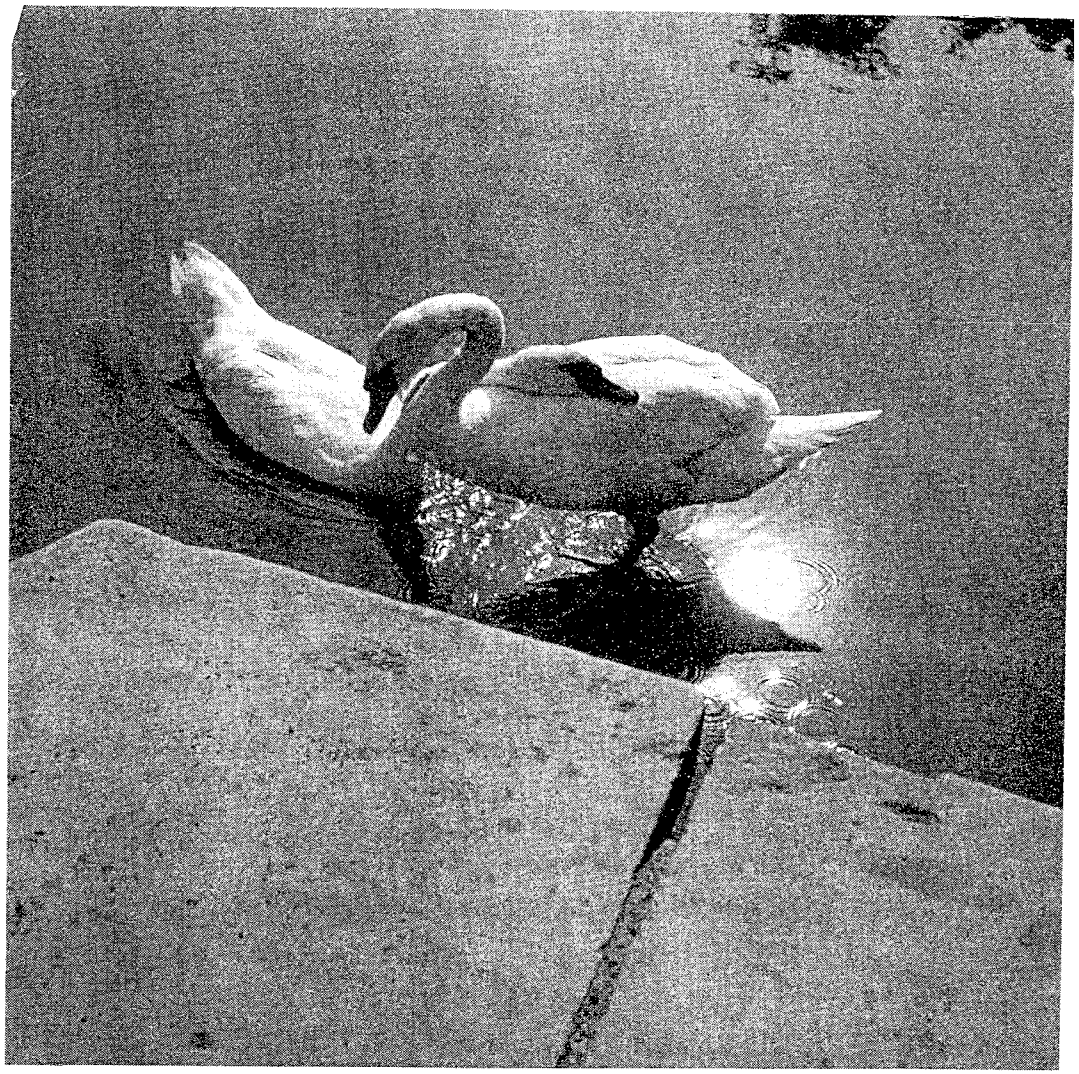
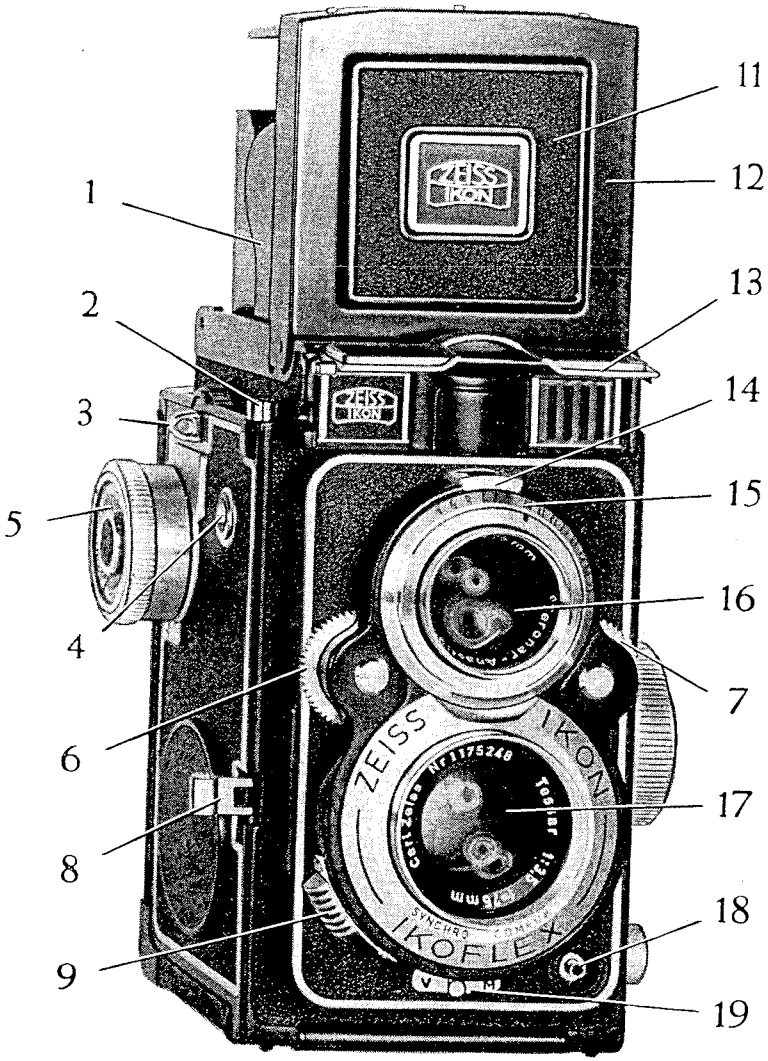
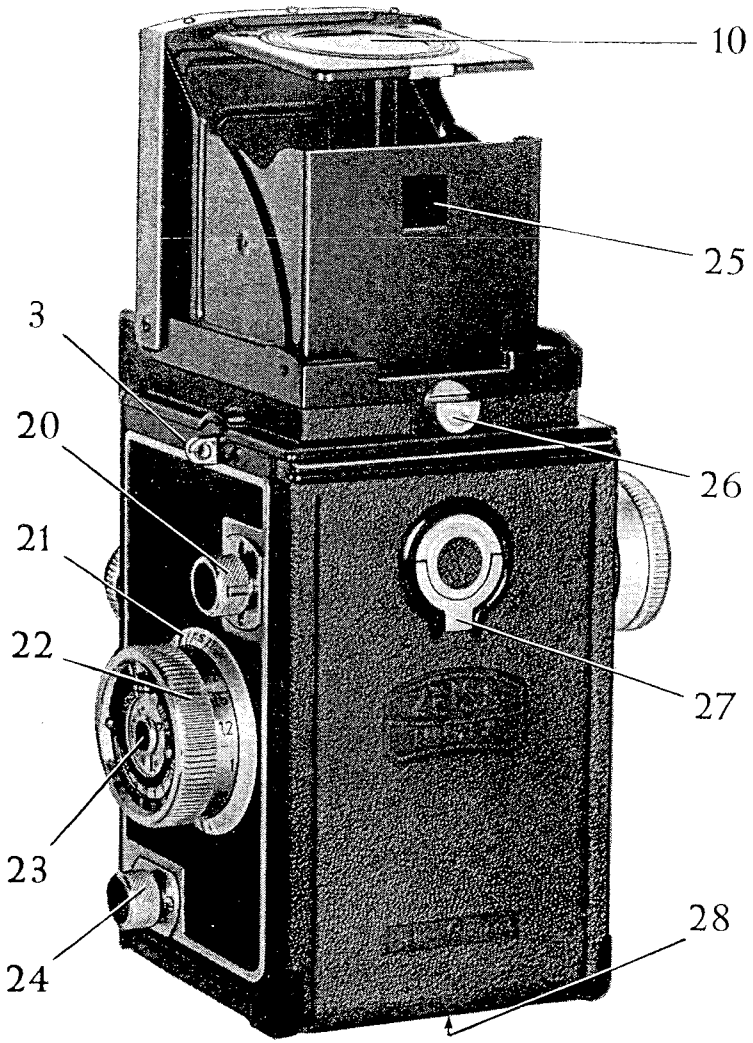
Ikoflex favorit Instruction Book



