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Voigtländer

VITRONA

35 mm camera
with built-in
electronic flash

INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USE



Technical data of the VITRONA camera

- Lens** Voigtländer Lanthar f/2.8, 50 mm
- Shutter** "Prontor 250 V" lens shutter with 'B', $\frac{1}{30}$, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{125}$ and $\frac{1}{250}$ second; special model for automatic flash control, which can be switched off; film speed adjustable from 25 to 400 ASA (15 to 27 DIN).
- Viewfinder** Brightline 1:1 viewfinder with flash stop-signal and "ready for flash" indicator.
- Flash unit** Fully transistorized electronic flash unit with automatic control circuit; flash unit with reflector in the camera body; generator unit and battery or accumulator chamber in the detachable grip; tumbler-switch on grip for single flash or continuous operation; "ready for flash" indication visible on top of camera and in the viewfinder.
- Energy sources: 2 dry batteries 1.5 volt, or 2 nickel cadmium accumulators 1.25 volt.

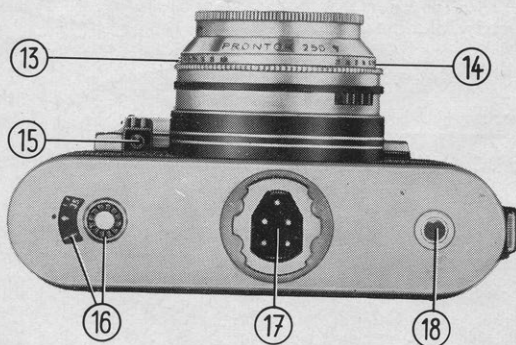
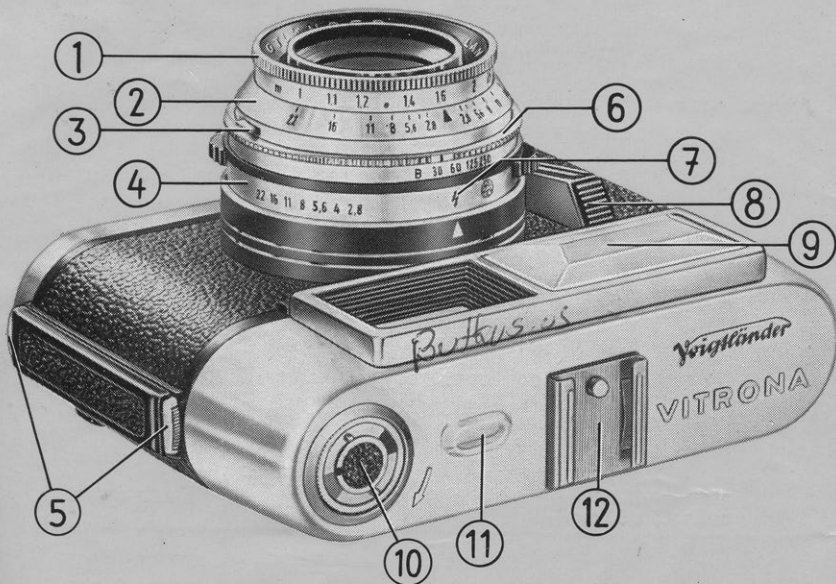
Suitable batteries	Number of flashes	Flash cycle
Baby cells 25 x 50 mm		
Varta-Pertrix Segment No. 236	135 — 145	approx. 10 sec.
Baumgarten EMCE No. 246	60 — 70	approx. 17 sec.
Leclanché No. 605	55 — 65	approx. 20 sec.
Tudor No. 1.5 T 8	55 — 65	approx. 17 sec.
Everready Alkaline No. E 93	130 — 140	approx. 15 sec.
Nickel cadmium accumulators (25 x 50 mm)		
Varta-DEAC NiCd RS 1.5	140 — 160	approx. 8 sec.

