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I N S T R U C T I O N S F O R U S E



Z E I S S I K O N A G .

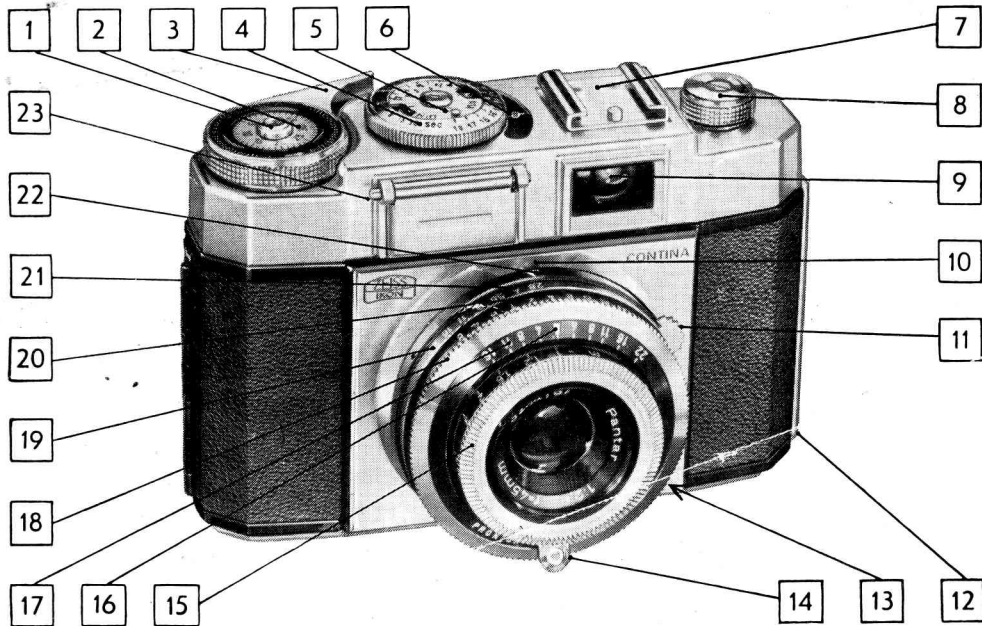
ZEISS IKON

CONTINA III

35 mm

Z E I S S I K O N A G .

Z E I S S I K O N A G . S T U T T G A R T



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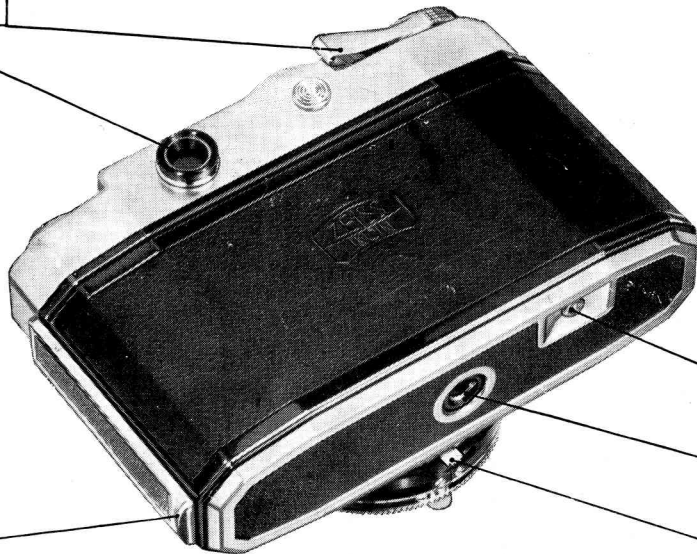
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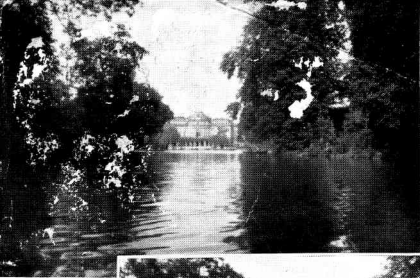
## **Operational components of the Contina III**

(See illustrations on the two inner cover pages)

