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Care of the CONTESSA LK

From time to time the film chamber and the film track should be cleaned with a soft brush. The lens should only be cleaned when necessary, by wiping it carefully with a clean, soft linen cloth. Dust should be removed beforehand with a clean, soft brush. Also clean the windows of both the exposure meter and the viewfinder occasionally with a linen cloth.



ZEISS IKON

STUTT GART

englisch

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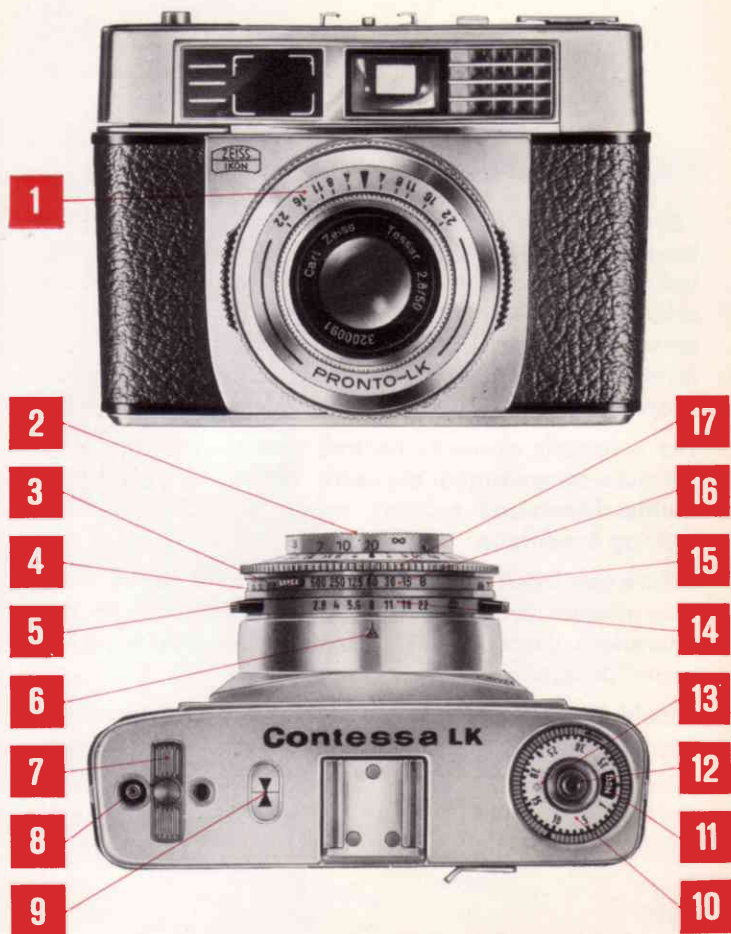
Contessa LK



INSTRUCTION BOOKLET

ZEISS IKON





- 1 Depth-of-field scale
- 2 Distance setting ring
- 3 Film speed scale (DIN)
- 4 Film speed setting key
- 5 Aperture setting levers
- 6 Aperture and shutter speed setting marks
- 7 Rotating cover for flash connection
- 8 Flash connection
- 9 Exposure meter indicator
- 10 Frame counter
- 11 Film-type indicator window
- 12 Release button
- 13 Film-type disc setting knob
- 14 Aperture scale
- 15 Film speed scale (ASA)
- 16 Shutter speed scale
- 17 Milled ring for setting the shutter speed
- 18 Viewfinder eyepiece
- 19 Camera back lock
- 20 Tripod bush
- 21 Locking knob for rewind crank
- 22 Spindle of rewind crank
- 23 Rewind crank
- 24 Delayed action lever
- 25 Rapid wind lever

Elegant and reliable

CONTESSA LK, a ZEISS IKON Miniature Camera. Straight-forward operation and an excellent lens: these are the indispensable features for ensuring successful photographs. The ZEISS TESSAR is one of the most famous lenses in the world and you will be amazed at its performance in both black-and-white and colour photography.

The automatic exposure control, coupled with the temperature-compensated exposure meter, will give you faultlessly-exposed pictures, even under unfavourable lighting conditions.