IKOFLEX *photo by H. Wilhelmsmeyer, Tessar f:3.5/75, stop f/5.6, 1/100 sec.*



ZEISS IKON AG ✦ STUTTGART



COMPONENTS AND CONTROLS

1 Finder hood
2 Thread for cable release
3 Eyelet for carrying strap
4 Automatic frame counter
5 Film wind knob with film type indicator
6 Wheel for setting shutter speeds
7 Wheel for setting diaphragm stops
8 Body shutter release
9 Key for "B" setting
10 Focusing magnifier
11 Central front panel of finder hood
12 Frame of front panel of finder hood
13 Cover flap of exposure meter
14 Window for stops and shutter speeds
15 Exposure values setting ring
16 Viewing lens
17 Taking lens
18 Flash contact
19 Setting lever for flash synchronisation and self-timer
20 Upper film spool holder
21 Depth-of-field scale
22 Focusing knob with distance scale
23 Exposure meter computer disc
24 Lower film spool holder
25 Frame finder eyepiece
26 Locking pin for finder hood
27 Locking catch for camera back
28 Tripod bush
29 Adjusting pin
30 Upper film guide roller } see page 19

The IKOFLEX FAVORIT

made by ZEISS IKON AG. STUTTGART is a twin-lens mirror reflex camera with fully automatic frame counter mechanism, built-in photoelectric exposure meter and exposure value-setting of the shutter, taking twelve $2^1/_4 \times 2^1/_4$ ins. exposures on 120 roll film. Its viewing lens renders an unusually brilliant and sharply defined image of the subject on a ground-glass screen equipped with a light-concentrating grid. The readings derived from the exposure meter can be read off from a scale clearly visible on the upper part of this ground-glass screen. Since both the viewing and the taking lenses, which have equal focal lengths and speeds, are coupled, the IKOFLEX FAVORIT can be quickly adjusted with one hand. This permits rapid operation and accurate focusing, allowing the photographer to concentrate on the composition of the picture. Both the taking and viewing lens have a hard anti-reflection coating to prevent internal reflections and flares. The taking lens is excellently colour-corrected, ensuring colour photographs as well as black-and-white pictures of superb definition. The thoroughly reliable ground-glass focusing mechanism allows the quality of the high-speed lens to be utilized to the full.
The IKOFLEX FAVORIT is equipped with a Synchro-Compur Shutter which is fully synchronised and has a self-timer as well as the novel exposure value setting. However, stops and shutter speeds can be set also independently of the exposure value setting. The operation of the frame counter mechanism and the tensioning of the shutter are carried out automatically. Furthermore, double exposures and blanks are prevented by an automatic interlocking mechanism.

Before inserting the first film into your IKOFLEX FAVORIT, the operations described in this booklet should be practised carefully. If you take this trouble, you will be rewarded with good pictures from the very beginning and your IKOFLEX FAVORIT will be a never-ending source of pleasure to you.

OPENING AND CLOSING THE FINDER HOOD

To open the finder hood, depress the locking pin (26); the hood will then open automatically. For critically sharp focusing of the ground-glass screen image within the finder hood (1), swing up the focusing magnifier (10) which is fitted inside the front of the finder hood (1). To close the hood, first fold back the magnifier, and then the front of the hood itself. In this way the finder hood will fold up flat automatically.