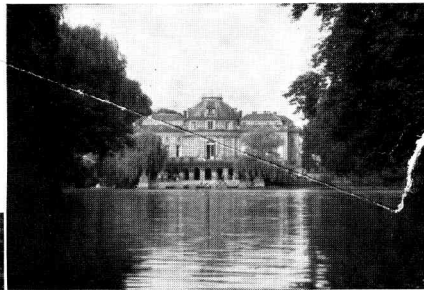
- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 Release knob                                    | 15 Distance setting ring                           |
| 2 Frame counter                                   | 16 Distance setting mark                           |
| 3 Rapid wind lever                                | 17 Depth-of-field scale                            |
| 4 Computer ring for exposure meter                | 18 Diaphragm and shutter speed setting ring        |
| 5 Knob for setting film speed                     | 19 Scale of exposure values                        |
| 6 Pointer of exposure meter                       | 20 Shutter speed scale                             |
| 7 Accesory shoe                                   | 21 Diaphragm scale in f/numbers                    |
| 8 Rewind knob                                     | 22 Reading marks for stops and shutter speeds      |
| 9 Viewfinder                                      | 23 Knob for opening the flap of the exposure meter |
| 10 Window for setting flash and self-timer        | 24 Tripod bush                                     |
| 11 Knob for setting exposure value                | 25 Locking knob for film rewind                    |
| 12 Locking bar for camera back                    | 26 Synchro-lever for flash and self-timer          |
| 13 Flash contact                                  |  |
| 14 Locking pawl for interchangeable lens elements |  |

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

Lens focused at	$\infty$	30'	15'	9'	6'	5'	4'	PROXAR-lens
Distance of object from camera	3'3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3'2 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2'8 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	2'1"	1'11 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1'9"	f = 1 m
Distance of object from camera	1'7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1'6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1'5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1'3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	1'2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	1'1 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	f = 0,5 m
Distance of object from camera	1'1 $\frac{5}{16}$ "	1'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1'9 $\frac{9}{32}$ "	1'3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	1'1 $\frac{1}{8}$ "	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	f = 0,3 m
Distance of object from camera	7 $\frac{7}{8}$ "	7 $\frac{23}{32}$ "	7 $\frac{9}{16}$ "	7 $\frac{11}{32}$ "	7 $\frac{3}{32}$ "	6 $\frac{15}{16}$ "	6 $\frac{23}{32}$ "	f = 0,2 m



◀  $f = 30 \text{ mm}$



▶  $f = 75 \text{ mm}$



◀  $f = 45 \text{ mm}$

There is no limit to the variety of subjects that can be taken with the Contina. The photographs on the left were taken with the three different focal lengths of the "Pantar" lens: 30 mm (wide-angle); 45 mm (standard lens) and 75 mm (tele-lens) in bright sunlight at  $f/5.6$  with yellow filter and  $1/125$  second; the one on the right with the 45 mm standard lens in pallid sunlight at  $f/4$  and  $1/60$  second.





## Depth-of-field table

Distance	DIAPHRAGM STOP						
	2.8	4	5.6	8	11	16	22
$\infty$	47'8" - $\infty$	33'2" - $\infty$	23'10" - $\infty$	16'9" - $\infty$	12'3" - $\infty$	8'4" - $\infty$	6'2" - $\infty$
30'	18'6" - 80	15'11" - 281'	13'5" - $\infty$	10'10" - $\infty$	8'9" - $\infty$	6'8" - $\infty$	5'2" - $\infty$
15'	11'6" - 21,8"	10'5" - 26'9"	9'4" - 39'2"	8' - 119'6"	6'10" - $\infty$	5'6" - $\infty$	4'6" - $\infty$
9'	7'7" - 11,1"	7'1" - 12'3"	6'6" - 14,4"	5'10" - 18'10"	5'2" - 32'8"	4'4" - 63'2"	3'4" - $\infty$
6'	5'4" - 6'9"	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'	4'7" - 5'6"	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'	3'9" - 4'4"	3'7" - 4'6"	3'6" - 4'9"	3'3" - 5'1"	3'1" - 5'8"	2'10" - 7'1"	2'8" - 10'1"

The smaller the aperture the longer has to be the exposure. The lens should, therefore, be stopped down only so much as is necessary for obtaining the required depth of field, in order to avoid blurred pictures due to the motion of the subject.

