

HOLGA-135 & HOLGA-135BC

CAMERA

OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

1. Introduction

HOLGA-135 and HOLGA-135BC are basically identical to each other and operates in exactly the same way. The only difference between them is that HOLGA-135BC cameras will produce pictures with darkened corners whereas HOLGA-135 regular standard picture only.

2. Parts of the Camera

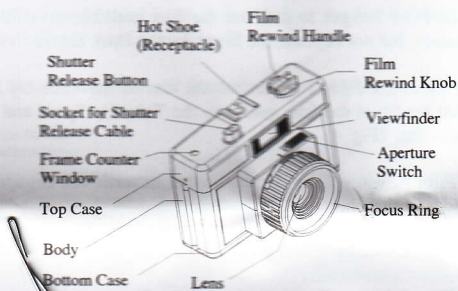


Fig.1

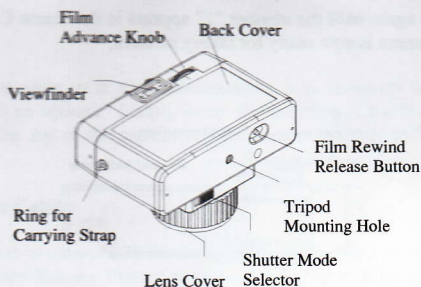


Fig.2

3. Film to Use

The camera can accommodate all 135 format films. The use of films with exposure speed of ASA 100 on sunny days and ASA 400 on cloudy days or indoor occasions is recommended.

4. Film Loading

- (a) Grab the Film Rewind Handle to pull up the Film Rewind Knob. - the latch for the Back Cover will be released and the Back Cover will pop open. (Fig. 3)
- (b) Insert a new film roll into the Film Compartment and push the Film Rewind Knob back to lock into the film roll. If the knob cannot be pushed back, turn it slowly until it can be done so.
- (c) Pull on the Film Tongue to pull out the film until the tip of the tongue reaches approximately, but not beyond, the hinge for the Back Cover.
- (d) Insert the tip of the Film Tongue into the slot on the Take-Up Spool. Press the film so that the tip of the film goes into the Take-Up Spool and the film becomes more or less flat. (Fig. 4)
- (e) Turn the Film Advance Gear slightly so that its teeth will engage into the holes on the two sides of the film.
- (f) Snap the Back Cover back into place.
- (g) Turn the Film Advance Knob to advance the film until it cannot turn any further, then press the Shutter Release Button.
- (h) Repeat (g) again until the number "1" appears in the Frame Counter Window (Fig. 5). The camera is now ready for taking pictures.

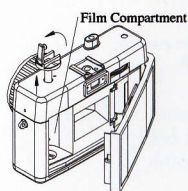


Fig.3

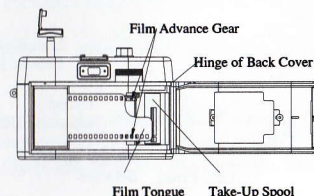


Fig.4

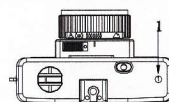


Fig.5

5. Focusing

Although this camera is basically a fixed focus camera, it still offers four choices of object distances. There are four symbols on the Focus Ring (Fig. 6 below) to select for the following object distances -

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| (a) | Symbol of One Person | = | 1m or 3.25 ft. |
| (b) | Symbol of Three Persons | = | 2m or 6.50 ft. |
| (c) | Symbol of Several Persons | = | 6m or 20.00 ft |
| (d) | Symbol of Mountains | = | 10m or 33.00 ft. |

More precise setting for object distances can be achieved by setting the Focus Ring at positions in between two symbols.

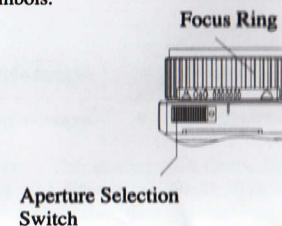


Fig.6

6. Choice of Aperture

By setting the Aperture Selection Switch (Fig. 6 above), two choices are available for selection as follows -

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|---------------------------------|
| (a) | Sunny Symbol | = | f/11 for use on sunny days; and |
| (b) | Cloudy Symbol | = | f/8 for use on cloudy days. |

7. Picture Taking

- (a) Make sure that the lens cover is removed.
- (b) Unless it is desired to manually control the exposure time (see section on Night Time Exposure without Flash below), always set the Shutter Mode Selector to the "N" position.
- (c) Set the aperture according to the weather/environmental conditions: -
 - Sunny symbol for sunny outdoor occasions; and
 - Flash/Cloudy symbol for cloudy outdoor or insufficiently lit-up indoor occasions.

- (d) Estimate the object distance and turn the Focus Ring to set the object distance accordingly.
- (e) Look through the Viewfinder and compose the picture. Then press down the Shutter Release Button gently without jerking the camera to capture the image.
- (f) Turn the Film Advance Knob slowly until the number for the next frame appears in the centre of the Frame Counter Window. The camera is now ready for taking the next picture.

8. Night Time Exposure without Flash - Use of "B" Exposure Setting

This function is for taking extended-exposure pictures at night time or indoors without using flash or to create special effects. The steps to be taken are as follows -

- (a) Mount the camera on the top of a tripod. This is necessary to avoid unnecessary motion of the camera, which can occur even due to the breathing action of the photographer, during the extended exposure.
- (b) Set the Shutter Mode Selector to the "B" position.
- (c) Push down the Shutter Release Button very gently and keep it down for 1 to 5 minutes, as desired. Then, release the button to close the shutter to complete the picture taking cycle.
- (d) It is strongly recommended to use a shutter cable (available separately as an option) to control the opening/closing of the shutter in order to avoid unnecessary motion of the camera during the exposure period.