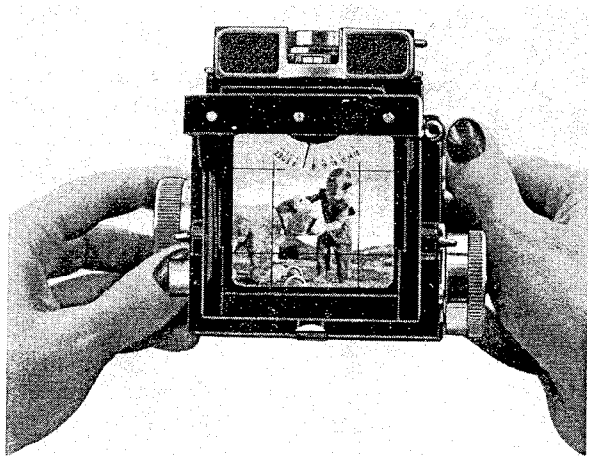
FOCUSING

The special feature of the IKOFLEX is its reflex viewing system, by which the viewing lens shows an exact replica of the subject to be taken. This viewing lens, which has the same speed and focal length as the taking lens, projects, via an inclined mirror, a brillant upright image on to a ground-glass screen. The actual picture will be sharply depicted on the film when it appears sharply focused on the screen. On account of the very high light-

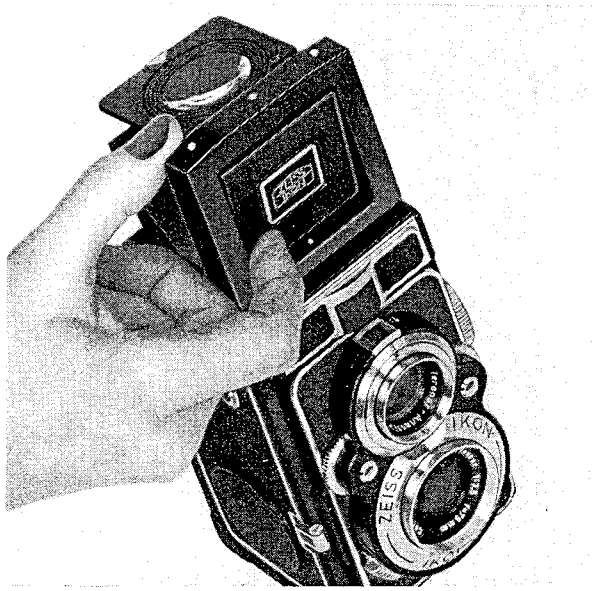
transmission of the viewfinder system, the ground-glass screen is evenly illuminated right up into the corners, so that the framing and composition is indicated exactly and the definition can be judged with precision.

For focusing, the focusing knob (22) should be turned. By turning this knob through 130° all distance settings from 3 feet to ∞ (infinity) can be covered. As the focusing knob is turned, subjects lying at varying distances from the camera can be seen coming into sharp focus one after another. Thanks to this focusing system, the IKOFLEX makes it easy to find the critical point of sharpness. Even when the diaphragm of the taking lens is stopped down, the image depicted by the viewing lens

Focusing the viewfinder image by turning the focusing knob. The scale of the exposure meter appears on the ground-glass screen.



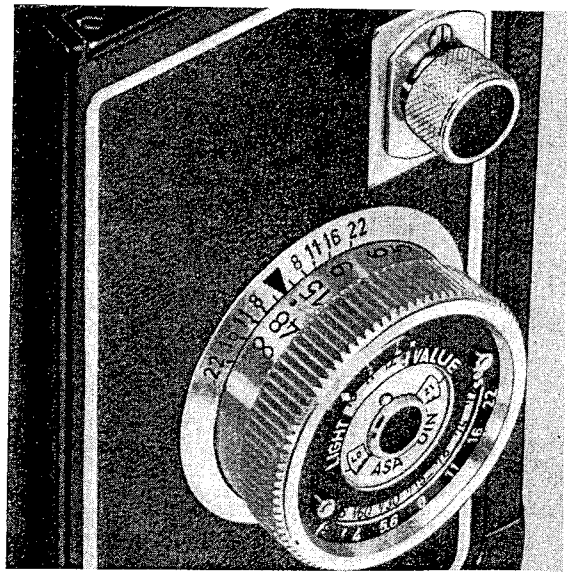
will always retain its full brightness, thus facilitating accurate focusing. On the other hand, the depth of field of the stopped-down taking lens can easily be read off from the depth-of-field scale (21). In order to make really critical focusing easier, the focusing magnifier (10) should be swung into position by pressing gently against the central panel of the finder-hood front (11). When using the magnifier, the eye must be brought as close as possible and directly above the centre of the magnifier. To assist the avoidance of converging lines and other distortions, the ground-glass screen is divided into squares.



Magnifier for pin-point focusing

DEPTH-OF-FIELD SCALE

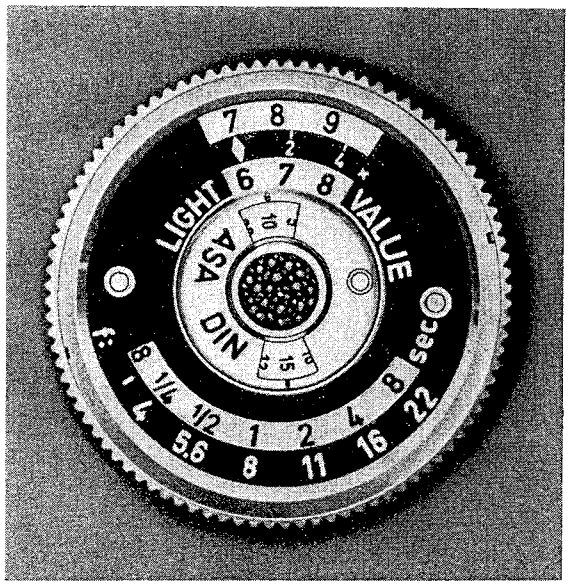
The depth-of-field scale (21) surrounds the focusing knob (22). The divisions on the scale indicate the zone of sharp definition for each individual diaphragm stop; the figures represent the actual stops. The extent of the zone of sharp definition at any given diaphragm setting can be read off from the distance setting scale by means of the f/numbers to the right and left of the distance setting mark. If, for instance, the distance setting mark is set to the red dot (see page 16) and a stop of f/8 has been chosen, everything between 12 and approx. 50 feet will be recorded sharply. If stop f/16 is used, the zone of sharp definition will extend from 9 feet to ∞, whereas when the largest aperture f/3.5 is used (denoted by the strokes on either side of the setting mark ▼), the zone will only extend from approx. 18 to approx. 36 feet. In this way the extent of the depth-of-field range can always be determined at a glance. For exact depth-of-field values, see table on page 14.



