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Instructions
for the use of the
ICARETTE
No. 551/2

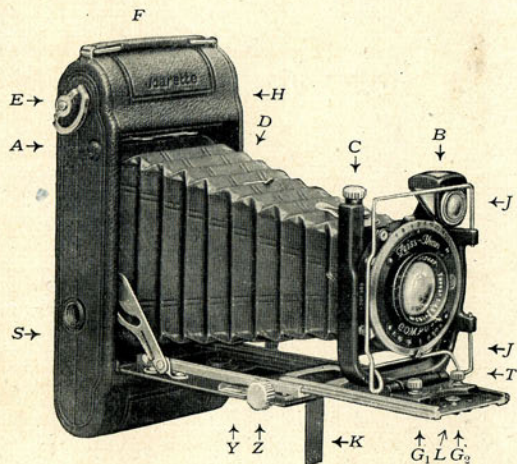
with double Extension

For Roll Films
 $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ins. (6 \times 9 cm)

For Plates
 $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. (6 $\frac{1}{2}$ \times 9 cm)



Zeiss Ikon A.G. Dresden



- A = Spring for locking the baseboard
 B = Brilliant View Finder
 C = Spindle for operating rising front
 D = Sight for the Wire Frame Finder*)
 E = Film winding key
 F = Button for closing Camera back
 G₁, G₂ = Knobs for drawing out front
 H = Spring for holding the focusing frame, plate holder, or back cover plate*)
 J = Wire Frame Finder
 K = Foot for resting Camera on a table or other firm support
 L = Knob for regulating the focusing register for roll films or plates
 S = Struts for holding the baseboard
 T = Focusing scale*)
 Y = Lock catch for rack and pinion
 Z = Pinion knob

*) Not shown in the illustration

Before making the first exposures be sure and read these instructions through carefully in order to understand the use of the camera

Instructions

General remarks

The Icarette No. 551/2 is a double extension camera, which offers the advantage that, according to circumstances, roll films, plates or film packs can be used.

By fitting to the objective supplementary lenses, the focal distance can be lengthened or shortened.

Thus, distant objects can be photographed on a larger scale than with the normal lens alone, and it is also possible to make wide-angle exposures.

As the camera can also be supplied fitted with a delayed action release Compur shutter, it is in every way a **Universal Camera**.

Opening and focusing the camera

Press the button A to release the baseboard, which falls slightly forward. Pull it down till the two side struts lock it by springing into position.

When working with roll films the little knob *L* must be placed at *F*, with plates or film packs at *P*, to allow for the difference in the focal planes of each material. This must be done before pulling out the standard front.

Now pull the standard forward by gripping the two knobs *G*₁ and *G*₂, till it is locked by means of knob *G*₁. In this position the camera is focused for infinity and the pointer over the focusing scale *T* points to the infinity mark ∞ .

Near exposures

For exposures of objects close to the camera, the lens must be focused for the distance of the object.

This is done either according to the focusing scale, in which case the distance should be gauged or closely estimated, or by focusing on the ground glass screen. This latter is possible only when plates or film packs are used.

To shift the camera extension pull out catch *Y* sideways and focus by turning the milled knob *Z* till the pointer is on the number of the scale which corresponds with the distance from lens to object, or till the picture in sharp on the screen. Then secure the extension by replacing the catch *Y* in its original position.

The rising front

To include high objects, such as the top of a tree, a steeple, mountains, clouds etc. in the field of view without

tilting the camera upwards, which would cause a distorted picture, it is possible to raise the lens by using spindle screw *C*.

Likewise the lens may be lowered beneath its central position for including objects on the ground, such as playing babies, kittens, puppies etc., or if more foreground is wanted.

Not forget to return the lens to its central position marked by white dots, before closing or the camera will be damaged.

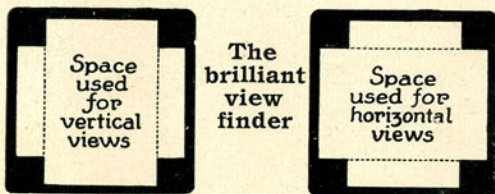
Closing the camera

If the slide rails have been extended for taking near pictures, they must be replaced in their original position and the pointer must stand exactly at infinity ∞ . **This is very important.** When the rising front has been used the lens must be returned to its central position. Grip knobs *G*₁ and *G*₂ and push the lens carrier back into the camera, till it catches by means of knob *G*₁, then press down both struts *S* with your thumbs and close the camera by raising the baseboard and pressing it against the camera body.

The view finders

The camera is fitted with a reversible brilliant finder *B* and a wire frame finder *J* with sight *D*.

The brilliant finder is for use when taking pictures at waist level. It shows on a reduced scale the same picture as produced by the objective, consequently objects, to appear in the field of image, must be seen in the finder.



On opening the camera, the finder is usually set for taking vertical pictures. For horizontal pictures rotate the finder till it is arrested by its stop.

The choice of picture will be much simplified by using a **Finder Magnifier**, which enlarges the small image about 5 times.

