On-line camera manual library
This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of $3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you $7.50 for a electronic copy or $18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.

This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.
It'll make you feel better, won't it?
If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,
click on the secure site on my main page.

Care of the CONTESSAMAT STE

The cassette chamber and inside of the camera back should be cleaned from time to time with a soft brush. The lens should only be cleaned when absolutely necessary, and then only with a soft linen cloth which has been frequently washed. Dust should be removed beforehand with a fine hair brush.

You will find a serial number on the back of each CONTESSAMAT STE. Make a note of this number so that the camera can be identified in case of loss or misappropriation. We reserve the right to alter our specifications in the interest of technical progress without prior notice.

englisch GA/10.0656
Printed in Germany
0265/04-1
Author: Prof. Dr. J. Stüper

ZEISS IKON

Instructions for use

Contessamat STE

englisch

Operating references

1 Setting grips for AUTO (automatic) and aperture
2 Film speed scale in DIN
3 Index mark for DIN film speeds
4 Aperture scale (manual)
5 Press-button for setting the film speed
6 Index mark for shutter speed
7 Distance scale
8 Shutter speed scale
9 Setting ring for shutter speed and film speed
10 Index mark for frame counter
11 Finger-grips for focusing
12 Accessory shoe with central flash contact
13 Exposure meter indicator
14 Index mark for AUTO (automatic) and aperture
15 Film plane mark, from which all distances are measured
16 Index mark for distance with depth-of-field scale
17 Button for setting the film type disc
18 Release button with nipple for cable release
19 Film type window
20 Lever for self-timer

Control numbers 21—33 refer to the illustrations on the rear cover flap.

21 Index mark for ASA film speeds
22 Film speed scale in ASA
23 Catch for opening camera back
24 Locking button for releasing the rewind crank
25 Driver prong
26 Tripod bush
27 Flush-folding rewind crank
28 Viewfinder eyepiece
29 Rapid film wind
30 Sprocket with teeth engaging in film perforations
31 Flange of take-up spool
32 Take-up spool with slot and hook for attaching the film
33 Spindle of the rewind crank (which should rotate when the film is being wound on)

Loading and unloading

All commercially available cassettes with black-and-white or colour film (up to 36 exposures) can be used in the CONTESSAMAT STE.

Loading with film (see also illustration on rear cover flap). Never load the camera in direct sunlight.

Open camera back by downward pressure on catch 23.

Slide the film cassette on **driver prong 25** and **ensure that the prong engages properly with the key of the spool.** Push locking button 24 in the direction of the arrow, until rewind crank 27 springs out. This action releases the locking mechanism of sprocket 30. Now insert the beginning of the film into the slot of take-up spool 32 and anchor with the third perforation to the hook in the slot. Rotate flange 31 until the film is wound to the point where the teeth of sprocket 30 engage the perforations on both sides of the film.

After replacing and locking the camera back, turn the rewind crank in the direction of the arrow until resistance is felt. This ensures that the film lies taut in the cassette.

Press back the rewind crank into its supporting ring until it clicks audibly in position.

Very important: Setting the film speed

Look for the ASA or DIN number indicated on the film carton. Press button 5 and turn setting ring 9 until index mark 21 or 3 points to the corresponding number on ASA scale 22 or DIN scale 2.

Aperture and depth of field

A lens can only form a sharp image of objects within a certain range in front of, and beyond the focused distance. This depth of field becomes greater the more the lens is stopped down. The extent is indicated by depth-of-field scale 16 for the various aperture values.

Example (see Fig. 2): focused distance 10 feet
depth of field at f/16: from 5 feet to infinity

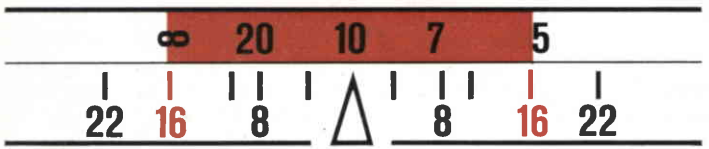

Fig. 2

Note that

a large aperture (f/2.8) means little depth of field
a small aperture (f/22) means great depth of field

For special photographic tasks, the exakt values are given in the table on the back cover.

Setting the shutter speed

The choice of shutter speed depends on the brightness and movement of the subject. The faster this movement, the shorter the exposure time. The figures on scale 8 indicate fractions of a second (60 means 1/60 second, etc.). The shutter speed is set by turning ring 9 and adjusting the desired speed (no intermediate values!) beneath index mark 6. This setting can be read off in the view-finder under the triangular mark. When set to "B", the shutter will remain open for as long as you press release button 18. When the camera is set to AUTO, the "B" position cannot be used!

Automatic exposure

The word AUTO (for automatic) must be clicked in position opposite index mark 14. Select the shutter speed, say 1/60 second, hold the camera to the eye and sight your subject. If the pointer of the exposure meter (above the viewfinder image) occurs in the green area, the light is sufficient for picture taking, and the release button may be pressed (see also Section "Exposure meter"). The automatically set aperture can be read in the viewfinder (Fig. 3) and also on the top of the camera (13). When the lighting is too strong or too poor, the pointer of the exposure meter will stand in the red warning area, i. e. the film would be wrongly exposed. Vary the shutter speed until the pointer returns to the green area. If the lighting conditions are insufficient for automatic exposure, this will not succeed and the pointer will remain in the red area, even when the shutter speed has been changed (remedy: flash, see p. 12).