Flash accessory Voigtländer intermediate plug for the BOSCH SE 205 regenerating and charging unit (see page 2). www.butkus.us

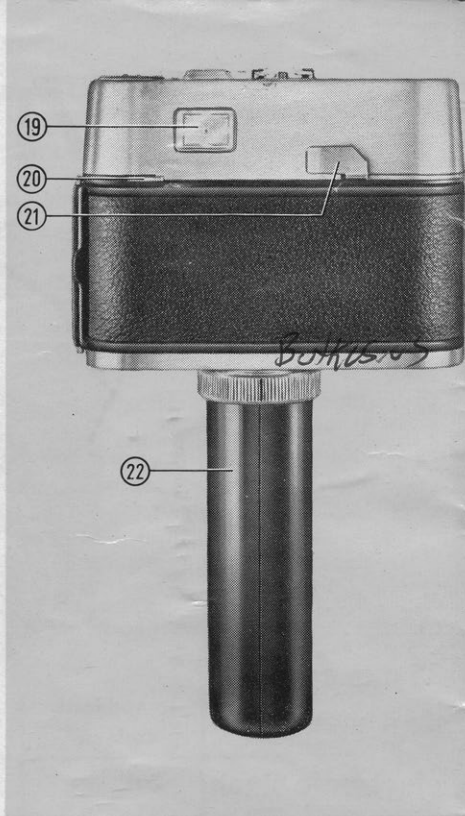
Voigtländer

VITRONA

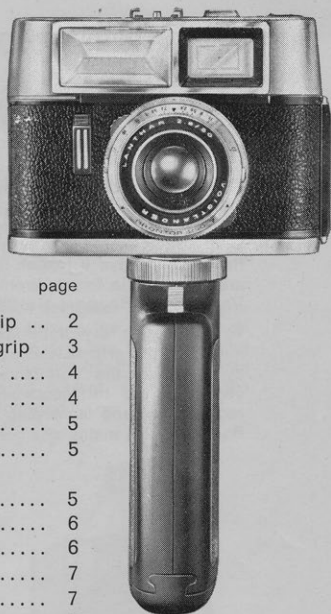
24 x 36 mm



- 1 **Focusing ring**
with distance scale
- 2 **Dept of field scale**
- 3 **Press-key** for setting the film
speed scales (13) or (14)
- 4 **Aperture ring**
- 5 **Spring clips** for locking the
back of the camera
- 6 **Shutter speed ring**
- 7 **Index mark** for automatic
flash control
- 8 **Shutter release**
- 9 **Reflector with electronic
flash tube**
- 10 **Rewind knob** with coloured
film-type indicating disc
- 11 **Indicator window** showing
whether the flash can be used
- 12 **Accessory shoe**
- 13 **Film speed scale in ASA**
- 14 **Film speed scale in DIN**
- 15 **Socket** for cable release
and self-timer
- 16 **Frame counter** with milled
adjustment ring
- 17 **Plug-in contact for grip**
- 18 **Tripod bush**



- 19 **Viewfinder eyepiece**
- 20 **Film rewind lever**
- 21 **Rapid film wind**
- 22 **Grip with generator unit and
battery chamber**



Contents

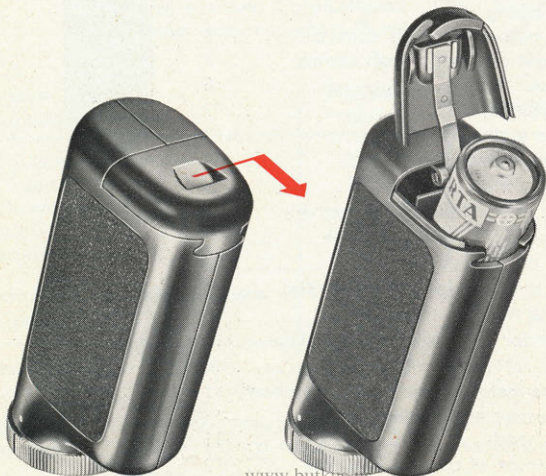
	page
Inserting the batteries into the grip ..	2
Connecting and disconnecting the grip .	3
Switching the flash unit on and off	4
Setting the automatic flash control	4
Setting the shutter speed	5
Focusing	5
Picture taking	
with automatic flash control	5
without automatic flash control	6
without flash	6
Zone focusing	7
Aperture and depth of field	7
Brightline viewfinder 1:1	7
Rapid film wind	7
Loading and unloading the camera	8
Changing partly exposed films	8
Setting the film speed	9
Setting the film-type indicating disc	9
Checking the film transport	9
Rangefinder for the accessory shoe ...	10
Filters	10
Exposure meter for the accessory shoe .	11
Focal lenses and against-the-light	
lens hood	11
Maintenance of camera and lens	12