Before you insert your first film, you should get to know your camera really well. Take your time, practice the operations described and you will always enjoy using your CONTESSA LK.

Should further queries arise, please contact your dealer, who will give you service and advice free of charge.

IKOBLITZ 5 flash attachment without cable, with special swivel action for always perfect contact; no danger of cable dangling in front of lens or viewfinder!

Setting the distance

Turn the distance setting ring (2) until the required distance figure is opposite the setting mark.

Operating the automatic exposure control

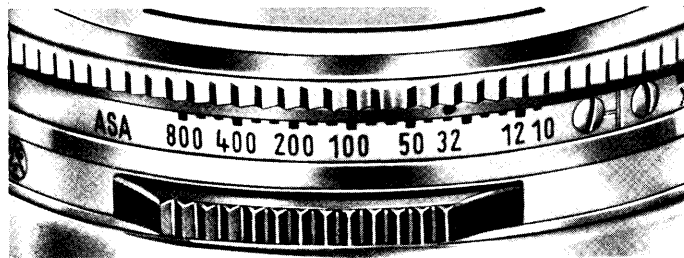
The automatic exposure control ensures correct exposure for black-and-white and colour films, both negative and reversal.

The speed of the film you are using must first be set on the shutter, which is provided with two scales for using either DIN (3) or ASA (15) film speed ratings.

By depressing the key (4), you free a catch which permits you to set the film speed value given on the film carton to the dot opposite either of the two scales by turning the speed setting ring (17) (Fig. 1).

To select the correct aperture/shutter speed combination, you can choose between two methods of operation.

Fig. 1

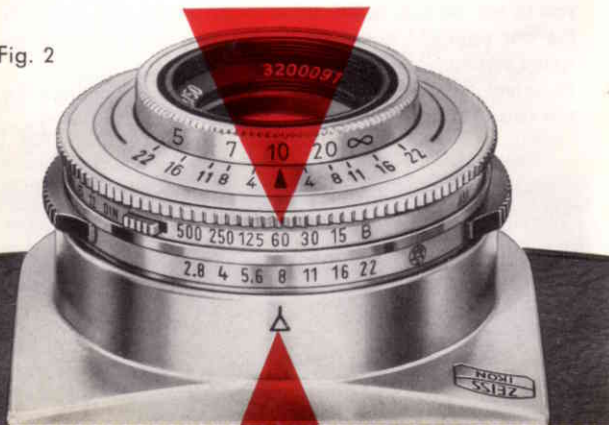


1. **Pre-selecting the shutter speed.** To do this, turn the ring (17) until the desired shutter speed value clicks in opposite the setting mark (6). No intermediate values can be set (Fig. 2.)

The most suitable shutter speed to use depends on the movement of the subject. The faster its movement, the shorter must be the exposure time. The figures on the scale (16) denote fractions of seconds (60 means $\frac{1}{60}$ second, etc.).

When set to "B" the shutter remains open as long as the release is depressed. At the "B" setting, the camera should be placed on a tripod or some other firm support.

Fig. 2



To measure the exposure, hold the CONTESSA LK up to your eye and direct it at the subject. At the top of the viewfinder frame you will see the pointer of the exposure meter. By moving the setting levers (5), set the pointer accurately to the notch.

This automatically sets the correct aperture required, and you can release the shutter at once. If it becomes impossible to balance the exposure meter, shorter or longer exposure times must be selected to suit the light available.

The values indicated by the exposure meter can be read off the camera body. The correct setting position is then in the centre of the triangular mark (9).

2. **Pre-selecting the aperture.** Under certain conditions, it is preferable to pre-select the aperture (see: depth of field, page 23). The desired aperture value is lined up with the setting mark (6) by means of the setting levers (5) (Fig. 2). Then the camera is held to the eye and directed at the subject. The shutter speed is now set by turning the milled ring (17); the pointer should once again coincide with the notch.

If, however, this results in the shutter speed ring (17) being set to an intermediate value, the nearest full value should be selected and the aperture setting adjusted by means of the setting levers (5).