The depth-of-field calculating scale

EXPOSURE COMPUTER

The rotatable computer disc of the photo-electric exposure meter (23) is incorporated in the focusing knob (22). It may be used for computing the relationships between the diaphragm settings and the shutter speeds.
First set the speed of the film in use on the inner disc by means of the little lug. The disc can be set for film speeds rated either in DIN or ASA, according to the instructions on the film packet. In the example used for our illustration below, the computations were based on a film speed of 15/10° DIN (10 ASA).
Before making an exposure, take a reading from the indicator on the scale on the focusing screen. If the exposure meter shows, for instance, "7" (see ill. on page 7) the rhomboid mark on the computer disc should be set so that its outer point indicates "7".
Now proceed by reading off the values for f/number and shutter speed from the scales calibrated in f/nos. and seconds. The illustration below shows that for f/4 an exposure time of 1/4 second is required; for f/5.6 1/2 second; for f/8 1 second; for f/11 2 seconds (a green figure); for f/16 4 seconds, or, if f/22 should be required an exposure time of 8 seconds (a green figure) will be necessary.



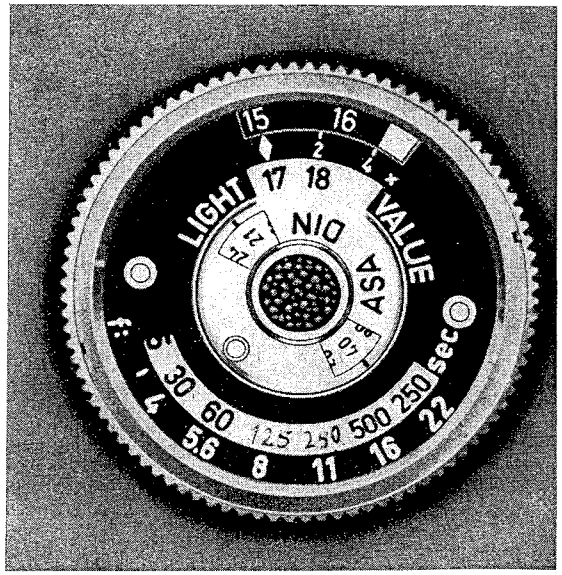
Computer disc for the exposure meter

If, at any particular setting, the outer point of the rhomboid mark ◊ is pointing to any figure between 12 and 16 (white figures on black ground), the green figures appearing on the seconds scale should not be used under any circumstances. Here an example:
If the camera is loaded with a film rated at 24/10° DIN (80 ASA) and if the exposure meter on the focusing screen scale shows 15, an exposure can be made only at f/16 and 1/500 sec. or f/22 and 1/250 second. The green figures 30 and 60 which are also visible must not be used, as they will result in gross over-exposure.

Basic rule

If the outer point of the rhomboid mark ◊ points to figures between 2 and 11 (black figures on white ground), all values shown on the seconds scale can be used.
If the rhomboid mark ◊ with its outer point indicates figures between 12 and 16 (white figures on black ground), the green whole second values should not be used under any circumstances.

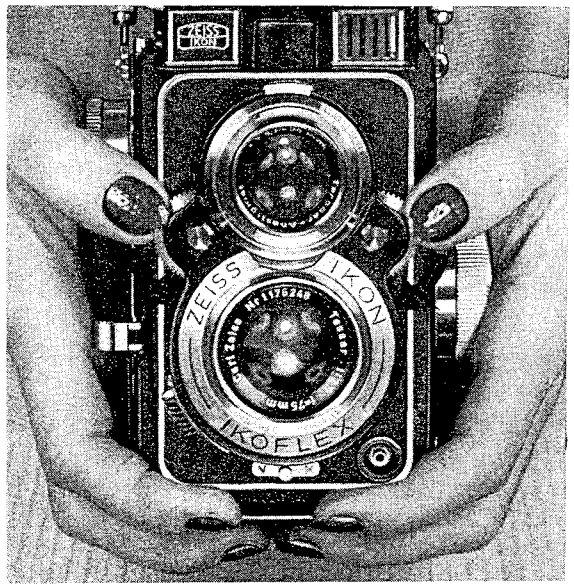
For exposures with filters the engraved filter factor, e. g. 2 × (yellow filter) should be set against the figure indicated by the exposure meter instead against the outer point of the rhomboid mark ◊.



Computer disc for the exposure meter

EXPOSURE METER AND EXPOSURE VALUE SETTING

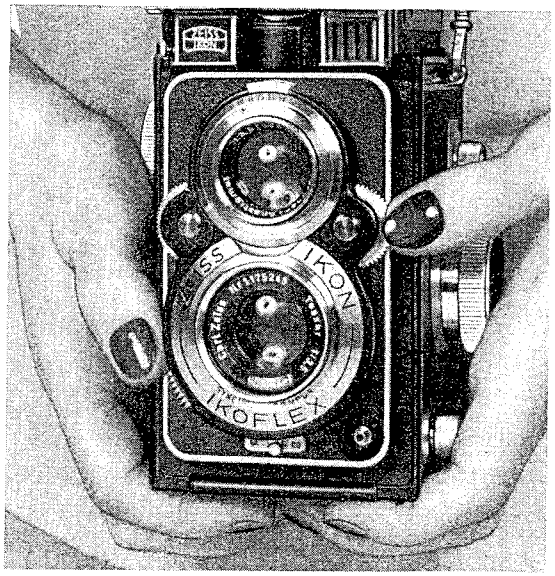
The exposure meter is built into the viewfinder head. When the cover flap (13) is opened a pointer on the scale on the ground-glass screen indicates a figure, which, when transferred to the computer disc, serves to determine the diaphragm stop and shutter speed to be used. If you want to employ the exposure value setting, the exposure value indicated by the **inner** point of the rhomboid mark ◊ should be transferred to the exposure value setting ring (15) by rotating one of the two setting wheels (6) or (7) and at the same time holding back the other one (the example on page 10 shows the exposure value 6 marked in red).
Now it will be possible to use any other combination of aperture and shutter speed within the range of the exposure value indicated, by turning the setting wheel (6). The window (14) will then show the same combinations which can be read off from the computer disc (23). When the setting wheel (6) is turned beyond the range of the exposure value indicated, a distinctive notch will be felt.