Inserting the batteries into the grip

Pull out the lid of grip (22) as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow (see illustration) and bend it back along the hinge. Insert the two batteries or nickel cadmium accumulators as shown in the illustration, i. e. with the + pole towards the lid. Close down the lid (against slight resistance caused by the spring) and push back until it clicks in place.

Only use leakproof batteries which will give a greater number of flashes and have a longer life. Torch batteries in cardboard casing are not suitable for electronic flash. We recommend batteries of the Varta-Pertrix Segment No. 236 type.

To regenerate dry batteries and recharge nickel cadmium accumulators, the grip is connected to the Bosch SE 205 mains charger by means of the Voigtländer intermediate plug, and the tumbler-switch is set to "continuous operation". Further information on regeneration and recharging will be found in the instructions for the Bosch SE 205 mains charger.



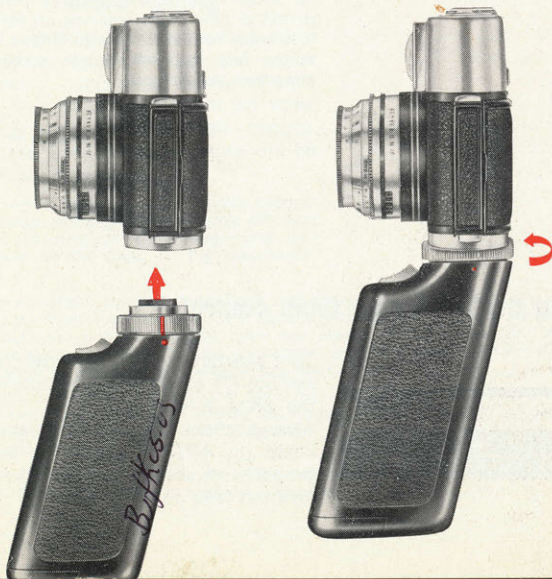
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Connecting and disconnecting the grip

The red line on the milled ring should line up with the red dot on the grip. The grey tumbler-switch is on the front, below the lens.

Insert the plug into plug-in contact (17) in the base of the camera. Turn the milled ring to the right and tighten until the red line is visible below the camera back. Camera and grip are now firmly connected and the electrical contact is established.

When the camera is not going to be used for some time, the grip should be disconnected. This is done by turning the milled ring on the grip to the left as far as it will go. The grip can then be pulled out of the plug-in contact. An automatic current interruptor prevents the batteries or accumulators from losing current, even when the tumbler-switch has been inadvertently operated.

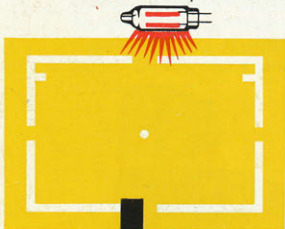


Switching the flash unit on and off

The tumbler-switch on the grip has three functions:

- ① When exerting finger pressure at the front, the flash unit is only switched on when the switch is pressed.
- ② When the finger pressure is released, the tumbler-switch will automatically return to the "off" position.
- ③ When pressing on the back of the tumbler-switch, the red surface will be visible and the flash unit will be switched on for "continuous operation".