The exposure meter

is calibrated against a standard and indicates the correct exposure under normal taking conditions. In unusual conditions, as may be found in open landscapes with large areas of sky and especially with backlighting, the use of the exposure meter as described above may result in exposure failures because the large expanse of bright sky or the backlighting falsify the measurement. Here it is advisable to tilt the camera downwards slightly when taking the reading (i.e., to measure the foreground), or to move as close as possible towards the main point of interest in the subject but without casting your shadow upon it. It is also possible to adjust the shutter speed, determined by the normal method, by subsequently opening the aperture by a half or

whole f/stop. This is a measure which is also necessary when colour reversal film is used for taking low-contrast subjects, as will occur with an overcast sky.

Depth-of-field scale

With every photographic lens, you can only obtain a sharp image of objects within a certain distance in front of and behind the actual focused distance. This "depth-of-field range" becomes greater the more you stop down the lens. Its extent, for each individual aperture value, is shown on the depth-of-field scale. Using the distance scale, you read off the distances opposite the aperture-value figures to the right and left of the setting mark. In the example shown in

Fig. 3

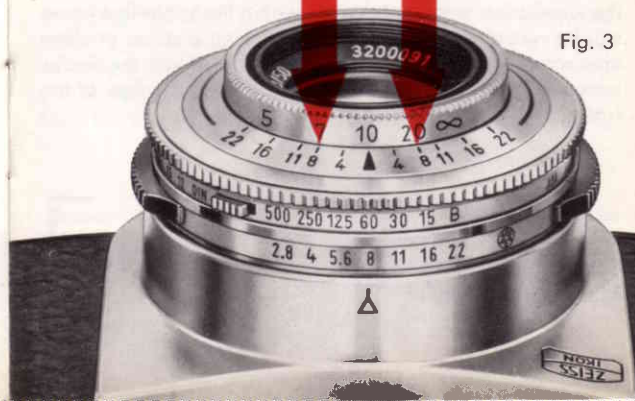


figure 3, the distance focused is 10 feet and the aperture is $f/8$; the depth of field extends from 7 ft to 20 ft. For accurate values, see inside back cover flap.

Snapshot setting

In order to be ready for instant action, set the distance to 6 m (20 ft) and the aperture to the red value $f/8$. At these settings, everything between 3 m (10 ft) and ∞ will appear sharply defined.

Use the built-in exposure meter for determining the exposure.

Releasing the shutter and winding on

Hold the camera firmly in both hands, and look through the viewfinder; whatever you see within the bright-line frame will be recorded on the film. When taking pictures at close distances (about 3 ft.), you should only utilize the finder image up to the two pointers below the top edge of the frame.



Release the shutter by gently depressing the release button (12) and tension the shutter again after each exposure, using the rapid wind lever (25). This operation not only winds on the film by one frame, but also moves the frame counter on to the next number (fig. 4). Since the shutter can only be released after operating the rapid wind lever, and the shutter can only be tensioned after pressing the release button, double exposures and blanks cannot occur. See that the rapid wind lever (25) is always pressed home completely to its stop. The shutter can be left in the tensioned position for a reasonable period without coming to harm.

Delayed-action exposures

Swinging the lever (24) to its stop tensions the delay mechanism; it does not matter whether the shutter is tensioned before or after this operation. After the release button (12) is depressed, approximately 9 seconds will elapse before the shutter is released. Time exposures ("B" setting)

cannot be taken. When a shorter delay is required, do not swing the lever (24) right up to its final stop.

Flash pictures

After turning the cover of the flash contact (7), the cableless ZEISS IKON IKOBLITZ 5 can be fitted directly to the flash contact (figs. 4 and 5). Other types of flash equipment are

attached either by means of the accessory shoe or a bracket screwed into the tripod bush (20).

Then plug the cable into the flash contact (8) and insert the flashbulb into the flashgun. The shutter is provided with X-type synchronization: the fastest possible shutter speed is $\frac{1}{30}$ sec. when using bulbs, whilst any desired speed can be used with electronic flash.

The required aperture is computed from the guide number and the subject distance. For further particulars see the instructions provided with the flash equipment.