Setting the exposure value

APERTURE SETTING

If the exposure value setting is not used the stop required can be set by operating the diaphragm setting wheel (7). The individual stops are marked in black figures which can be read off from the window (14). The larger the figure appearing in the window the smaller is the actual stop, which necessitates longer exposure times but also provides a larger depth-of-field zone. Stopping down the lens will extend the zone of sharp definition further; however, you should not make the lens aperture so small that over-long exposure times become necessary, for which the camera can no longer be safely employed without a tripod. Since the focusing screen of the IKOFLEX permits continuous focusing control, it is more advantageous to use shorter exposure times with larger apertures.



Setting wheel for diaphragm stops (the f/number can be read off from the window)

DEPTH-OF-FIELD TABLE

focal length = 75 mm

Distance setting	DIAPHRAGM SETTING 3.5	4	5.6
inf.	70' 8" — ∞	61' 8" — ∞	44' 4" — ∞
48'	28' 8" — 147' 8"	27' 4" — 210' 0"	23' 4" — ∞
15'	12' 8" — 19' 0"	12' 4" — 19' 8"	11' 4" — 22' 4"
9'	8' 0" — 10' 4"	8' 0" — 10' 4"	7' 8" — 11' 0"
6'	5' 6" — 6' 6"	5' 6" — 6' 6"	5' 4" — 6'10"
5'	4' 8.5" — 5' 4"	4' 8" — 5' 4"	4' 7" — 5' 6"
4'	3'10" — 4' 2.5"	3' 9.5" — 4' 3"	3' 9" — 4' 4"
3'6"	3' 5.5" — 3' 8.5"	3' 5" — 3' 9"	3' 4.5" — 3'10"

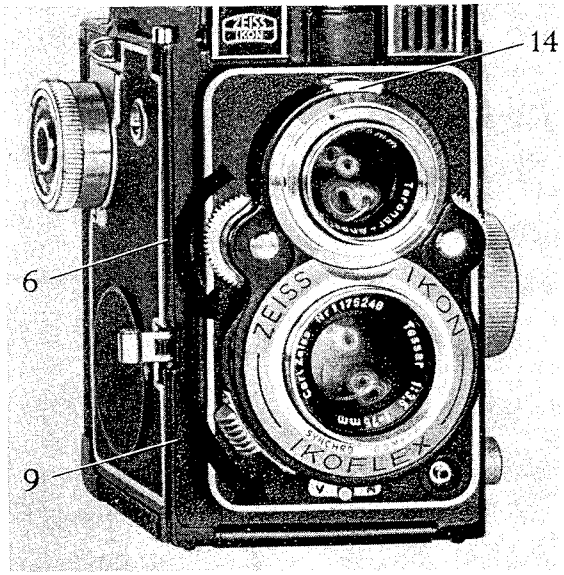
Distance setting	DIAPHRAGM SETTING 8	11	16
inf.	31' 0" — ∞	22' 8" — ∞	15' 8" — ∞
48'	19' 0" — ∞	15' 8" — ∞	12' 0" — ∞
15'	10' 4" — 28' 0"	9' 4" — 42' 4"	8' 0" — 265' 4"
9'	7' 0" — 12' 4"	6' 6" — 14' 4"	5'10" — 19' 8"
6'	5' 2" — 7' 4"	4'10" — 8' 0"	4' 6" — 9' 4"
5'	4' 4.5" — 5'10"	4' 2.5" — 6' 2"	3'11" — 7' 0"
4'	3' 7.5" — 4' 6"	3' 5.5" — 4' 8.5"	3' 3.5" — 5' 1.5"
3'6"	3' 3.5" — 3'11.5"	3' 2.5" — 4' 1"	3' 0.5" — 4' 4.5"

SHUTTER

The IKOFLEX FAVORIT is equipped with a fully synchronised Synchro-Compur Shutter with self-timer and an exposure value setting ring. The shutter speeds from 1/500 sec. to 1 second can be set by means of the setting wheel (6) and can be read off from the window (14) in red figures. The red figures appearing in the window represent fractions of seconds; e. g. 4 = 1/4 sec., 125 = 1/125 sec., etc.

If the required exposure time exceeds 1 second, the shutter should be set to "B". To this purpose the key (9) should be pulled downwards and held in this position while the shutter speed setting wheel (6) is turned until the letter "B" appears in the centre of the window (14). When set to "B" the shutter remains open as long as the shutter release (8) is depressed.

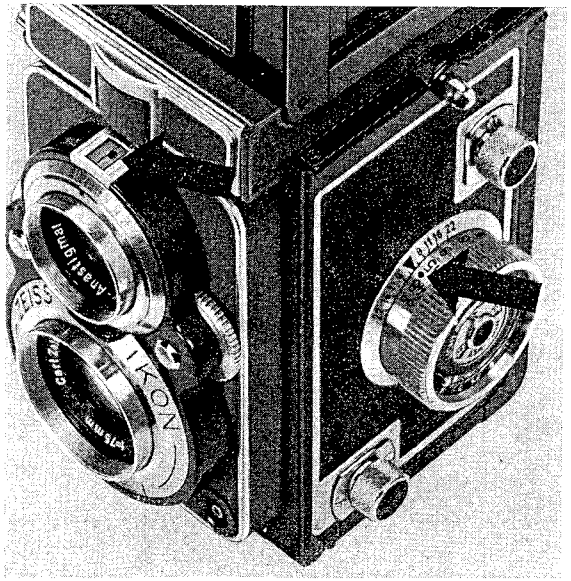
The key (9) is a safety measure to prevent incorrect exposures by an unintentional "B"-setting of the shutter when the exposure value setting ring is used. If the shutter is set to a shutter speed other than "B" the key (9) will spring back automatically into its interlocking position.



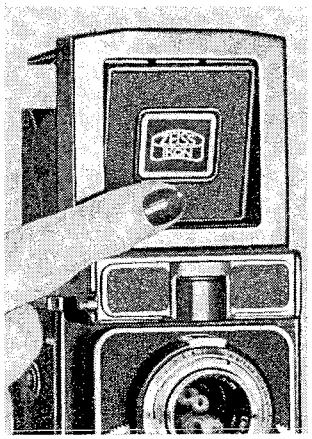
"B" setting (time exposures of any duration)

RED DOT SETTING

This is a useful method of benefiting from the great depth of field provided by small apertures of the taking lens when the lighting conditions are good. By setting the diaphragm setting wheel (7) to between f/8 and f/11 and the focusing knob (22) to approx. 25 feet (both settings are marked by red dots), everything beyond approx. 13 feet will be rendered sharply without further focusing. Framing and composition can be done on the ground-glass screen in the usual way, whilst fast action shots should be made by using the frame finder. Using a film rated at 17/10° DIN (17 ASA) an exposure time of 1/250 sec. will be correct when the lighting conditions are excellent; use 1/125 sec. when the light is only reasonably good and 1/30 sec. when it is rather poor.