The flash is ready for use when the red neon indicator lamp lights up in window (11) on the top of the camera, as well as at the top of the brightline viewfinder (see illustration).



When the flash unit has not been used for some time, it will need a certain period of time after switching on before it is ready for the first flash. This is due to the fact that the storage capacitor must first be charged.

Setting the automatic flash control



Turn aperture ring (4) until red flash symbol (7) clicks in place opposite the white index mark \triangle .

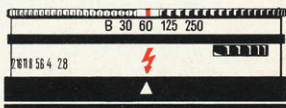
Always check that the film speed scale (in ASA or DIN) has been properly adjusted when the film was

inserted. (see page 9).

Setting the shutter speed

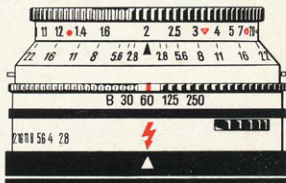
Turn shutter speed ring (6) until the red line clicks in place opposite the desired shutter speed.

All shutter speeds can be used for flash. However, when the automatic flash control is used in conjunction with bright daylight, it is better to choose one of the high shutter speeds in order to prevent over-exposure.



Focusing

Turn focusing ring (1) until the subject distance in feet is adjusted opposite the black index mark on depth-of-field scale (2).



Picture taking

Set shutter speed and subject distance, look through the viewfinder . . . and press shutter release (8). This is all you have to do when using the automatic flash control, for the correct lens aperture will be set automatically.

A further feature is that if the subject distance is too great to guarantee efficient flash illumination, a red stop-signal will appear at the base of the viewfinder.



The automatic control of the flash unit gives a constant flash output and the most economical current consumption. When making a series of successive flash pictures, you can leave the tumbler-switch at "continuous operation". The generator unit will switch itself off as soon as the full flash energy has been reached.

When, after switching off, the neon indicator remains on for a few moments (see page 4), it should not be extinguished by discharging through the flash tube, as it may affect the forming of the electrolytic condenser.

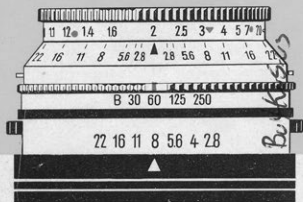
When it takes one minute or longer before the unit is ready for the next flash, this is a sign that the batteries are exhausted.

Picture taking with flash — but without the automatic control

It is of course also possible to disconnect the automatic flash control in case you want to use the flash as an auxiliary light source, such as a fill-in light to brighten heavy shadows, or to give a sunny effect to your outdoor portraits.

Switch on the flash unit and set the shutter speed. Now set the f/number on aperture scale (4) according to your own estimation or by means of the Voigtländer exposure meter for the accessory shoe (see page 11).

When you use this method, the red stop-signal will be visible at the base of the brightline viewfinder (see illustration on page 5), but has no significance in this case.



Picture taking without flash

This is done either by switching off the flash unit, or by removing the grip from the camera (see page 3).

Set the shutter speed and aperture as described above. When shutter speed ring (6) is set to "B" the shutter will remain open as long as the release is pressed. With these time exposures of any desired duration (e. g. pictures by evening), it is essential that the camera is supported on a stable base, or even better, on a tripod. A cable release should be used, which is screwed into socket (15).

Zone focusing

You will find three red zone-focusing symbols between the numbers on the focusing scale:

- (4' 4") for portraits
- ▽ (10') for groups
- (33') for landscapes

When taking a picture without flash by bright, sunny daylight, you don't have to worry about the exact subject distance. Just set the focusing ring to one of the three symbols.

Aperture and depth of field

The depth of field extends over that part of the subject area, both in front of and beyond the focused distance, which is reproduced with acceptable sharpness. The depth of field will depend on the aperture in use. Smaller f/numbers (e. g. f/2.8 or f/4) give a restricted depth of field; higher f/numbers (e. g. f/8 or f/11) give a greater depth of field.