Loading the camera

The CONTESSA LK can be used with all standard black-and-white or colour miniature film cassettes, for either 36 or 20 pictures size 24 x 36 mm. Films should be loaded in subdued light.

Press down the catch (19) on the side of the camera and the back will then spring open. Insert the film cassette bottom first into the film chamber so that the beginning of the film

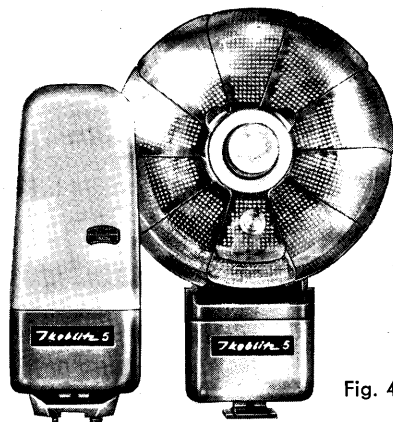


Fig. 4-5

points towards the take-up spool (fig. 6). The bar across the base of the cassette core must engage in the slot between the two lugs. Now press the locking knob (21) and turn the flange of the take-up spool until the slot in the spool faces upwards. Push the beginning of the film into this slot until the small lug hooks into the 3rd or 4th perforation hole (fig. 7). Once again turn the flange of the take-up spool until the teeth of the sprocket roller engage the film perforation holes on both sides (fig. 8).

Press the rewind crank (23) back firmly, so that the locking knob (21) springs out visibly.

Close the CONTESSA LK by pressing the camera back into position.

Turn the knurled ring of the frame counter (10) in the direction of the arrow, until the marker is set to the red figure before the actual number of exposures stated on the film carton (20 or 36). Now tension and release the rapid wind lever (25) twice, and ensure that the spindle (22) of the rewind crank (23) also rotates; this indicates that the film is

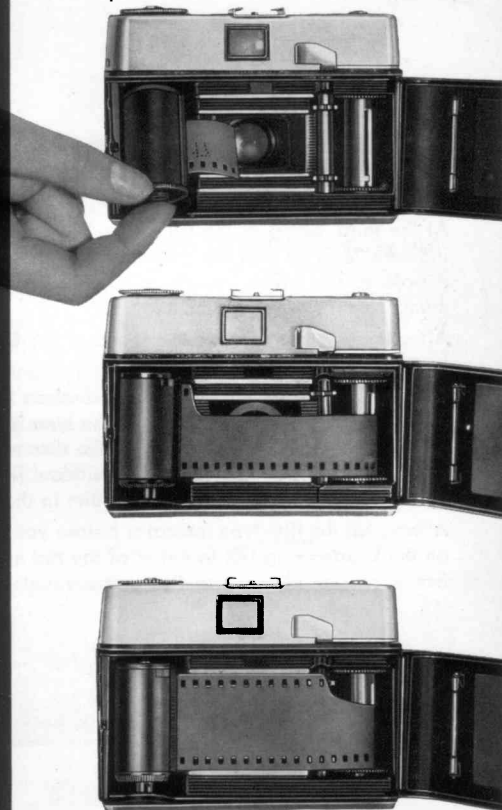


Fig. 6-8

advancing correctly (fig. 9). The movement of the spindle can also be observed through the hole in the base of the eveready case.

At the third swing of the rapid wind lever, the marker will indicate 36 or 20 and the camera is now ready for the first exposure. The frame counter disc will always indicate the number of frames left to be exposed.

After loading the camera, the speed of the film in use must be set on the exposure meter.

The method for doing this is described on page 5. Moreover, you should make use of the film type indicator by depressing the knob (13) and turning the disc until the appropriate film symbol appears in the window (11). This allows you to see at a glance the type of film in the camera.

Always set the film type indicator before you set the marker on the knurled ring (10) to either of the red markings on the frame counter disc, since the frame counter moves when

Fig. 9

the film type indicator is set. The film type indicator has no effect on the exposure; it only acts as a useful reminder.