# Table of Exposure Times for Flashbulbs

Manufacturer Type of flashbulb	Synchro-lever to		Manufacturer Type of flashbulb	Synchro-lever to	
	X or V	M		X or V	M
Osram			General Electric		
XM 1, S 0	$1 - \frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{300}$	No. 5, No. 11, No. 22	$1 - \frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{300}$
XM 1B, S 0 B	$1 - \frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{125}$	SM	$1 - \frac{1}{125}$	—
XP	$1 - \frac{1}{60}$	—	No. 50	$1 - \frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{60}$
XO	$1 - \frac{1}{30}$	—	Sylvania		
S 2	$1 - \frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{300}$	Bantam 8, 0, 2, } 25 C }	$1 - \frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{300}$
Philips			Press 40		
PF 1, PF 3, } PF 14, PF 25, }	$1 - \frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{300}$	Press 2 B, 25, } 25 B, 40 B }	$1 - \frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{60} - \frac{1}{125}$
PF 60			Press SF	$1 - \frac{1}{125}$	—
PF 100	$1 - \frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{60}$	Press 3, 3 B	$1 - \frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{30} - \frac{1}{60}$
			Electronic flash units	$1 - \frac{1}{300}$	—

## The Contina III

is a miniature camera of an attractive design which will give you much pleasure. It is always ready for action, since one swing of the rapid film wind lever performs several operations all at once and the exposure value setting saves precious time. The built-in photo-electric rapid exposure meter indicates immediately the correct setting of the shutter, and the lens, the Pantar f/2.8, 45 mm. guarantees needle-sharp photographs. Thanks to the interchangeable front-elements of the lens you can take wide-angle and telephoto exposures as well as stereo pictures on one and the same film. All elements of the lens are colour corrected and hard coated, of course, and are thus equally suitable for black-and-white and colour photos.

In order to make every Contina exposure a success right from the beginning we suggest that you should study these instructions with the utmost care before you load the camera with your first miniature film. Once you have mastered the various mechanical movements and operations, the camera will remain a source of constant pleasure. If you still have some doubts and difficulties, do not hesitate to ask your photo-dealer for help.

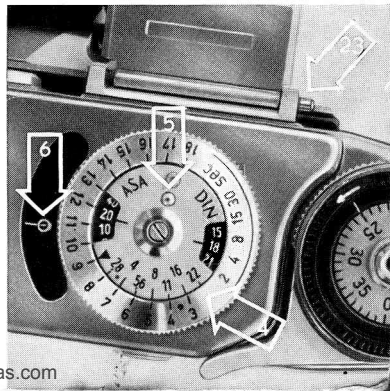
## **Determining the Exposure Value (sometimes called "Light Value")**

The built-in exposure meter will yield correct exposure values for black-and-white and colour film, both negative and reversal. First the meter must be set to the speed of the film in use. Turn the inner disc by means of the small knob (5) until the relevant speed value appears opposite the black stroke of the DIN or ASA window. The disc can also be set to intermediate film speeds (Fig. 1).

If a film manufacturer has quoted the film speed according to a rating other than the ASA or DIN systems the corresponding index can be found in the conversion table on page 32. Since the speed of colour films cannot be measured in the same way as that of black-and-white films, the colour film manufacturers are unable to give exact speed numbers in ASA or DIN indices but recommend their films should be exposed "as a black-and-white film of XX DIN or ASA". Generally this advice is quite reliable but in order to be absolutely sure the photographer should calibrate his own equipment by making various test exposures at different stops and thus determine the actual

speed of the film in question and the correct setting for the built-in exposure meter of the Contina III.

To measure the light and determine the exposure value, the flap of the exposure meter should be opened by gently pressing the knob (23) to the left. (To close it, press the flapp slightly to the left with the right forefinger.) Point the Contina III towards the subject so as to frame it in the viewfinder. The white pointer (6) will then be seen to deflect. By turning the computer ring (4), the small white circular mark should be moved until it is alongside the pointer as seen from above. The exposure value to be used (red figure) can now be read off from the computer ring opposite the red triangular mark on the film speed setting disc. If the lighting con-



ditions are poor, the required exposure times in full second (green figures) can be read off from the scale opposite the f/numbers (black figures on the inner disc to the right of the red triangle mark).

Once the exposure value or the stop and shutter speed required have been ascertained they must be transferred to the shutter of the Contina III.

### Setting the Exposure Value

By pressing lightly on knob (11, Fig. 3), the rear setting ring can be turned until the required exposure value (red figures on the right-hand side) is opposite the red triangular mark (19, Fig. 2). It is also possible to set half exposure values.