Red dot setting for snapshots. Distance approx. 25 feet, aperture between f/8 and f/11. Use the red dots.



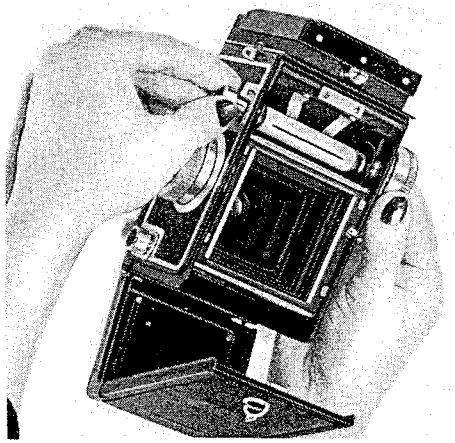
FRAME FINDER

For taking pictures at eye level, the built-in frame finder should be used. Press the front panel (11) of the finder hood inwards. The front frame of the hood (12) together with the eyepiece (25) at the rear can then be used as a frame finder. Correct framing is ensured when the edges of the eyepiece coincide with the inner edges of the front frame. Focusing can either be done in advance on the ground-glass screen or by using the "red dot setting". The frame finder is particularly suitable for taking sports events and rapid action snapshots.

Frame finder for candid shots and fast action pictures (sports events)

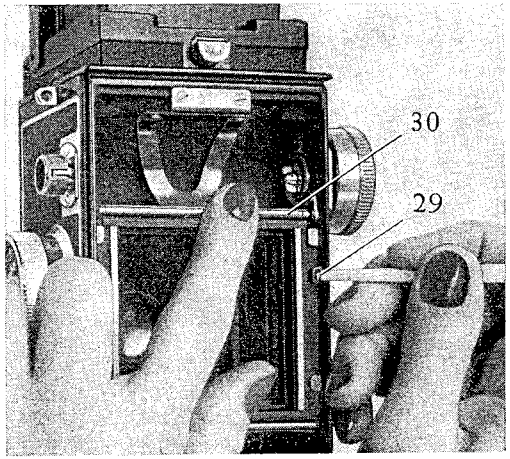
LOADING THE CAMERA

Before loading the camera, first make sure that the automatic film lock is disengaged. It will always be unlocked when the last film used has already been advanced beyond the twelfth frame (No. 12 showing in the frame counter), as then the film wind knob (5) can be turned indefinitely without encountering further resistance.
To open the camera back fold up the locking bar (27) and turn it to the left. Pull out the spool holder (20) and lock it by a slight rotation. An empty take-up spool is then inserted into the film chamber in such a way that the prong of the film wind knob (5) engages the slot in the spool. Turn back the spool holder (20) and allow the pivot to snap into the hole of the spool, which can now be rotated easily by means of the film wind knob (5).
In exactly the same way, the new spool of film is inserted into the lower spool chamber after the spool holder (24) has been pulled out and locked. The pointed end of the backing paper of the film should point towards the upper film spool. Tear the seal and thread the tongue of the backing paper into the long slot of the empty take-up spool by pulling it across the film window. Turn the film wind knob (5) until the paper is taut and winds evenly on to the take-up spool. Then close the camera back and turn the locking bar (27) to the right until it stops and fold it down, while pressing it lightly against the camera body.



Inserting the empty take-up spool into the upper spool chamber

By closing and locking the camera back the frame counter mechanism is automatically set to its starting position. When the film wind knob (5) is turned to a definite stop the centre of the window (4) will show the figure "1". The first frame of the film is now ready for exposure and the shutter is tensioned at the same time.
If, for some reason, a film has been removed from the camera before frame No. 12 has passed the film window, it is advisable to set the counting mechanism to its final position **as long as the camera is still open.** This can be done by successively releasing the shutter and turning the film wind knob (5) beyond the figure 12. When the camera is closed before the final position has been reached, the frame counter mechanism will be disengaged from the advancing mechanism. To re-engage it the camera must be opened and the adjusting pin (29) to the right of the film window firmly depressed by means of a hard object (e. g. a pencil) until the noticeable resistance has been overcome. At the same time the right-hand end of the upper film guide roller (30) on top of the film window should also be depressed briefly until it snaps in distinctly. Now, with the camera still open, the counting mechanism must be brought to its final position beyond the figure 12 by successively releasing the shutter and advancing the film. The end position is reached when the film advance knob (5) can be turned indefinitely without encountering further resistance. A new film can then be inserted. Loading the camera is best done in subdued light, never in bright sunlight!



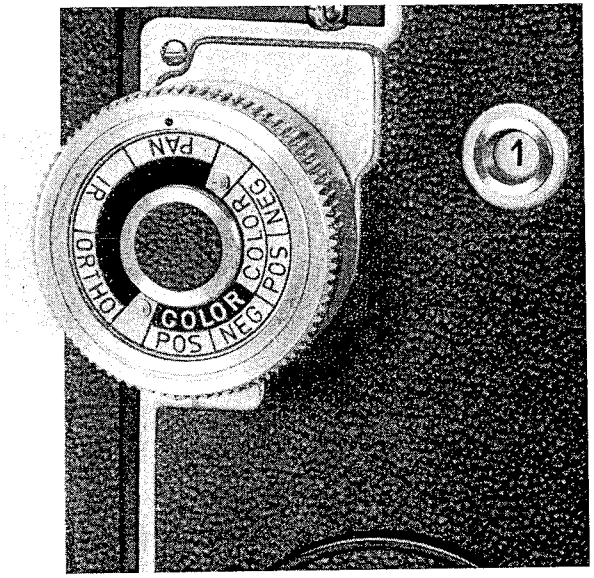
Recoupling of the counter to the film winding