Unloading the camera

When the frame counter indicates the figure 1 and the shutter has been released, the last picture has been taken and the film must be rewound into the cassette before the latter can be removed in daylight. To do this, depress firmly the locking knob (21) in the base of the CONTESSA LK to make the rewind crank (23) spring out, and then swing out the crank. Turn the crank in the direction of the arrow (Fig. 10) until you feel a resistance which indicates that the film has come away from the take-up spool. Then open the back by pressing the catch (19) and remove the film cassette.

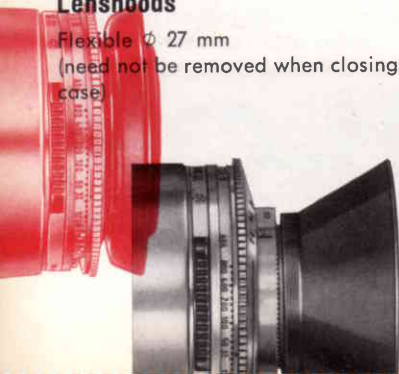
Fig. 10

Accessories

Eveready case	Order No. 20.7524
Colour filters:	
G - GR - O - R - UV	
1kolor B, -C and -F ϕ 27 mm	20.1000
1 set of filters (G, GR, O, UV) ϕ 27 mm, with case	20.7071
(When ordering 1 comp. set of filters, these are delivered in one free universal case, instead of in individual cases)	
Case for set of filters, bought separately	20.7060
Lens cap	20.0602

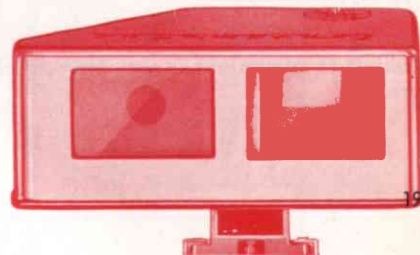
Lenshoods

Flexible ϕ 27 mm	20.0713
(need not be removed when closing the eveready case)	



ZEISS PROXAR-Lenses

For close-ups, ϕ A 28.5 mm	Order No.
from 100 to 49 cm ($f = 1$ m)	20.0800
from 51 to 34 cm ($f = 0.5$ m)	20.0801
from 34 to 25 cm ($f = 0.3$ m)	20.0802
from 21 to 17 cm ($f = 0.2$ m)	20.0803
1 set of PROXAR lenses with depth-of-field-computer and case	20.7070
(When ordering 1 compl. set of PROXAR lenses, these are delivered in 1 universal case with a depth-of-field computer in case, free of charge, instead of in individual cases)	
Depth-of-field computer with case for 1 set of PROXAR lenses, bought separately	20.7059



Depth-of-field table for the Contessa LK with Zeiss Tessar f/2.8 50 mm.

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Distance	A p e r t u r e						
	f/2.8	f/4	f/5.6	f/8	f/11	f/16	f/22
∞	64'4"-∞	45'1"-∞	32'4"-∞	22'9"-∞	16'8"-∞	11'6½"-∞	8'6"-∞
20'	15'4"-28'9"	14'-35'6"	12'6"-51'7"	10'8¼"-∞	9'2"-∞	7'4½"-∞	5'11¾"-∞
10'	8'8½"-11'9"	8'3"-12'8"	7'8¾"-14'3"	7'½"-17'5"	6'4¼"-24'3"	5'5½"-71'4"	4'8"-∞
7'	6'4¼"-7'9½"	6'1½"-8'2¼"	5'10"-8'9½"	5'5¼"-9'10¼"	5'¼"-11'8"	4'5½"-17'	3'11¼"-37'4"
5'	4'8"-5'4½"	4'6½"-5'6¾"	4'4¾"-5'9¼"	4'2"-6'3"	3'11¼"-6'11"	3'7"-8'5"	3'3"-11'5"
4'	3'9½"-4'2¾"	3'8½"-4'4"	3'7¼"-4'6"	3'5½"-4'9"	3'3½"-5'1¼"	3'¾"-5'10"	2'9¾"-7'1"
3.5'	3'4"-3'7"	3'3½"-3'9½"	3'2½"-3'10½"	3'1"-4'1"	2'11½"-4'4"	2'9½"-4'10"	2'9"-5'8½"

The depth of field is measured from the film plane

Order No.