The wire frame finder (Ikonometer) is very useful when photographing at eye level. For use unfold the frame *J* outwards and raise the sight *D*. All objects seen within the frame will appear in the picture. For viewing, the eye should be brought as close as possible to the sight *D*.

The wire frame finder has the extra advantage of suitability when using the camera extension or the rising front movement, while the brilliant finder only gives the correct picture for infinity.

THE USE OF ROLL FILMS

Push the knob *F*, situated under the leather handle, in the direction of the arrow. This detaches the hinged back.

All new cameras are supplied with an empty spool to take the exposed film, which will be found in the upper spool chamber and is turned by means of the winding key.

The core of the spool is hollow at both ends so that it can be fitted on to the spool studs.

At one end of the spool core there is a slit for the winding key, with which the exposed film is wound on to the empty spool.

Placing the empty spool

By turning the winding key *E* forwards and drawing it at the same time outwards, the spool holder becomes disengaged and can be swung out from its position in the spool chamber.

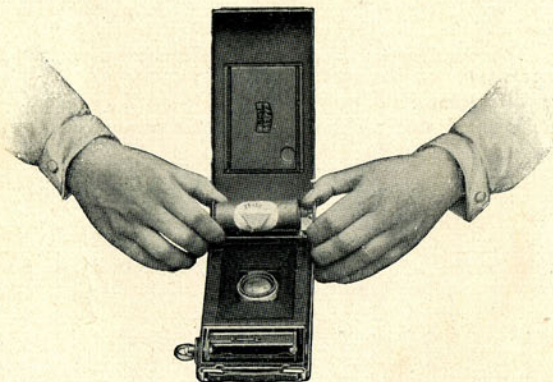
The left cheek of the holder is elastic and can be drawn sideways. The round end at the core of the empty spool is placed upon the stud in the middle of this cheek while the other end with the slit $\equiv \bigcirc \equiv$ will be near the key.

Push the holder back into the chamber and turn the key, pressing it inwards at the same time till it enters the slit and the spool begins to turn with the key.

Placing the loaded spool


Place the unexposed film spool into the lower chamber by lifting the spool holder and pushing the spring cheek sideways. The end of the protective paper must be pointing towards the empty spool, \uparrow . (See illustration.)

After breaking the seal pull the red paper over both guide-rollers and lead it into the **long** slit of the empty spool until it comes out at the opposite smaller slit. Fold it to prevent unloosening. Give the winding key a few turns to draw the paper taut.



Inserting the loaded film spool

Take care to see that the paper winds off straight and evenly between the ends of the spool. If the paper tends to run unevenly it must be corrected, or there may be trouble later on when changing the film between two exposures, which could then only be remedied by returning with the camera in the dark room.

To prepare the camera for taking pictures, close the back and turn the key till, first a hand  and then the figure 1 appears in the red window at the camera back.

The apparatus is now ready for the first exposure. Immediately after each exposure turn the key until the next number is seen, to avoid exposing twice on the same film.

After the last exposure has been taken, turn the key till the film is completely rolled off. The progress of the paper can be watched through the red window.

Open the camera as already described, and, holding, the end of the paper firmly, continue winding till the paper is completely rolled off. Now seal the film with the gummed strip of paper which will be found at the end of the paper band.

Take out the exposed film roll by gently pulling out the key and lifting the spool holder. Release the spool by pulling back the spring cheek.

THE USE OF PLATES

The back of the camera is constructed to take metal plate holders for the size $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. To insert the plate holder remove first the back cover by pressing back the spring catch *H* with one hand while the other hand catches at the little nickelled plate and draws the cover plate out.

A pressure plate, which keeps the roll film flat in the focal plane, will then be seen.

Take this out and place it with the metal cover plate aside.

Insert the plate holder or focusing screen (or film pack adapter) in the grooves on each side.

Do not forget to set the pointer knob *L* in front of the lens base to the letter *P*, before pulling out the standard front.

The double extension

To obtain pictures of small objects, such as flowers, insects etc. in their natural size or nearly, it is necessary to approach the lens quite near to the object to be photographed.

This is only possible with a double extension camera and a lens of normal focal length. To obtain very large pictures of very distant objects, the lens must have a very long focal distance.

To augment the focal distance of the objective, supplementary lenses are used. The Distar and Delta lenses increase the focal length, proportionally to their power, up to nearly twice, while they diminish the image field and enlarge the details contained in this field.

The Proxar lenses shorten the focal length. Combined with the single extension, they render, in proportion to their power, a larger image field while they reduce the details in size (Wide-angle exposure).

Used with the double extension they permit a very near approach to the object, thus rendering exposures to nearly double the natural size possible.

The focusing scale cannot be used, when working with the double extension. Focusing in this case can only be done on the screen and when working with plates or film packs.

When using supplementary lenses, focusing may be done with the full opening of the diaphragm, but it should be reduced more or less for the exposure to obtain a good covering all over the plate.

For portrait exposures the full aperture may be maintained.

To use the double extension, disengage the pinion *Z* by removing the locking device *Y* and pull the lens carrier forward by turning knob *Z* till the picture, observed on the screen, is quite sharp. Then lock the extension by pushing catch *Y* back to its former position.