As this setting ring can only be rotated through a limited radius, in some cases it will be necessary to move the aperture/shutter speed setting ring (18) also, in

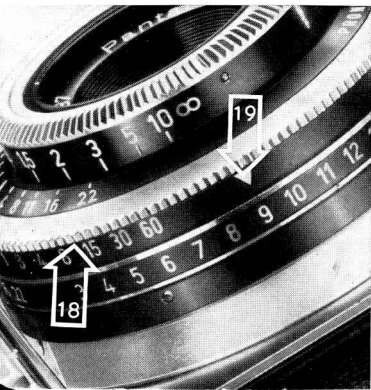
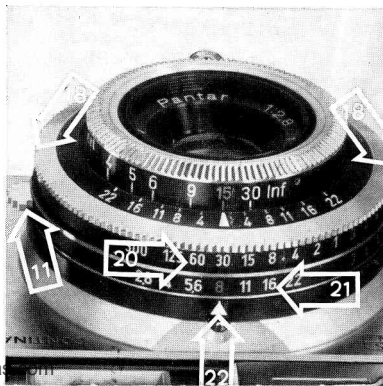


Fig. 2

order to obtain the exposure value required. By setting the exposure value, the diaphragm stops and shutter speeds are coupled automatically. The amount of light necessary for correct exposure is controlled by the relative aperture of the lens (diaphragm stop or f/number) and the length of time the film is exposed to light (shutter speed). The exposure value figures obtained, which can be read off from the setting mark (22) — Fig. 3 —, represent paired diaphragm stops (f/numbers) and the corresponding shutter speeds. When after having determined the exposure value, the shutter speed setting ring (18) is turned to a different shutter speed (20), the aperture (21) will be re-adjusted automatically in order to give the same relation between f/number and shutter speed. The shutter speed is likewise re-adjusted when the aperture is changed.



**Shutter Speed.** The correct shutter speed to be chosen depends on the amount of movement of the subject. The faster the subject movement, the shorter should be the exposure time. The silver figures on scale (20) denote fractions of seconds (60 means  $\frac{1}{60}$  second, etc.). When set to "B" (green), the shutter remains open as long as the release nob (1) remains depressed.

The green figures, just as those on the computer disc of the exposure meter, denote full seconds. These cannot be set against the setting mark (22). Their importance will be explained later on.

**Diaphragm or Aperture Setting.** The correct aperture of the diaphragm or "stop", for short, depends on the depth of field desired (see page 10). The smaller the f/number, the larger the actual opening of the diaphragm. To set the stop required, the same operation should be performed as for setting the shutter speed. The desired value should be set against the setting mark (22).

So long as the exposure value obtained from the exposure meter is adhered to, any combination of shutter speed and lens aperture will result in a correctly exposed negative. The diaphragm and shutter speed setting ring



(18) can only be turned until the final values of the scales on the ring have been set against the setting mark (22). The final value at the right end of the shutter speed scale is "B".

If it should happen that after setting the exposure value, the lens is stopped down until the shutter speed scale automatically indicates "B" (green), an exposure time of 2 seconds will be required. If it is necessary to stop down even further, the required exposure time in full seconds (green figures) can be read off from the computer disc opposite the chosen f/number. For this purpose the knob (11) should be depressed, as is done when setting the exposure value. The exposure time can then be controlled by depressing the release knob or cable release for the requisite number of seconds.

It is also possible in such cases to read off the exposure time directly from the exposure meter as described on page 6. If after these long-time exposures you wish to change from "B" to shorter exposures, the light-meter must first be set anew.

### **Setting the distance**

The setting ring with the engraved distance scale (15) should be turned until the required distance in feet is opposite the setting mark (16 — fig. 4).

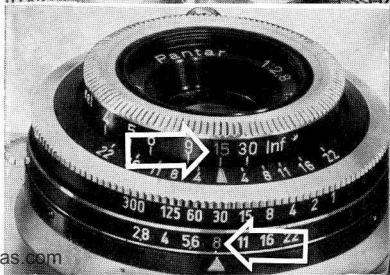
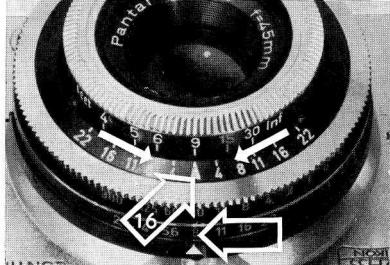


Fig. 5

left of the distance setting mark (16). In illustration 5, for instance, the distance is set to 9 feet. Then the depth-of-field scale indicates that the depth of field (the sharp zone) extends from approx 6 feet to 15 feet at a stop of  $f/8$ . The exact depth-of-field values can be found in the table on page 33.

