

RSS 35R User's guide

Contents:

Overview

Preparing the film

Loading the film

Frame spacing

Exposure guide

- adding stops for redscale

Rewind and unload

Developing

Scanning

Over view:

The RSS35R is a 35mm pinhole camera with 2 sides. One side shoots on the usual side of the film and the other on the opposite side (this gives the redscale effect). It must be loaded with 2 cannisters (film flows from one cannister to another and is rewound in camera at the end of the film. The empty cannister can be reused again and again.

Preparing the film:

The empty film canister needs to be prepared as shown with a few cm's of film. If you home develop it's a good idea to create a stock of this type of canister. If you have a very old 35mm film you could use that rather than sacrificing a fresh roll.



Once the empty cannister is ready the fresh film to be shot must be taped to the empty cannister as shown. Cut the leader off the fresh film to get a straight edge. The cannisters should look as shown. When taping ensure to tape over edge of the film and fold over to the other side (this is avoid jamming in the camera on unload).

(Note TMax is being used as an example here - it should be a colour film... though there should be a red filter effect using black and white film on the redscale side).



Load the film to the camera:

First thing to do is the take the 'clicker' out of the camera. The film will not load with the 'clicker' in place.



Load the film into the camera as shown (the film will not load if you try and do it the wrong way)



Put the clicker in place. (Ensure it is in the correct position and not stuck the cannister which can happen as cannister is made of steel).



Put the lid on the camera (not possible to do it wrong way around)

Frame Spacing:

For the first photo after the camera has been closed you should wind on at least 12 clicks. When a photo has been taken wind on the film using the bigger knob. Count 9 clicks to space the frames (will give a small gap between frames) . If you intend to scan on a flatbed then 10 clicks is better as this gives a bigger gap to cut the film and allow room for taping the film onto the scanner glass.

Exposure guide:

Here is the theoretical exposure chart for the camera. This does not include reciprocity. In tests performed with the camera in sunny weather exposure times of 3 seconds (for colour) and 7 seconds (for redscale) gave nice results with iso200 film.

RSS 35R - EXPOSURE CHART

	Colour	Redscale	
f16	f/100	+2 Stops	+3 Stops
1/125	0.5	1.0	2.0
1/60	1.0	2.0	4.0
1/30	2.0	4	8.0
1/15	4	8	16
1/8	8	16	32
1/4	16	32	64
1/2	32	64	1m
1 sec	1m20	1m40	2m
2 sec	2m40	3m20	4m
4 sec	5m20	6m40	8m

Meter at f16 and convert for pinhole camera.

Reciprocity not included.

Adding stops for Redscale:

Note that redscale requires more exposure than the colour side. +2 stops gives a range of reds, oranges and yellow with a hint of other colours coming through.

+3 stops gives colour images with a red hue. Experiment to find what pleases you.

Sample images on the website are +2 stops.

Rewind and Unload

To rewind the camera the 'clicker' has to be disengaged from the film. This is done by turning the black dial a small amount so that the dot lines up with the dot at the outer edge of the camera. Holding it here and rewind the film using the smaller knob. Rewind to the end. Open the camera and take out the clicker. Then tap the camera upside down off your hand and the film will come out.

Save the empty roll prepared earlier for the next time you use the camera.

Scanning

Having a lab scan your film you will likely miss out on the sprocket areas unless they offer a special service.

Home scanning works well as you can tape the negatives to the glass of a flatbed scanner. (Using negative holders will make you miss out on the sprocket area). Taping the negatives matt side down works best and will avoid Newton's rings. The images can be flipped afterwards in photoshop or similar software. Regular cleaning of the scanner glass will be needed to clean the tape residue.