If you want to know the exact depth of field, it extends from the distance opposite the f/number on the left-hand side, to the distance opposite the same f/number on the right-hand side on depth-of-field scale (2).

The brightline frame in the viewfinder

clearly shows what will be recorded on the film — the bright image shows the subject in life size.

But bear in mind that the viewfinder image will be slightly displaced at short subject distances. The two short lines near the top of the luminous frame indicate the subject framing for a distance of 3 1/3 feet — downwards or sideways, according to whether the camera is held horizontally or vertically.

The rapid film wind (21)

should always be swung to the farthest limit of its travel. It tensions the shutter, moves the film to the next frame and changes the frame counter. An automatic interlocking device prevents operation of the film wind for a second time without having made an exposure. Likewise the shutter (and hence the flash) can only be released after the rapid film wind has been operated.

Inserting the film

- Press both spring clips (5) together and the camera back springs open. Push rewind lever (20) to the left and pull out rewind knob (10) which will have jumped up, to its full extent (see Fig. I).
- Push the film into the slot in the take-up spool so that one of the perforations fits over hook (26). Pull the film cassette over film track (23) and insert in chamber (24). Push back the rewind knob as far as it will go (see Fig. II).
- Turn the take-up spool by its lower milled ring until both perforated edges of the film engage the sprocket of the transport shaft (see Fig. III). Shut the camera.
- Turn the milled ring of frame counter (16) until the index mark ♦ (36-exposure cassette) or ⊙ (20-exposure cassette) lies below the red dot. Now operate rapid film wind and shutter release alternately until the counter indicates No. 36 or No. 20. After each film transport the frame counter will now automatically indicate the number of exposures still available.

Unloading the camera

Push rewind lever (20) to the left and recessed rewind knob (10) will jump up. Turn the latter in the direction of the arrow until ♦ or ⊙ once more appears in the window of frame counter (16). Open camera back, pull out the rewind knob to its full extent, and remove the cassette.

Changing partly exposed films

Note the last frame counter number and remove the partly exposed film (see "Unloading the camera").

Reloading with this film at a later date is carried out as described, up to the setting of the frame counter to No. 36 or No. 20.

Now press the shutter release, let go, and press again. Keep pressing, while operating the rapid film wind as far as it will go, until the frame counter indicates the previously noted number. Remove finger from shutter release, once more operate the rapid film wind, and you can proceed with exposing the film in the normal way.

Setting the film speed

Do not forget to carry out this setting, as the proper functioning of the automatic flash control depends on it.

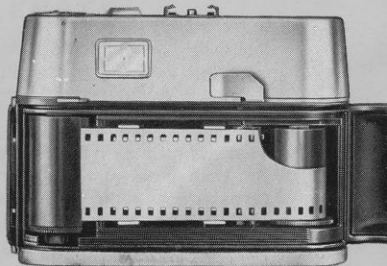
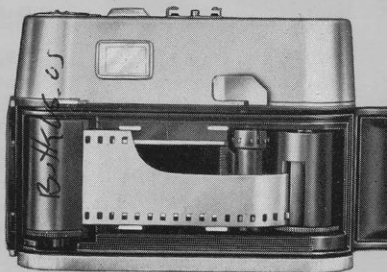
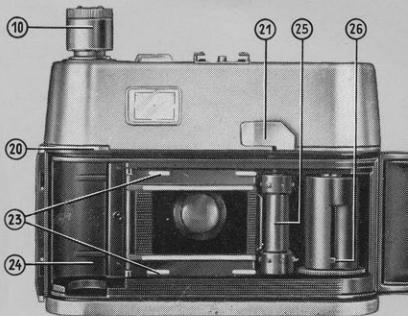
Press key (3) and turn red ASA scale (13) or DIN scale (14) until the ASA or DIN number of the film used appears below the red index mark ▼.