### Red dot or snapshot setting

In order not to lose time over distance and diaphragm settings when snapshots must be taken in rapid succession and the required exposure value has been set, the diaphragm should be set to  $f/8$  and the distance to 15 feet (fig. 6). To facilitate this setting both figures are marked in red. With this setting all subjects between approx. 8 feet and infinity will be sharply recorded.



## Flashlight and self-timer

The speed-synchronised Prontor-SVS shutter can be coupled to flashguns of every type. Moreover, it has a built-in self-timer (delayed action release). By means of the lever (26) which, in order to avoid unintentional displacement, is hidden on the underside of the Contina, three different settings are possible which should be read off from above (10 — fig. 7).

**With the "X" setting** the shutter fires the flash automatically the moment the shutter is fully open. Electronic flash units should be fired with the "X" setting exclusively!

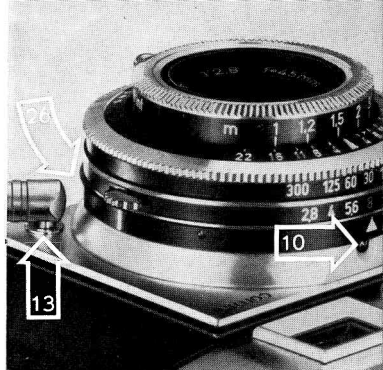
**With the "M" setting**, there is a delay to peak which corresponds to that of most flashbulbs.

The correct settings ("X" or "M") for the various flashbulbs and flash capsules should be found in the instructions for the use of the bulbs and the various flashguns, or from a careful perusal of the table on page 34.

**With the "V" setting**, the delayed action release or self-timer is set

Fig.7

for use. After depressing the release knob (1), a retarding movement is set in motion which releases the shutter after about 8 seconds. Time exposures (setting "B") cannot be made with the self-timer. If, by mistake, a flashbulb is fired with the "V" setting it will act as though the shutter were set to "X". The lever (26) can only be set to "V" if the shutter is tensioned. It returns automatically to "X" and must, if necessary, be set to "V" again. For flash exposures the flash lead from the flashgun should be connected to the flash contact (13) and only then the flashbulb inserted. When the shutter is released by depressing the knob (1), the flashbulb will be fired in synchronisation with the shutter. For further particulars study the instructions for the use of the various flashguns.





*Fig. 8*

## **Holding the camera**

The Contina must be held firmly during the exposure. The body of the camera should be held with both hands (fig. 8). The right-hand index finger should operate the shutter release (1). The elbows should be pressed slightly against the body.

In this way horizontal pictures should be taken. To take vertical pictures, the left hand should hold the camera from above while the right hand serves as a support (fig. 9). In this case the thumb of the right hand operates the release knob (1).

Exposures with the hand-held camera should be made only when the shutter speed is set between  $\frac{1}{300}$  and  $\frac{1}{30}$  second (at the outside). For longer shutter speeds or when the self-timer is used the Contina should be placed on a firm support or screwed to a tripod by means of the tripod bush (24). For vertical pictures a ball-and-socket head should be interpolated between the camera and the tripod. All these exposures should be made with a cable release which can be screwed into the thread of the release knob (1). This is the best means to prevent camera shake.

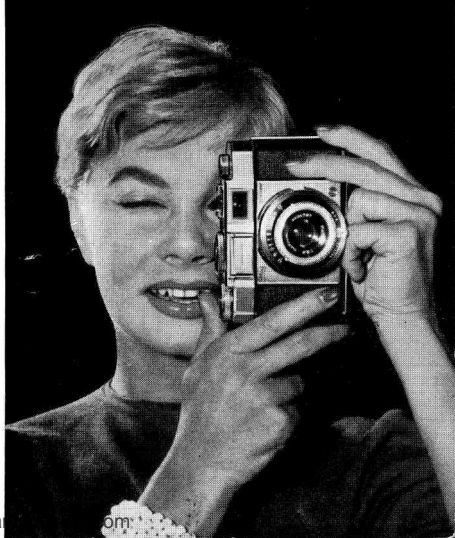
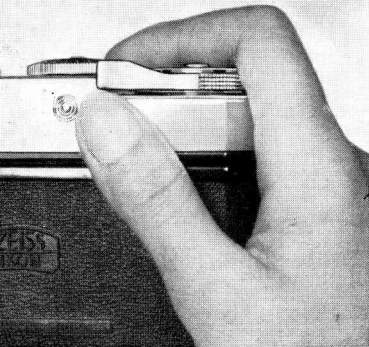