The exposure

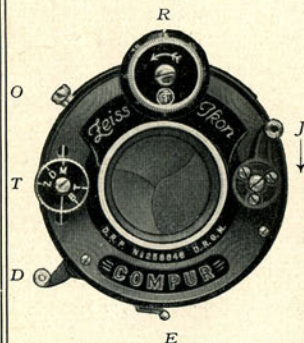
To focus the picture on the screen, the Compur shutter must be set on Time and the iris diaphragm must have its largest aperture.

After having finished focusing, close the shutter. Now regulate shutter and diaphragm according to the prevailing conditions of light at the moment of the exposure, remove the slide from the plate holder (or film pack adapter) and expose by a pressure on the shutter release.

After the exposure push the slide back in the plate holder, being careful that it is properly engaged in the grooves at both sides, and remove the plate holder.

Mark the number of the plate holder to prevent exposing twice on the same plate.





Compur shutter

gives Time, Bulb and various instantaneous exposures.

For instantaneous exposures

first of all set the diaphragm scale (E) to the stop (aperture) required, then set the dial (T) with the letter M (I) against the pointer, revolve the dial (R) in the direction of the arrow, (from right to left, *never in the opposite direction* or it

will be damaged), till the intended speed is opposite the indicator, then depress the lever (J) and the shutter is set. The exposure may be made by a pressure on the lever (D) or by using the flexible release inserted at (O).

Long time exposures

Set the dial (T) at Z (T), open the shutter by pressure on lever (D) or on the flexible release. A second pressure closes the shutter.

Short time exposures

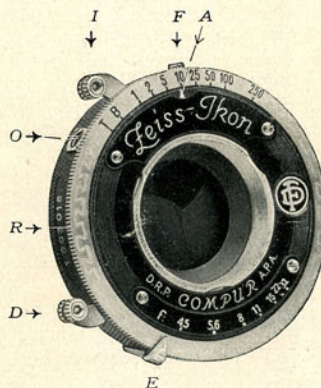
Set the dial (T) at D (B) and open the shutter by pressure on release. Immediately this pressure ceases, the shutter will close.

Note. The shutter is *automatic* for Time and Bulb exposures; lever (J) becomes then locked and no attempt must be made to use it.

The lens apertures, or stops, are regulated by the small lever (E), the diaphragm scale and indicator will be found at the top of the shutter, behind the dial (R).

Compur Shutter Model «S»

WITH DELAYED ACTION RELEASE



A = Index showing the exposure times

D = Finger release for the shutter

E = Diaphragm indicator

F = Setting button for the delayed action release

I = Setting lever for automatic speeds, and for exposures with the delayed action release

O = Bush in which to screw the flexible release

R = Rotating ring for regulating the speeds which read off against index A

When delayed action release is not in use proceed as follows:

T Long Time exposures

Turn ring (R) till letter T is on the index mark (A). Pressure on lever (D) or on the flexible release inserted at (O) opens the shutter, which will remain open till a second pressure closes it.

B Short Time exposures

Turn ring (R) till letter B is on the index mark (A). Pressure on the release opens the shutter, which will close as soon as this pressure ceases.

Instantaneous exposures

Turn ring (*R*) till the speed chosen is on index mark (*A*). Set the shutter by moving lever (*I*) to the right to the limit of motion. — Release the shutter by a pressure on the lever (*D*) or on the flexible release. — Lever (*I*) is used only for instantaneous exposures. When the shutter is set for T or B, this lever is locked.

Besides the engraved speeds of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{25}$, $\frac{1}{50}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second, intermediate speeds can be obtained by placing the index (*A*) between two of the engraved speeds. This remark does not apply to speeds higher than $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a second.

The Iris diaphragm

Set the diaphragm scale indicator (*E*) to the number representing the aperture of the iris it is desired to use.

When using the delayed action release proceed as follows:

Instantaneous Work with the delayed action release for speeds from 1 up to $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a second.

Set shutter as previously described by means of lever (*I*). Then push button (*F*) aside in the direction of the arrow and move lever (*I*) a little farther on, till it is arrested a second time.

A pressure on lever (*D*) will set the clock work of the delayed action release in motion and after about 12 seconds the release will discharge the shutter at the set speed indicated on dial (*R*).

NOTE. The delayed action release is not available for use with time exposures nor for speeds higher than $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a second. When setting the shutter it is advisable to exert a counterpressure on the shutter bearer in order to avoid excessive wear of the mechanism and of the metal parts of the camera front.

Telescopic Finder Magnifier



to be used in combination with the brilliant view finder, giving a clear, five times enlarged view. When once tried, you will always use it

No. 1352

for $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ " Cameras

Diaphot



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No. 1321/8 in leather case

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» 1615 fivefold
» 1618 fivefold extra long
 and strong
» 1620 sevenfold, small
 and light

With rotary head:

- No. 1615/1 fivefold
» 1620/1 sevenfold, small
 and light



Flat Head Tripods

The head is provided with a
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against the three tubes when
the tripod is closed

- No. 1627/2 fourfold
» 1627/6 fivefold
» 1627/8 fivefold extra long
» 1627/16 sevenfold, small
 and elegant



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