

Releasing

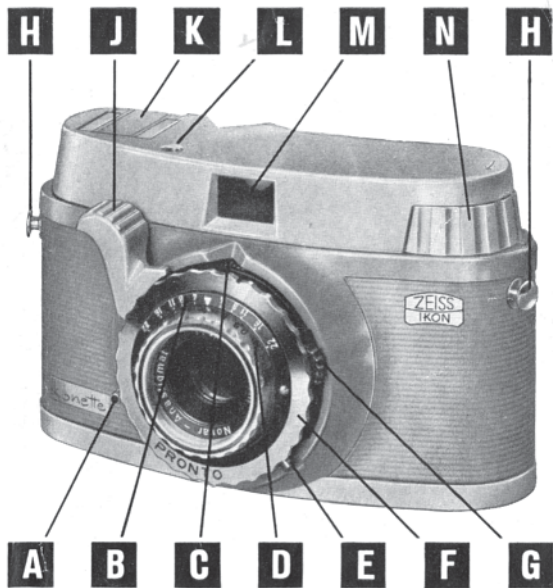
Cocking

A flick of the finger — next exposure

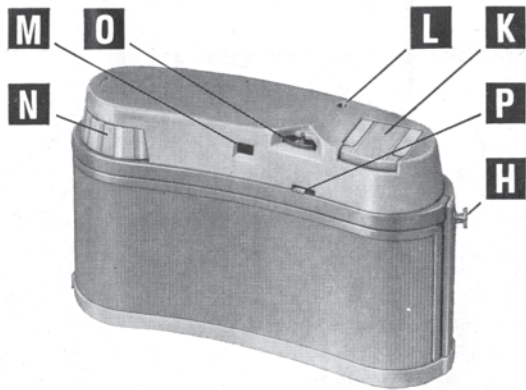
②

ikonette photography's as simple as that!

For your Information



- A Delayed action (Self-Timer) Lever
- B Depth-of-field Indicator
- C Aperture Setting Indicator
- D Distance Setting Ring
- E Flash Contact
- F Shutter Speed Setting Ring
- G Aperture Setting Wheel
- H Knobs for Carrying Strap
- J Rapid Sequence Lever
- K Accessory Shoe
- L Thread for Cable Release
- M Viewfinder
- N Rewind Knob
- O Frame Counter
- P Idling Lever for Rewinding
- R Tripod Bush*
- S Locking bar for Camera Back*



* On the underside of the Ikonette

One Picture says more than a thousand words

The Ikonette will prove it! However wonderful your memory may be, a picture will still be more telling than a mere description. Besides, whilst you may forget a fleeting moment of the past, a picture will be a lasting reminder for you.

One thing you must never forget is the easy operation of your Ikonette. These few simple operations should never escape your memory; this is why these instructions contain many pictures, which explain better than words the essentials of picture-making, with the Ikonette.

Study the following pages carefully — the Ikonette will show its gratitude by giving you many successful photographs.

Film: The Ikonette is a miniature camera giving a picture size of 24 x 36 mm; it can be used with all colour or black-and-white 35 mm films in 20 or 36 exposure cartridges. It has all the technical features needed to guarantee good pictures even under difficult conditions. The Ikonette is the snapshot camera par excellence and snapshots are just the kind of pictures for making a diary of your life.

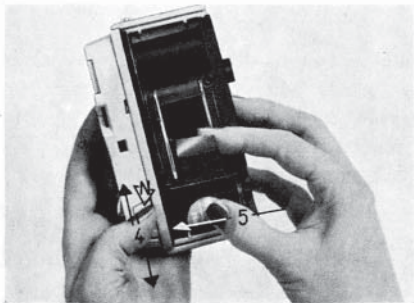
Now turn to the illustrations:

Loading the Camera

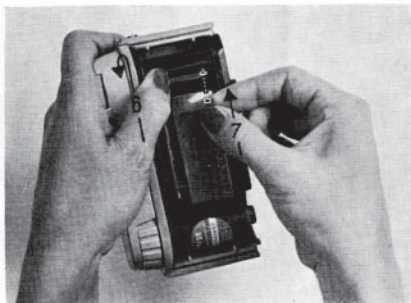
Do it in the shade, never in bright sunshine.