Fig. 10



## **Releasing and tensioning the shutter and advancing the film**

The shutter is released by gently and quietly depressing the release knob (1) with either the tip of the first joint of the index finger ((fig. 10). After every exposure, the shutter must be tensioned by means of the rapid wind lever (3). Holding the Contina in the taking position, the wind lever should be swung round with a swift movement of the right thumb until it stops (fig. 11). This advances the film by one frame and the frame counter (2) — which indicates the number of frames

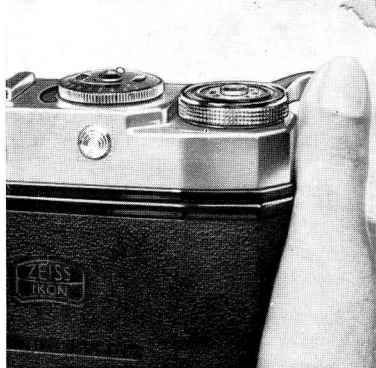
exposed — moves on to the next number, while the shutter is tensioned at the same time. The correct advance of the film in the camera is guaranteed when the rewind knob (8) turns automatically when the film is advanced.



As the shutter can be released only after being tensioned by the rapid wind lever (3), the latter on the other hand, can be operated only when the shutter has been released by depressing the release knob (1), double exposures and blanks are thus prevented. However, attention has to be paid to the fact that the rapid wind lever (3) must be swung positively until it stops. The shutter can remain in a tensioned condition without any risk of damage.

### Loading the Camera

The Contina III can be loaded with all commercial cartridges containing black-and-white or colour 35 mm. miniature film for 36 or 20 exposures. 1" x 1½" (24 x 36 mm.). Loading should never be done in bright sunlight! When the locking bar (12) has been pulled out the back of the camera can



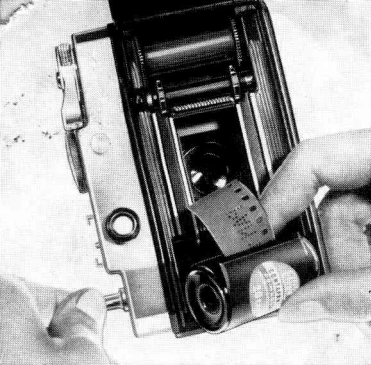


Fig. 12

be opened. Pull out the rewind knob (8) and insert the film cartridge into the empty chamber (fig. 12) in such a way that the beginning of the film points towards the take-up spool. Push back the rewind knob so that its prong engages correctly with the recess at the top of the film cartridge. Turn the take-up spool by means of the milled flanges until the slit with its small lug points upwards. Hook the film to this lug. Wind the film on the take-up spool until the sprockets on both sides engage in the perforations (fig. 13); and at the same time depress the locking knob (25).

Now close the camera back, tension the shutter and advance the film twice by means of the rapid wind lever (3) and release the shutter twice. This will advance the unexposed film to the film gate. Set the film counter (2) by turning the black ring in the direction

Fig. 13

of the arrow to "0". Operate the rapid film wind once again and the Contina is ready for the first shot. To make sure whether the camera is loaded or not, turn the rewind knob (8) in the direction of the arrow. When the camera is loaded a slight resistance will be felt after a short turn.

### Unloading the camera

Before opening the camera, the exposed film should be rewound into its original cartridge. Depress the locking knob (25) and at the same time turn the rewind knob (8) — which for easier handling will automatically unscrew a little — in the direction of the arrow (fig. 14). After some time, a slight resistance will indicate that the film has parted from the take-up spool. Then open the back of the camera, pull out the rewind knob (8) completely and remove the





cartridge with the exposed film. Film chips which occasionally occur should be removed immediately from the camera.