ZEISS PROXAR doublet lens, for close-ups down to 9 cm, Ø 27 mm 20.0804

CONTAMETER Rangefinder with parallax compensation for close-ups, used in conjunction with the ZEISS PROXAR lens f = 0.5 m 20.1641

CONTAPOL Polarizing filter Ø 28.5 mm 20.1201

Sundries

Cable release with lock 20.0281

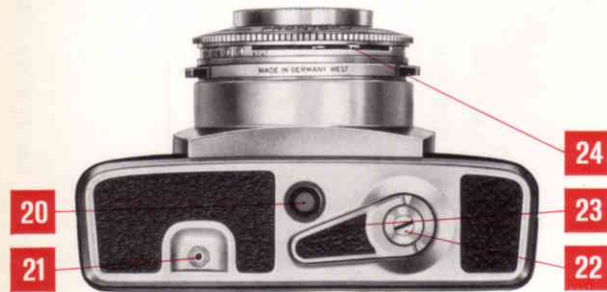
IKOBLITZ5 capacitor flashgun without cable for capless bulbs 22.0006

for bayonet cap bulbs 22.0007

Subject to alterations in the interests of technical progress.

Table for using Zeiss Proxar supplementary lenses with 50 mm. f/2.8 Zeiss Tessar lens

	Lens set to	Subject Distance	Reduction 1:	Field Size
PROXAR lens f = 1 m	∞	3'3 1/2"	19.0	1'5 1/4" x 2'2 1/4"
	20'	2'10"	16.2	1'2 3/4" x 1'10 1/4"
	10'	2'5 3/4"	14.1	1'3/4" x 1'7 1/2"
	7'	2'2 1/2"	12.7	1 1/2" x 1'5 1/2"
	5'	2"	11.4	10 1/4" x 1'3 1/2"
	4'	1'9"	9.9	9" x 1'1 3/4"
	3.5'	1'8"	9.2	8 1/4" x 1'3/4"
PROXAR lens f = 0.5 m	∞	1'8 1/4"	9.8	8 3/4" x 1'1 1/2"
	20'	1'6 5/8"	9.0	8 1/4" x 1'1/2"
	10'	1'5 1/4"	8.2	7 1/2" x 1 1/4"
	7'	1'4 1/4"	7.7	7" x 10 1/2"
	5'	1'3"	7.3	6 1/2" x 10"
	4'	1'2"	6.6	6" x 9"
	3.5'	1'1 1/2"	6.2	5 1/2" x 8 1/2"
PROXAR lens f = 0.3 m	∞	1'13 3/8"	6.4	5 3/4" x 8 3/4"
	20'	1'5 5/8"	6.0	5 1/2" x 8 1/4"
	10'	1'1 5/8"	5.7	5 1/8" x 7 7/8"
	7'	1 1/2"	5.4	4 7/8" x 7 1/2"
	5'	10 7/8"	5.2	4 3/4" x 7 1/8"
	4'	10 3/8"	4.8	4 1/4" x 6 5/8"
	3.5'	10"	4.6	4 1/8" x 6 1/4"
PROXAR lens f = 0.2 m	∞	8 1/8"	3.9	3 1/2" x 5 3/8"
	20'	7 7/8"	3.8	3 3/8" x 5 1/4"
	10'	7 5/8"	3.6	3 1/4" x 5"
	7'	7 1/2"	3.5	3 1/8" x 4 7/8"
	5'	7 1/8"	3.4	3" x 4 5/8"
	4'	6 7/8"	3.2	2 7/8" x 4 3/8"
	3.5'	6 3/4"	3.1	2 3/4" x 4 1/4"



Flash Exposure

This camera is not equipped with a flash contact as described in the Operating Instructions, but with an accessory shoe contact.

Now you can also use flash units electrically connected to the camera by means of an accessory shoe contact. Connection of cable-type flash units requires an adapter plug obtainable from your photo dealer.

A white triangular mark under which the shutter speed and f-stop values can be read is reflected into the viewfinder of the camera.

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