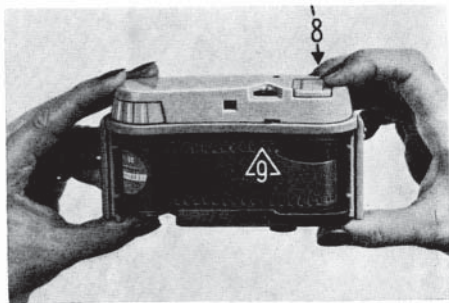
Turn the locking bar (S) to the red dot (1). Push down the back (2) with your thumb and lift it off (3).



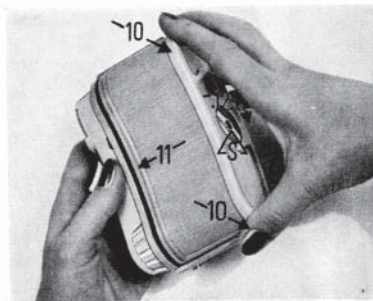
Insert film cartridge. If prong (5) does not fit neatly into the cartridge, turn rewind knob (N) a little (4).



Turn the take-up spool (6) until the slot is facing you. Insert beginning of film into slot and take care that one perforation hole is hooked on the lug (7).



Press (8) the rapid sequence lever (J) on the front of the Ikonette two or three times until the upper row of perforations engages the sprocket (9).

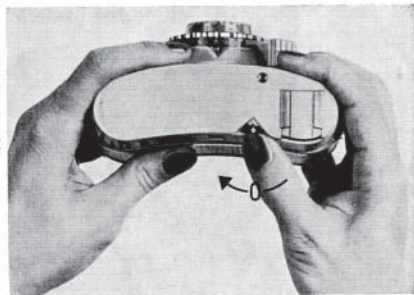
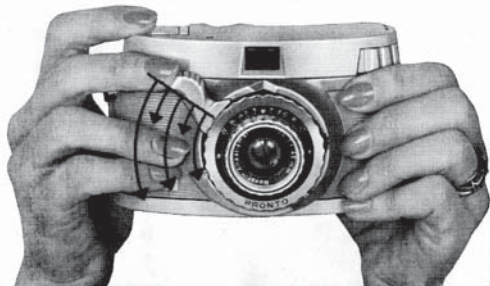


Place back on camera (10), push it home (11) and turn the locking bar (S) to the green dot (12).

Depress rapid sequence lever in the following sequence: long stroke — short stroke — long stroke — short stroke — long stroke. Always depress rapid sequence lever until it stops; let it return to its initial position automatically.

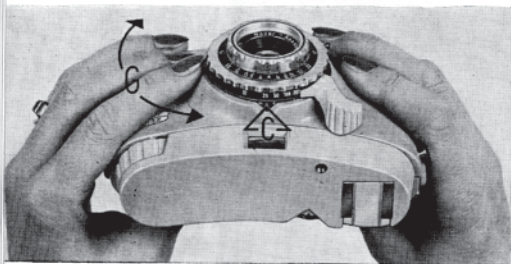
Long stroke: Film advance and shutter setting

Short stroke: Shutter release.



Turn frame counter to "0" (0). From now on it will show how many exposures you have made.

Setting the Camera

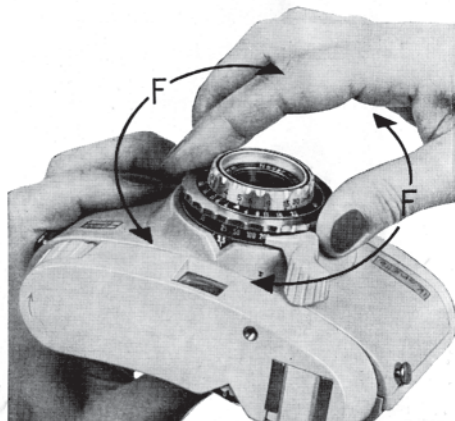


Aperture:

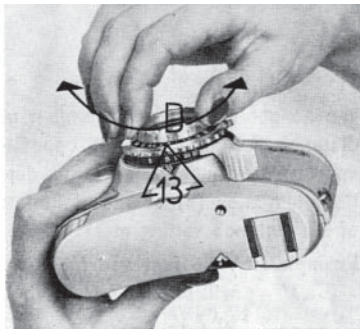
Move knurled knob (G) until the f/number required appears in the indicator recess (C). The dot between f/11 and f/22 indicates f/16.