TAKING PICTURES

When taking pictures with the hand-held IKOFLEX, the camera should hang from its carrying strap, adjusted to a comfortable length for viewing the subject in the finder hood. The aperture and shutter speed required should be read off from the exposure computer disc (23) and can be set either singly or as an exposure value by means of the setting wheels (6) and (7) and transferred to the exposure value setting ring (15). Then both thumb and forefinger should be used to operate the focusing knob (22) for the distance setting. Make sure that the film wind knob (5) has been wound on until it has stopped, by which means the shutter has also been tensioned. Compose the picture and focus it sharply on the ground-glass screen; the grid pattern will help you in aligning both the vertical and the horizontal lines of the subject. As soon as the screen image looks perfect, make the exposure by giving a gentle pressure on the release knob (8) which must be unfolded, of course, beforehand. NEVER jerk the knob abruptly! Although the release knob (8) must be depressed as far as it will go, the camera must be kept absolutely steady at the moment of exposure. After every exposure, the film wind knob (5) should be turned until it stops in order to be ready for the next shot.
For exposures longer than $^1/_{30}$ second a tripod should be used. It should be screwed into the tripod bush (28) at the base of the IKOFLEX-FAVORIT. It is advisable to use a cable release but it should be borne in mind that the body shutter release (8) must be folded out before using the cable release.

FILM WIND LOCK, FILM TYPE INDICATOR AND FRAME COUNTER MECHANISM

After each exposure the film must be advanced by turning the film wind knob (5) until it comes to a stop. There is no need to watch the numbers in the frame counter; the film can be advanced even in the dark. The number of the frame ready for exposure appears automatically in the window of the frame counter (4). By advancing the film the shutter also will be tensioned.
The film can be wound on only after the shutter has been released and the next exposure cannot be made until the film has been advanced until it stops. Double exposures or blanks are therefore eliminated completely.



Film advance knob with film type indicator. Frame counter.

UNLOADING THE CAMERA

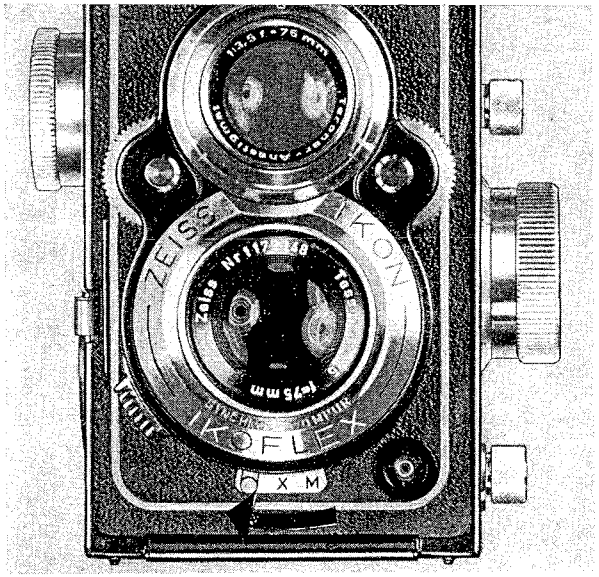
After the twelfth exposure, the film wind lock is automatically disengaged. Then the film wind knob (5) should be turned until the film is wound up completely. Open the camera back in subdued light (never in full sunlight). Seal the film **in the film holder**, pull out the upper film spool holder (20) and remove the spool from the IKOFLEX. Straight away remove the empty feeding spool from the lower spool chamber and replace it in the upper one. Once again, care must be taken to ensure that the prong of the film wind knob (5) engages the slot in the spool. Now a new film can be inserted into the camera.

If, for some reason or other, a film must be removed from the camera before the 12th frame has been exposed, a new film should not be inserted before the frame counter mechanism has been adjusted to its final position beyond the figure 12. This can be achieved in the following way: leave the camera open after the exposed film has been removed and operate the film wind knob (5) and the body shutter release (8) alternately until the film wind knob can be rotated indefinitely without encountering further resistance.

If the camera back has been closed before the frame counter mechanism has been set to its end position, the frame counter will be disengaged from the film transport mechanism. To re-engage it proceed as described on page 19.

SELF-TIMER ("V" SETTING)

For taking pictures with the self-timer, the shutter should be tensioned and the synchro-lever (19) set to the letter "V". The delayed action mechanism starts to operate when the shutter release (8) is depressed. After approximately 10 seconds, the shutter will be automatically released, the shutter speed being that which was set beforehand. While releasing the shutter the synchro-lever (19) springs back to the "X" position automatically; it should **never** be pushed back by hand!
The use of the self-timer is particularly recommended in all cases when the shutter speed is slower than 1/30 second, as it acts as a safeguard against camera shake. While the delayed action mechanism is running the camera can be firmly held with both hands, so that even longer exposure times can be employed successfully without a tripod provided that the photographer does not move during the actual exposure.
The self-timer **cannot operate** when the shutter is set to "B" (time exposure) or when the synchro-lever (19) is set to the "M" or "X" marks.



For photographs with the self-timer set the synchro-lever to "V" after the shutter has been tensioned

FLASHLIGHT EXPOSURES

The IKOFLEX can be used for exposures with both expendable flashbulbs and electronic flash in such a way that the flash is fired by the shutter at the most effective moment. To take flash exposures slip the plug of the flash-lead over the flash contact (18). The fully synchronised Synchro-Compur Shutter not only permits the firing of flashes at the exact moment the shutter is wide open ("V" and "X" setting), but also, when set to pre-ignition ("M" setting), a fraction of a second before the shutter is fully opened.

FLASH PICTURES WITH INSTANTANEOUS FLASH ("X" SETTING)

When using an electronic flash unit the synchro-lever (19) **must** be set to "X". All shutter speeds between 1 second and 1/500 second may then be used. Releasing the shutter should be done in the usual way.

When exposures are made with the self-timer ("V" setting) the flash will be fired when the delayed action mechanism has run off and the shutter is wide open, in the same way as if the "X" setting had been used.

