picture.

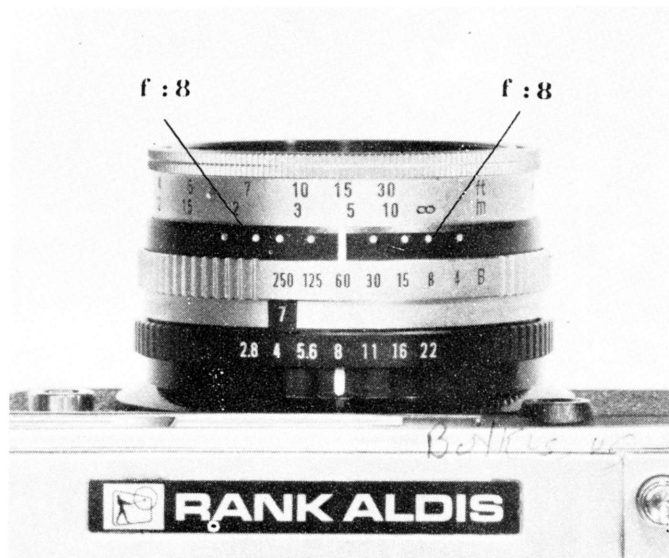
Note the parallax indicator (right-angle mark) in the upper left hand corner of the bright-frame outline. When shooting close-ups of five feet or less, keep the subject within the limits indicated by this mark.

Focusing

The small colored circle in the center of the bright-frame outline is the coupled rangefinder image. This guides you to a precise focus on your subject. Just turn the Focusing Ring (B) until the two rangefinder images merge into one. Or, if you prefer, estimate the distance and turn the Focusing Ring (B) until the estimated distance is opposite the white marker. Please note that there is a "meter" scale for convenience when using in other countries (1 meter equals approximately 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet). The ∞ mark indicates infinity.

depth of field

Depth of Field Dots



With the camera focused clearly on the subject, other objects in the picture area (both in front and in back of the subject) will also be in focus. This range of sharpness is the "depth of field." The larger the f:stop number (smaller lens opening), the greater the depth of field.

how to use

With your camera focused on the subject, look at the depth of field dots just behind the distance markings on the Focusing Ring (B). Note that the dots are color-coded to match the various f:stop numbers on the Lens Setting Ring (E). For instance, f:8 is yellow. Therefore, the two yellow dots just behind the Focusing Ring indicate the depth-of-field limits for f:8. The distance opposite the dot on the left indicates the "near" limit of the depth of field. The distance opposite the same colored dot on the right indicates the "far" limit of the depth of field.

Example:

The Lens Setting Ring (E) is set at f:8. The Focusing Ring (B) is set on 15 feet. The depth of field dots indicate depth of field is from approximately 8 feet to near infinity. Therefore, all objects farther than 8 feet from your camera will be sharp in the picture.

unloading film

Before camera is opened, film must be rewound.

- Always unload your camera in subdued light
- To rewind film:
 - 1 Push in Rewind Release Button (R).
 - 2 Pull up the handle on the Rewind Knob (M) and turn knob in the direction indicated by the curved arrow until a lessening of tension indicates the film is rewound.
- Open back of camera and pull up the Rewind Knob to remove the film magazine...your film is now ready for processing
- Depressed Rewind Release Button (R) will return to its original position when the Film Wind Lever (J) is operated

Important: If, at end of roll of film the Film Wind Lever jams part way through its stroke, do not force. Push in the Rewind Release Button to free lever so its stroke can be completed.

If jammed lever is forced, the film may break or become detached from the cartridge. If this should happen, the camera must be opened in the darkroom if film is to be saved.

flash pictures

- Your camera's shutter mechanism is synchronized to allow use of either flash bulbs or electronic flash. Simply plug the connector cord of your flash unit into the Synchro-flash Socket (O) and attach the unit to the Tripod Socket (S) or Accessory Clip (L).

For lens and shutter speed settings, follow the instructions with your film, flash bulbs or flash unit.

Do not attempt to use the Built-in Exposure Meter for flash pictures.

filters

screw-in type, diameter 40.5mm.

For special effects and color correction, filters are essential. Landscape photography with blue sky and cloud effects, seashore shots, and picture of plant life, all call for filters.

Filters for black and white film

- SL (pale pink) makes outdoor pictures clearer
- UV (pale yellow) brings out the most natural color
- Y2 (yellow) brings out clouds
- O2 (dark orange) makes blue subjects are rendered darker
- YG (yellow green) for making outdoor portraits, flowers and flesh tones more natural

camera tips

- Read all instructions carefully
- Get acquainted with your camera...before you go on a trip or take pictures of a special event, try a practice cartridge of film
- Keep fingers and neckstrap clear of lens and CdS photometric eye
- Protect your camera from dust, dirt and rough handling
- Do not expose camera or film to excessively high temperatures, such as might occur in closed automobile under a hot sun
- Do not store camera with cocked shutter...this places unnecessary tension on the shutter mechanism (after last picture of the day, don't advance Film Wind Lever, there is absolutely no danger of a double exposure since the lever must be advanced before the Exposure button will work)
- Have exposed film processed promptly for best results

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