9. Multiple-Exposure Effect

As film is advanced manually, this camera can help achieve special effects through multiple exposure by NOT advancing the film after a frame has been exposed. Each depression of the Shutter Release Button will bring about another exposure. This feature will provide more latitude for the photographer to try out his/her imagination.

To achieve multiple exposure is very easy - simply do NOT advance the film after a picture has been taken. This can be done repeatedly for as many times as one wants. However, it must be noted that if the lighting of the environment is bright, multiple exposure may cause the film to over expose.

10. Removal of Film

When a film roll is finished, take following steps to remove it from the camera -

- (a) To avoid inadvertent double-exposure of already taken pictures, put on the Lens Cap for protection first.
- (b) Push down the Film Rewind Release Button on the bottom of the camera. (Fig. 7)
- (c) Flip out the Film Rewind Handle and turn it in the direction of the arrow indicated on the handle (Fig. 8). A sense of tension would be felt when turning the handle to rewind the film. Keep turning the knob until the sense of tension disappears, indicating that the whole film has already been rewound.
- (d) Pull out the Film Rewind Knob - the latch of the Back Cover will be released to let the Back Cover pop open. (Fig. 9)
- (e) Remove the rewound film roll from the Film Compartment.

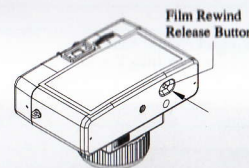


Fig.7

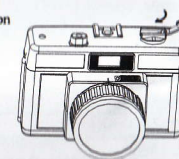


Fig.8

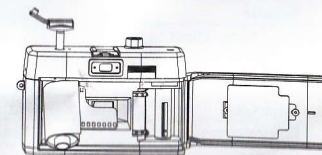


Fig.9

11. Use of Flash

When taking pictures at night or in dark environments, it is necessary to install a flash unit (available separately as an option). Simply insert the hot shoe of the flash unit into the Hot Shoe (Receptacle) on the top of the camera and the camera is ready to be operated with the flash.

12. Use of Shutter Release Cable

When extended exposure is desired or when even any slight jerking of the camera during the depression of the Shutter Release Button is to be avoided, it will be necessary to install a Shutter Release Cable (available separately as an option). To install the optional Shutter Release Cable, simply screw the screw-threaded end of the cable into the Socket for Shutter Release Cable.

13. Some Suggestions

- (a) Always put on the Lens Cap when the camera is not in use.
- (b) Always check to see that the lens cap has been removed before taking a picture.
- (c) Always take pictures with the sun behind the camera.
- (d) Always Hold the camera steadily and firmly and use a tripod where necessary.
- (e) Always press the Shutter Release Button gently to avoid jerking the camera and press it all the way down until the clicking sound is heard.
- (f) Always remember to advance the film after taking a picture, except for multiple exposures.
- (g) Always load or remove films in a dark place.
- (h) Never take pictures with an object distance of less than 1 meter (3.25ft).
- (i) Always clean the lens only with a piece of soft and smooth cloth.

14. Specifications

Type	135
Lens	Optical lens, f/8 47mm
Shutter	Leaf shutter, speed 1/100sec.
Film to be Used	Suitable for 135 type color or black/white film of ASA 100 /ISO 21 or ASA 400/ISO 27 speed
View Finder	Eye level, direct view finder
Focusing	Adjustable
Dimensions	124 x 72 x 83 mm
Weight	Approx. 178g
Accessories Included	1 Carry Strap

15. Optional Accessories - Lens/Filter Holder for Lens/Filter of Special Effects

There is a Lens/Filter Holder available as an optional accessory. Lenses/Filters for different effects, also available as optional accessories, can be inserted into the Lens/Filter Holder. The Lens/Filter Holder is then installed by being slid over the bezel of the lens of the camera.

There are several types of lenses/filters available as optional accessories. They are as follows –

- 15.1. Color Filters - Color Filters are for altering the color temperatures of the object and the background to enhance the artistic effect of the picture. There are four different filters available to bring about the following effects –

- | | |
|------|---|
| Blue | To raise the color temperature e.g. to simulate beautiful moon light when taking picture in the country side. |
| Red | To reduce the absorption of blue and green lights. |

Yellow To reduce the absorption of blue light to correct the sensitivity of full color films to lights in the blue to purple range.

Light Orange To lower the color temperature to remove the cold tone in flash light to accomplish a warmer light source.

- 15.2. Soft Surround Lenses - These lenses have a clear circular area in the middle and the remaining areas frosted. They are for standing out the object to be taken to make the theme of the picture more prominent. Four colors - blue, red, orange and grey are available for selection.

- 15.3. Split-Image Lenses - There are three types available as follows –

Quintuple Image = 5 images will result, just like five exposures.

Horizontal Triple Images = 3 images lined up horizontally.

Triangular Triple Images = 3 images in the three vertices of a triangle.

- 15.4. Gradation Filters – This is a set of 4 filters. Half of each filter is colored and the other half clear. The colored half of the filter is a gradation of the color from full intensity to total clearness when moving from the edge towards the intersection with the clear half. These filters can be used to emphasize the color of the object to be photographed, stand out a blue sky or suppress overly bright exposures. The four colors available are red, yellow, blue and grey.

- 15.5. Double Color Filters – These are filters with one half in one color and the other half another. They are good for generating special color effects. There are six filters in a set in the color combinations of red/yellow, red/blue, red/grey, yellow/blue, yellow/grey and blue/grey respectively.

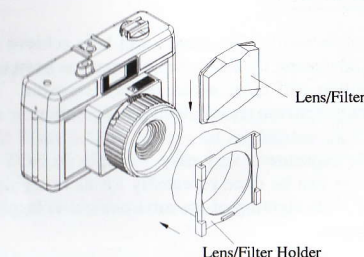


Fig.10