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Shutter speed:



Turn ring (F) until the red mark is opposite the shutter speed required. (Figures stand for fractions of a second, e. g. 25 = $\frac{1}{25}$ second.) "B" is for time exposures, the shutter remaining open as long as lever is pressed down.



Distance: Turn distance setting ring (D) until the distance in feet required is opposite the mark (13).

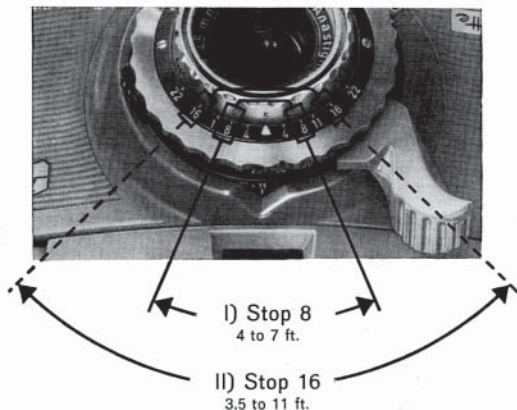
Some objects in front of and behind the exact distance set will also appear sharp in the picture (depth of field).

The actual depth of field

can be determined by reading it off the distance setting scale (d) opposite the appropriate f/numbers on the depth of field indicator (b) to the right and left of the distance setting mark.

Example I: At 5 feet and f/8 everything will be sharp from about 4 ft to 7 ft.

Example II: At 5 feet but at f/16 everything will be sharp from about 3.5 ft to 11 ft.



Keep in mind: The smaller the aperture the greater the depth of field and vice versa.

Depth-of-field table

| Dis- tance | APERTURE | | | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| | f 3.5 | f 4 | f 5.6 | f 8 | f 11 | f 16 | f 22 |
| ∞ | 38'1" - ∞ | 33'2" - ∞ | 23'10" - ∞ | 16'9" - ∞ | 12'3" - ∞ | 8'4" - ∞ | 6'2" - ∞ |
| 30' | 16'11" - 137'6" | 15'11" - 281' | 13'5" - ∞ | 10'10" - ∞ | 8'9" - ∞ | 6'8" - ∞ | 5'2" - ∞ |
| 15' | 10'10" - 24'4" | 10'5" - 26'9" | 9'4" - 39'2" | 8' - 129'6" | 6'10" - ∞ | 5'6" - ∞ | 4'6" - ∞ |
| 9' | 7'3" - 11'9" | 7'1" - 12'3" | 6'6" - 14'4" | 5'10" - 18'10" | 5'2" - 32'8" | 4'4" - 63'2" | 3'4" - ∞ |
| 6' | 5'3" - 7'1" | 5'2" - 7'2" | 4'10" - 7'10" | 4'6" - 9'1" | 4'2" - 11'3" | 3'8" - 18'10" | 3'2" - 100'7" |
| 5' | 4'6" - 5'8" | 4'5" - 5'10" | 4'2" - 6'2" | 3'11" - 6'11" | 3'8" - 8'1" | 3'3" - 11'4" | 2'11" - 22'1" |
| 4' | 3'8" - 4'5" | 3'7" - 4'6" | 3'6" - 4'9" | 3'3" - 5'1" | 3'1" - 5'8" | 2'10" - 7'1" | 2'8" - 10'1" |
| 3' | 2'10" - 3'3" | 2'9" - 3'3" | 2'8" - 3'4" | 2'7" - 3'7" | 2'6" - 3'10" | 2'4" - 4'4" | 2'1" - 5'4" |

The smaller the aperture, the longer the exposure time must be. The lens should, therefore, be stopped down only sufficiently to obtain the required depth of field, so as to avoid blurred pictures due to the motion of the subject.

**Keep
in mind:**

Low figure = large aperture



f 3-5

High figure = small aperture



f 22

Rapid actions must be taken at fast shutter speeds.

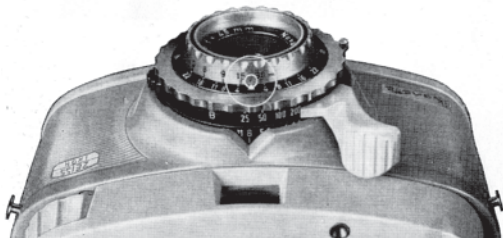
The faster the shutter speed the larger should be the lens aperture and vice versa.