## **The Contina System**

### **The "Pantar" Convertible Lens**

To give the greatest possible versatility to the Contina III it is equipped with a Pantar Convertible Lens which has an easily interchangeable front element, so that tele-photos, wideangle pictures and stereo-pictures can be made with the same basic lens but with different front elements. To remove the front-element of the standard lens, the

Fig. 15

Contina should be held with the left hand (fig. 15). The thumb depresses the locking pawl (14) while the right hand turns the distance setting ring (15) to the left, thereby overcoming a slight resistance, until it stops. Then remove the ring with the front element from the bayonet mount by pulling it upwards. When the lens is re-assembled the red dot on the front element should coincide with the red dot on the locking pawl. Then press in the lens firmly and turn it to the right until it snaps home audibly. All additional lens elements of the Contina should be interchanged in this way, that is:

when inserting: red dot on red dot — turn to the right when removing: depress the locking pawl (14) — turn to the left. In order to prevent damage or soiling of the highly sensitive lenses their glass portions should never be touched!





For the Contina III the following interchangeable elements are available:

**Pantar f/4.30 mm.** for wide-angle shots. A wide picture area can be covered by this lens at a short distance. It is preferably used for architecture and interiors. (Order No. 1001)

**Pantar f/4.75 mm.** for wide-angle shots. Just like a telescope, it makes the distant objects appear nearer and gives the photographer the opportunity to "fill the frame". It is the lens for landscape photography, portraiture and wild animal life in its natural habitat.

(Order No. 1002)





**Steritar-D** is designed for taking stereo-photographs in accordance with the Zeiss Ikon stereo-system (Order No. 814). This opens up a new and interesting field for the Contina. The two half-images  $16 \times 23$  mm. in size are immediately side by side in one frame of the film and can be mounted without cutting by means of the special Zeiss Ikon stereo-masks in the same way as other transparencies. The stereo-picture can be viewed in the Zeiss Ikon "O"-stereo-viewer or projected by means of the highly efficient Ikolux projectors which are now available with accessories for



stereo projection. The Ikolux can be used also for projection of normal transparencies.

### **The viewfinders of the Contina system**

For the additional lens elements special viewfinders are necessary (wide-angle, Order No. 422; tele-photo, Order No. 423). For the Steritar-D a special viewfinder-mask is supplied with the attachment. Furthermore, there is a universal viewfinder (Order No. 426) which indicates the correct image field for all focal lengths and for stereo. For the Pantar f/4.75 mm. there is also a televiewfinder which indicates at one glance the image field and the distance. Since the depth of field is limited with long focus lenses, correct distance setting for this lens is of the greatest importance (Order No. 427).

### **Leather Cases**

There is a well fitting leather case for every viewfinder which can be attached to the strap of the ever-ready case. Furthermore, the Pantar f/4.30 mm. and

the Pantar f/4.75 mm. with the corresponding viewfinders and two filters can be accommodated in a combined leather case. For the Steritar-D with viewfinder mask a special leather case is available.

### **Ever-ready case**

The Contina III is protected from external strains and damage by its attractive ever-ready case. The camera is held in the case by means of a screw which is screwed in the tripod bush (24) and need not be taken out of the case for taking pictures.

### **Zeiss Ikon Precision Filters**

In order to improve the tone values in black-and-white exposures Zeiss Ikon precision filters should be screwed into the lens mount ( $\phi$  27 mm. for Pantar 45 mm. and Steritar-D;  $\phi$  60 mm. for Pantar 30 mm. and 75 mm.). Precision filters are available in yellow, yellow-green, orange, red, blue (Ikolor-B) and as ultra-violet filter. The Ikolor-B filter should also be used for colour shots with artificial light on daylight colour film. For daylight shots on artificial-light colour films the Ikolor-A filter should be used.

When filters are used the exposure time has to be extended in accordance with the filter factor engraved on the mount of every Zeiss Ikon filter. When four filters ( $\phi$  27 mm.) are ordered, a practical case is supplied free of charge.

### **Polarising Filter Contapol**

To reduce or even eliminate reflections in highly polished surfaces of subjects and to darken the blue sky in color and black-and-white photographs, the polarising filter Contapol can be slipped on the 45 mm. lens ( $\phi$  28.5 mm.). For particulars see the instructions for use supplied with the polarising filter.