Setting the film-type indicating disc

The coloured disc on top of rewind knob (10) only serves to help you remember which type of film is in the camera. Let the rewind knob jump up and turn the disc by means of the lug until the appropriate colour is opposite the black index line: white for black-and-white film; blue for day-light colour film; yellow for artificial-light colour film.

Checking the film transport

When the film has been correctly inserted, the rewind knob will be seen turning against the direction of its arrow as you operate the rapid film wind. This happens however only after the third to sixth film advancement, because films have varying degrees of slackness in their cassettes, which must first be taken up before the cassette core can start rotating.





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accessories –
practical
and
useful*

Voigtlander

RANGEFINDER

When you have difficulty in estimating the subject distance, this practical accessory measures the distance for you with great exactness.

The Voigtlander rangefinder can be used either in the accessory shoe of the camera, or held and operated with one hand. It measures any distance between 3'4" and infinity (∞).

Voigtlander FILTERS

There is a finely graduated range of filters for the VITRONE, for both black-and-white and colour film. All filters have a 32 mm push-on mount and are coated to minimize reflections.

Should your colour film show a slight "blue cast" in conjunction with flash, the Skylight filter SF will remedy this.



Voigtlander

EXPOSURE METER

It is always a good idea to determine the correct lens aperture to go with a certain shutter speed by means of a photo-electric exposure meter. This is especially valuable when you are not very experienced.

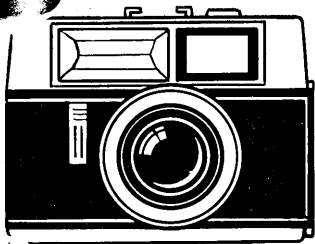
The Voigtlander exposure meter for the accessory shoe can be set to any film speed between 12 and 1,600 ASA (12 and 33 DIN).

Voigtlander FOCAL LENSES

These supplementary lenses have a 32 mm push-on mount and shorten the focal length of the lens. With their help you can take the most captivating close-ups of small objects and minute creatures.

Voigtlander AGAINST-THE-LIGHT LENS HOOD

The lens hood has a 32 mm push-on mount and is placed on the lens to cut off all unwanted lateral light that could cause reflections in the picture as well as diminish contrast.



Maintenance of camera and lens

Good picture quality and long life of your valuable camera depend essentially on careful maintenance and correct operation.

Learn to handle the camera by "finger-tip" control and never use brute force. Protect the camera against hard shocks and falls.

When the flash unit is not to be used for some time, it is best to remove the batteries from the grip. Otherwise it is possible that electrolytic fluid seeping out of very old or unsuitable batteries could damage the generator unit.

Only use a soft, lint-free cloth for lens cleaning. Dust or beach sand must first be removed with a soft badger-hair brush. Remove finger-prints or other grease marks on the lens or viewfinder with a wad of cotton wool moistened with pure alcohol or ether.



Guarantee

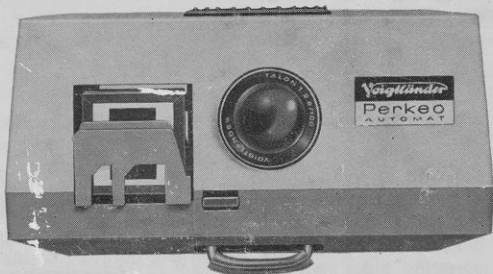
In common with all other Voigtländer products, a guarantee certificate is enclosed with this camera. Please check that your dealer duly fills in and stamps this certificate. Only then will you be sure that if the camera needs attention within the duration of the guarantee — as shown on the certificate — that this will be given free of charge by one of our appointed service agents or by the factory itself.

Keep the guarantee certificate even after the expiry date. In case of loss you will need to refer to the camera and lens numbers registered on the certificate.



300
AUTOMAT
AUTOMAT-N
AUTOMAT-N 150

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want to show your beautiful
colour slides with a Voigtländer
projector — of the same high
standard of performance
as the Voigtländer cameras.



because the lens is so good

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