The shutter speed aperture combination to be set depends on the light falling on the subject and the speed of the film in use.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Rule of thumb: | for outdoor exposures with 17° DIN = 40 ASA = 27° BSI film | Full sunshine f/8 1/100 sec. | Hazy sun f/8 1/50 sec. | Overcast sun f/5-6 1/50 sec. |
|-----------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------|

Measuring is better than guessing!

For this reason our advice is: Use a Zeiss Ikon photo-electric Ikonphot-Rapid exposure meter. It will always indicate the correct exposure, and is indispensable for colour snaps which call for the most accurate exposure.



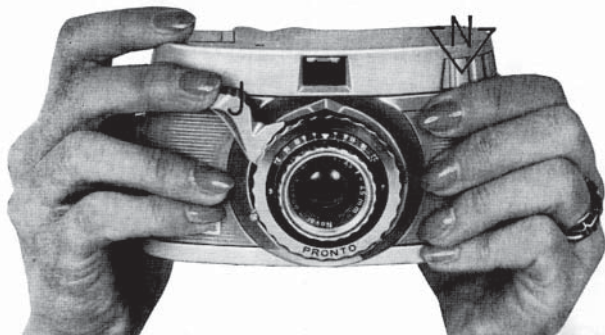
Red-dot setting for snapshots

Set the distance scale to the red dot and diaphragm to the red f/8. Depth of field will make everything from 9 ft to ∞ (infinity) appear sharp.

For instantaneous shots

the camera should be held firmly with both hands; the middle-finger of the right hand should rest on the rapid sequence lever (J). Depress it gently without jerking.

Note: The left hand must under no circumstances prevent the rewind knob (N) from moving.

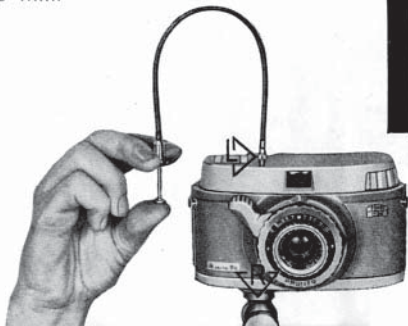


For upright pictures

For horizontal pictures



The viewfinder will always show the image area as depicted on the film.



For time exposures

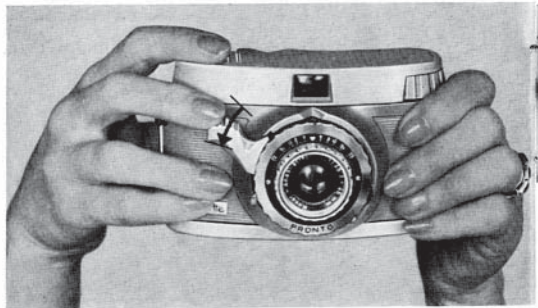
(shutter setting "B") the camera should be placed on a firm support or screwed by means of tripod bush (R) to a tripod. For upright pictures use a ball-and-socket head. A Zeiss Ikon cable release should be screwed in the thread (L). This cable release has a locking device for long exposures.

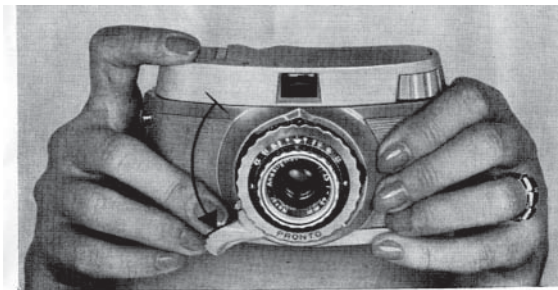
Attention:

The following operations can only be performed when the camera is loaded with a film.

Releasing the shutter:

Short stroke—depress rapid sequence lever quietly and gently. This exposes the film and advances the frame counter. In the viewfinder the “stop light” appears, a red warning disc indicating: stop, First advance the film. So then . . .