### **Supplementary Lenses for Close-ups (Zeiss Proxar)**

If photographs at short range are to be taken with the Contina III, coated Zeiss Proxar lenses should be slipped on to the 45 mm. lens ( $\phi$  28.5 mm.). They are available in four different types. The distance and lens settings necessary can be found in the table on page 35. The distance between subject and camera is measured from the front rim of the mount of the Proxar lens.

Sufficient depth of field should be ascertained by stopping down lens to  $f/8$  at least. The resulting finder parallax, particularly when Proxar lenses of very short focal lengths are used, can be compensated for by a corresponding displacement of the camera or the subject.

### **Close-up Viewfinder**

There is a close-up or short-range viewfinder for the Contina which is supplied together with the Proxar lens  $f = 0.5$  m. in a combined plastic case. To determine the actual distance between subject and camera, this viewfinder has a special measuring chain, which is marked by coloured balls at  $1' 8''$  and  $1'$ . The viewfinder will show the exact image field for these distances. This even enables short-range snapshots.

### **Lens Hood**

The lens hood prevents irradiation, flares and fog in backlighted pictures. It protects the lens from rain and snow and is a necessity for colour photo-

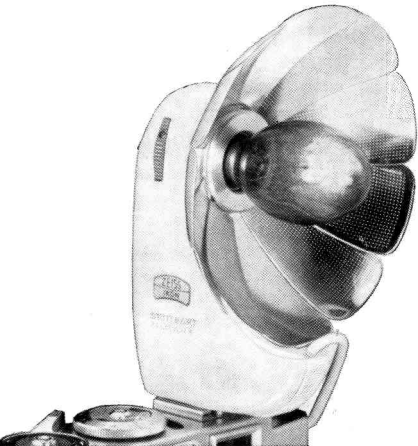
graphs. The Zeiss Ikon lens hood can be slipped over Zeiss Ikon filters and Zeiss Proxar lenses (for Pantar 45 mm.:  $\phi$  28.5 mm. — for Pantar 75 mm. screw-in mount:  $\phi$  60 mm.). Lens hoods cannot be used when taking wide angle pictures with the Pantar f/4—30 mm. When not in use, it can be carried in a practical leather case. There is also a special leather case to hold the lens hood of  $\phi$  28.5 mm. plus three filters  $\phi$  27 mm.

### **Eye Correction Lens for Spectacle-Wearers**

When the black ring on the eyepiece of the viewfinder (9) is removed, a correction lens suitable to correct the defective eye-sight can be inserted when spectacle-wearers want to use the Contina without their glasses. When ordering a correction lens, please quote the optician's prescription.

### **Cable Release**

For time exposures from a tripod a cable release should be used (see page 15). It can be screwed in the thread of the body shutter release (1). For long time exposures (shutter setting "B") the Zeiss Ikon cable release has a special blocking device for time lock.



## **Ikoblitz**

The capacitor flashguns Folding Ikoblitz and Ikoblitz 0 can easily be fixed to the Contina. They excel in the highest light intensity. The reflector of the folding Ikoblitz can be folded, which makes the whole outfit no larger than a normal tablet of soap.

## **Movilum Lighting Equipment**

The general-purpose Movilum lighting equipment provides artificial light of any intensity, as it can be fitted with two, four or even six reflectors.

## **Maintenance of the Contina III**

The film cartridge chambers and the film track should be cleaned from time to time with a soft brush. The lens should be cleaned only when absolutely necessary. First remove any dust with a soft brush, then clean the surface with lens or a frequently washed piece of linen. Moreover the opening of the exposure meter under the cover must be kept clean.

## **Serial Number**

Every Contina has a serial number engraved on its back, and every lens unit has a serial number on its mount. It is recommended that a record should be kept of these numbers, which may be of value in establishing ownership in case of loss or theft.

## Conversion Table of Various Film-Speed Rating Systems

ASA Exp. Ind.	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	25	32	40	50	64	80	100	125	160	200	250
Scheiner Europe	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Scheiner USA	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Weston	4	5	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	32	40	50	64	80	100	125	160	200
DIN in/10°	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29

The figures in this table correspond as closely as possible to those of most of the commercial photo-electric exposure meters.



Further technical developments may involve slight changes in the design and operation of the camera compared with these instructions.

*Handwritten notes:*  
1. 22-2.5. with flash  
2. 2.5. 2.5. with flash



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