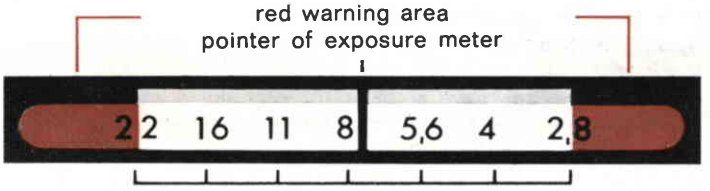

Fig. 3

When you want to use a certain aperture, even with the camera set to AUTO, it is possible to adjust the pointer of the exposure meter in the viewfinder to the desired aperture value by turning shutter speed ring 9. Take care, however, that the ring clicks home to a definite shutter speed.

Taking the picture
The camera is ready for use when the rapid film lever has been actuated as far as it will go. The lever is then locked at the starting point, and no force should be used in trying to move it from that position. You will now see within the bright frame of the viewfinder exactly what will be recorded on the film when you press the button. With subject distances of approx. 3⅓ feet, the top edge of the subject should not be visible above the two notches inside the frame. To expose, press button 18 gently but firmly — never with a jerky movement. With shutter speeds longer than $^1/_{30}$ second, the camera should be placed on a tripod. It does not harm the shutter if it remains tensioned for long periods.

Without automation
Disconnecting the automatic exposure device makes it possible to select both shutter speed and aperture — entirely independent of, or in conjunction with the exposure meter. For example, corrections and variations of the exposure (e. g. against-the-light pictures) can be carried out to a considerable extent, preferably by changing the aperture. For manual operation, turn aperture scale 4 (marked "manual") to index mark 14.
With manual aperture setting, the exposure meter is also disconnected, and the pointer will remain standing in the red area. This safety device has been included to make errors impossible. When the pointer is visible in the green area, you can be sure that the automatic device is in operation.

Exposure meter
The exposure meter has been accurately calibrated and will indicate the correct exposure under **normal** conditions. For open landscapes with large expanses of sky and dark foreground or pictures on colour reversal film of low-contrast subjects (overcast sky) and particularly in all types of against-the-light photography, it is necessary to correct the result of the light measurement.
The following possibilities exist for this:

1. Only the dark part of the subject is measured for the exposure, by first approaching this part with the camera, or by pointing the camera down towards the dark foreground. A slight pressure on the release button will ensure that the result of the measurement (aperture setting) will remain unchanged until you have returned to your original standpoint and see the desired viewfinder image. Then give the final pressure to the release button and take the picture.

2. Read the aperture obtained by normal measurement, switch to "manual" and adjust to a larger aperture (usually about one stop, e. g. original aperture f/8: change to f/5.6). This applies to against-the-light pictures.

3. By setting to a lower film speed (one full stop = 3 DIN). The measurement is then carried out in the usual manner. This method is particularly recommended when several pictures have to be taken under the same conditions, e. g. when using colour film with an overcast sky.

Picture taking with the self-timer

First tension the delayed action mechanism by pushing down lever 20. It is immaterial whether the rapid film lever is actuated before or after this tensioning. After pressing release button 18, about 12 seconds will pass before the exposure takes place.
Lever 20 automatically returns to its initial position. Time exposures ("B") cannot be made with the self-timer.

The use of filters

Most filters require an increase in exposure. This filter factor is engraved on the filter mount (e. g. 2 x, 4 x, etc.)
When filters are used, the film speed set on scale 2 or 22 should be decreased correspondingly.
When using the ASA scale, divide the ASA number of the film used by the filter factor and set as closely as possible to the new value (e. g. 160 ASA film with a 4 x filter becomes 40 ASA).

For the DIN scale, the following corrections are necessary:

Decrease by 0 DIN for filter factor 1 x
Decrease by 3 DIN for filter factor 2 x
Decrease by 5 DIN for filter factor 3 x
Decrease by 6 DIN for filter factor 4 x
Decrease by 7 DIN for filter factor 5 x
Decrease by 8 DIN for filter factor 6 x
Decrease by 8 DIN for filter factor 7 x
Decrease by 9 DIN for filter factor 8 x

After removing the filter, do not forget to reset the film speed to the original value.

Flash pictures

Only flashguns which have a contact for the centre of the accessory shoe can be used. It is, however, possible to use a flashgun with synchronization cable by sliding a commercially available adapter into the accessory shoe. The shutter has "X" synchronization. The shortest possible exposure with flashbulbs is 1/30 second, but any desired speed can be used with electronic flash (1—1/500 second). The lens aperture is obtained by dividing the guide number of the flash used by the subject distance in feet. Further information will be found in the instructions provided with the flash equipment or on the flashbulb carton.

Accessories

	Order number
Ever-ready case	23.0100
De luxe ever-ready case	20.7524
Filters G, GR, O, R, UV; Ikolor B, C and F; 27 mm	20.1000
Set of filters (G, GR, O and UV); 27 mm, with case	20.7071
Lens cap	20.0602
Lens hood	
Rubber lens hood, 27 mm (does not have to be unscrewed in order to close the ever-ready case)	20.0713
ZEISS PROXAR lenses	
28.5 mm, for close-ups	
from 100 to 49 cm (40—19 1/3 in); 1 diopter	20.0800
from 51 to 34 cm (20—13 1/3 in); 2 diopters	20.0801
from 34 to 25 cm (13 1/3—9 3/4 in); 3 1/3 diopters	20.0802
from 21 to 17 cm (8 1/4—6 3/4 in); 5 diopters	20.0803
Complete set of Proxar lenses with depth-of-field calculator and case	20.7070
ZEISS DOUBLE PROXAR for subject distances up to 3 1/2 in; 27 mm	20.0804
Miscellaneous accessories	
Cable release with time-lock	20.0280
IKOTRON S 1 electronic flash unit with central contact	22.0101
IKOBLITZ LD capacitor flashgun with central contact	22.0012