Advance the film and cock the shutter

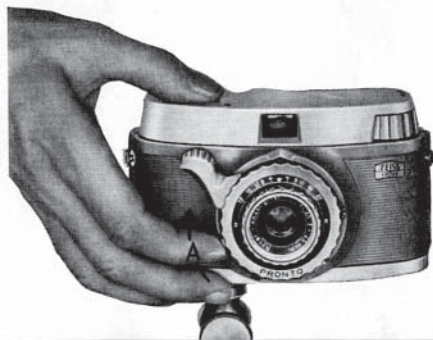
with one long stroke, which can be done in the taking position, without removing the camera from your eye. This cocks the shutter, advances the film and makes the "stop light" disappear. The Ikonette is ready for the next shot.

Keep in mind: Always depress rapid sequence lever until it stops and let it then snap back to its initial position.

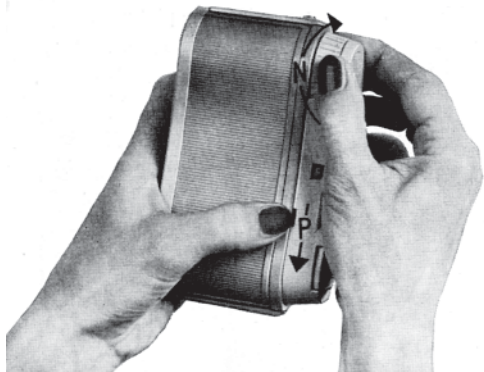
Selftimer (delay):

Press red lever (A) upwards. Place camera on firm support.

Give a short stroke on lever (J); after a delay of approximately 8 seconds the shutter will be released automatically, leaving sufficient time for the photographer "to slip into the picture".



Rewinding the exposed film



Attention! Red warning signal should be visible in the viewfinder! If not one more exposure can be made. Press the idling lever (P) to the right; holding it in this position, turn the rewind knob (N) in direction of arrow until a slight obstruction is felt (the beginning of the film leaving the take-up spool).

Then — never in bright sunshine — remove camera back and exposed film cartridge and insert fresh cartridge, first checking that both film chambers are free from dust and film fragments!

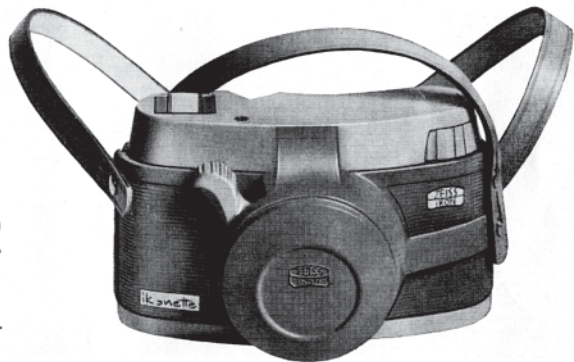


Useful Accessories

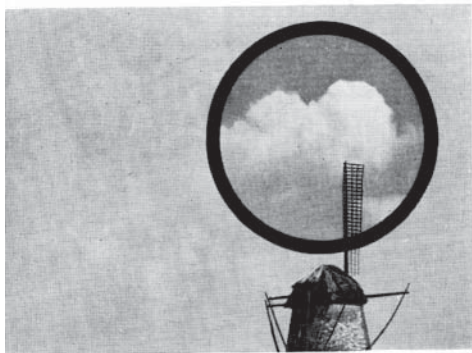
Carrying strap.

Lens protection cap: It serves also to protect the rapid sequence lever from unintentional operation.

An attractive ever-ready case is available on request.



Zeiss Ikon precision filters



to improve the tone values in black-and-white pictures: yellow, yellow-green, orange, red and blue (Ikolor-B) filters. The Ikolor-B filter can be used also for exposures by artificial light on daylight colour film.

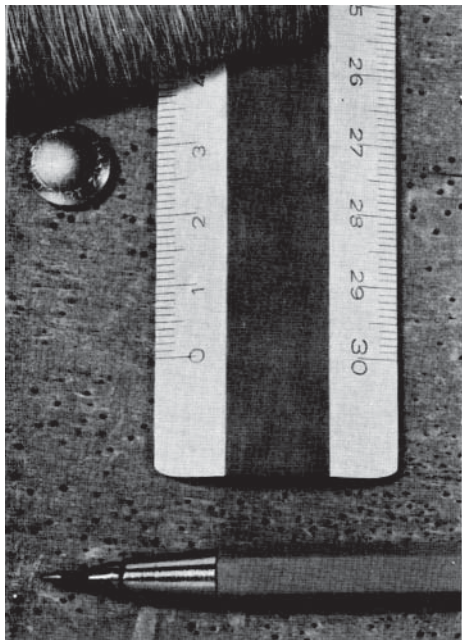
Daylight exposures can be made on artificial light colour film by using the Ikolor-A filter and on flashlight colour film with the Ikolor-F filter. For exposures on high mountains above 6000 ft an UV-filter is advisable.

When using filters the exposure must be increased in accordance with the filter-factor engraved on all Zeiss Ikon filter mounts. Use filters with screw-in mounts, ϕ 27 mm.



The Contapol-Polarizing filter

reduces disturbing reflections with black-and-white and colour films. Blue skies in colour snaps will appear more saturated when a polarizing filter is used.



Zeiss Proxar Lenses

for close-ups up to 20 ins., 12 ins., 10 ins. and 6½ ins. with slip-on mount, ϕ 28.5 mm.

In order to obtain sufficient depth of field the aperture should be stopped down to f/8. To find the correct distance setting, see table on page 25. Viewfinder-parallax, unavoidable with close-ups, can be compensated for by shifting the camera or the subject.

When 4 Proxar-lenses are ordered a practical case is supplied free of charge.

Table of distances when using Zeiss Proxar lenses for close-ups

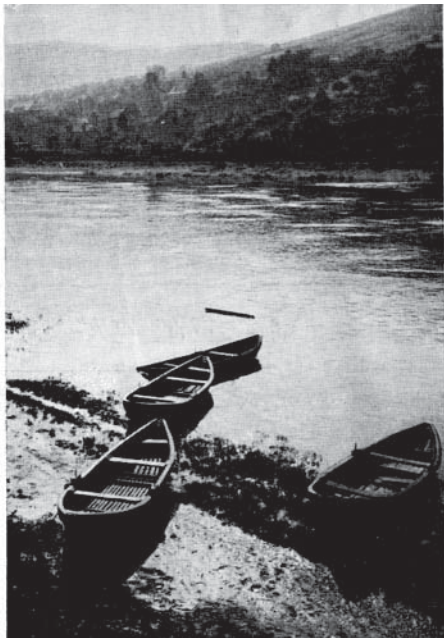
| Lens focused at | ∞ | 30' | 15' | 9' | 6' | 5' | 4' | 3' | PROXAR lens |
|------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Subject distance | 3'3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 2'11 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 2'8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 2'4 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 2'1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1'9" | 1'6" | f = 1 m (20 ins.) |
| Subject distance | 1'8 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1'7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1'6 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1'5" | 1'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | 1'3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1'2 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 1'1" | f = 0.5 m (12 ins.) |
| Subject distance | 1'1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 1'7 $\frac{7}{8}$ " | 1'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 1' | 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 11" | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " | 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " | f = 0.3 m (10 ins.) |
| Subject distance | 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ " | 8" | 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ " | 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ " | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ " | 7" | 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ " | f = 0.2 m (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins.) |

Lens Hood:

A lens hood prevents flare in against-the-light shots; it also protects the lens from rain or snow. It can be slipped on even when filters or Proxar-lenses are in front of the lens.

In slip-on mount, ϕ 28.5 mm.

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Flashlight:

Note the correct sequence of operations: flashgun in accessory shoe (K) — slip flash lead on to flash contact (E) securely — insert flashbulb (14).

Set shutter to $\frac{1}{25}$ second. When using electronic flash shutter can be set to any speed.

For setting the aperture follow the instructions of the flashbulb manufacturer.



The picture shows the handy Zeiss Ikon capacitor flashgun Ikoblitz 4, which can be easily folded flat and carried along.

And, finally, a piece of good advice

From time to time the interior of your Ikonette should be dusted out with a soft brush, particularly the film chambers. Use a lens brush to clean the lens; only when it is absolutely necessary, wipe the lens, **after** brushing with a frequently washed, non-fluffy piece of linen.

On the back of every Ikonette is a serial number (a six-figure number). It is recommended that you should keep a record of this number which may be of valuable aid in tracing a loss or theft.

And note: Your photo-dealer will be only too glad to give you all the technical advice you may need.

Technical development may involve slight changes in the camera as compared with these instructions.

Zeiss Ikon AG. Stuttgart



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