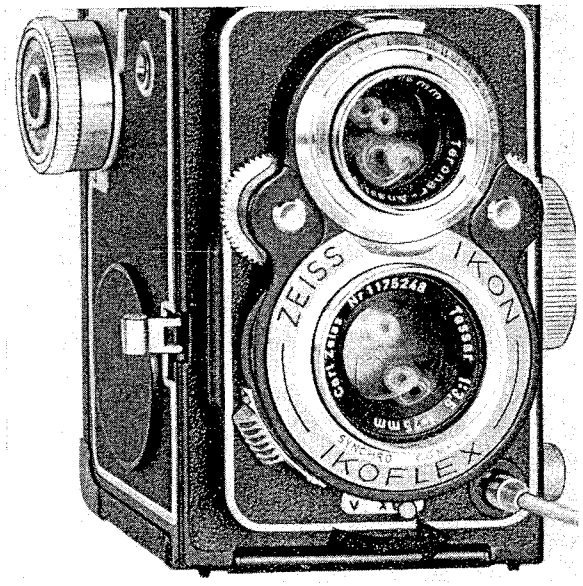
FLASH PICTURES WITH DELAY-TO-PEAK FLASH ("M" SETTING)

All shutter speeds up to 1/500 sec. can be used when the synchro-lever (19) is set to "M" and the flash is obtained from an expendable flashbulb. The exposure times suitable for particular flashbulbs can be obtained from the table on the following page.

The synchro-lever (19) should be set to "M", and the shutter should be released as usual. Why can the "M" setting be used with expendable flashbulbs only?

In contrast to electronic flash tubes, flashbulbs need some time to attain their greatest intensity. For this reason the actual firing of the flashbulb has to commence slightly before the release of the shutter, if shutter speeds faster than 1/30 second are used. When the shutter is set to "M" first the flash is fired and only when it has reached its peak will the shutter be released.

Self-timer exposures cannot be made when the shutter is set to "M". For electronic flash units the "M" setting should never be used!



Setting the flash synchronisation to pre-ignition (synchro-lever to "M")

TABLE OF SHUTTER SPEEDS FOR FLASH EXPOSURES

Type of flashbulb		Set synchro-lever (11) to X or V	Set synchro-lever (11) to M
Osram	XM 1	1—1/30	1/60—1/500
	S 0		
	XM 1 B	1—1/30	1/60—1/125
	S 0 B		
	XP	1—1/60	—
	XO	1—1/30	—
	S 2	1—1/15	1/30—1/500
Philips	PF 1	1—1/30	1/60—1/500
	PF 3		
	PF 14		
	PF 25		
	PF 60		
	PF 100	1—1/15	1/30—1/60
General Electric	No. 5	1—1/30	1/60—1/500
	No. 11		
	No. 22		
	SM	1—1/125	—
	No. 50	1—1/15	1/30—1/60
Sylvania	Bantam 8	1—1/30	1/60—1/500
	0		
	2		
	25 C		
	Press 40		
	2 B	1—1/30	1/60—1/125
	Press 25		
	25 B		
	40 B		
	SF	1—1/125	—
	3	1—1/15	1/30—1/60
	3 B		
Electronic flash		1—1/500	—

ACCESSORIES FOR THE IKOFLEX

FILTERS serve to represent natural colours as the most effective tone values of grey in black-and-white photography. Either 35.5 mm. screw-in filters or 37 mm. slip-on filters can be attached to the lens of the IKOFLEX. The optical precision of the ZEISS IKON filters is sufficient guarantee that they do not impair the resolution of the Zeiss Tessar.

LENS HOODS (sunshades) are indispensable for photographs against the light. The ZEISS IKON lens hood, which can be slipped on to the lens mount or over a filter, prevents rays from the light source striking the lens directly.

The IKOPROX is a close-up attachment with supplementary lenses for fitting to both the viewing and the taking lens of the IKOFLEX when close-up pictures (less than 3 ft. 3 ins.) are to be taken. It compensates automatically for the parallax between the viewfinder image and that produced on the film, which has to be allowed for when taking close-ups.

The required lens settings, image scales and sizes of the field covered by the camera fitted with an IKOPROX *may be found in the table on page 29.*

The IKOPOL, an attachment with coupled polarising filters for both viewing and taking lenses, eliminates to a considerable degree troublesome reflections on glass, water, wet pavements, etc. In many cases, pictures with good definition and contrast can only be made with the aid of polarising filters. Colour photographs, which are usually rather subdued when the sky is overcast will gain in colour saturation when the IKOPOL polarising filter is used. When the IKOPOL is employed three times the normal exposure should be given.

The IKOBLITZ, the flashlamp for flashbulbs, and the IKOTRON, the ZEISS IKON electronic flash unit, guarantee good photographs in darkness or when the light is poor.

The EVER-READY CASE protects your precious IKOFLEX from accidental impact and damage without hindering your picture taking.
On the bottom of the ever-ready case there is a non-rotatable thread for attaching a ZEISS IKON flash lamp; when using a tripod, however, the camera must be removed from the case for screwing the tripod to the actual tripod bush (28).

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Table for using the IKOPROX close-up attachment

	Distance setting in feet	Distance between object and camera	Reduction 1 :	Size of picture field Width × Height
F = 1 m	inf.	3' 3¼"	13.3	2' 6" × 2' 6"
	48'	3' ½"	12.3	2' 3¾" × 2' 3¾"
	15'	2' 8"	10.8	2' ½" × 2' ½"
	9'	2' 4¼"	9.5	1' 9½" × 1' 9½"
	6'	2' ¾"	8.2	1' 6½" × 1' 6½"
	5'	1' 11"	7.6	1' 5¼" × 1' 5¼"
	4'	1' 9¼"	6.9	1' 3½" × 1' 3½"
	3'6"	1' 8¼"	6.4	1' 2¼" × 1' 2¼"
F = 0.5 m	inf.	1' 7¾"	6.7	1' 3¼" × 1' 3¼"
	48'	1' 7"	6.4	1' 2½" × 1' 2½"
	15'	1' 5½"	5.9	1' 1¼" × 1' 1¼"
	9'	1' 4½"	5.5	1' ½" × 1' ½"
	6'	1' 3¼"	5.1	11½" × 11½"
	5'	1' 2½"	4.8	10¾" × 10¾"
	4'	1' 1½"	4.5	10¼" × 10¼"
	3'6"	1' 2¼"	4.3	9¾" × 9¾"

The distance between object and camera must be measured from the rim of the IKOPROX *lens to the object. To obtain adequate depth-of-field it is advisable to stop down to f/8 or smaller.*

MAINTENANCE OF THE IKOFLEX

It is advisable to clean the interior of the camera and the film track in particular from time to time with a very soft small brush. If the lenses should become dirty, first remove all dust with a soft brush and then wipe them carefully with a soft, dry cloth. This cloth should be a frequently washed piece of linen, free from all chemical agents and fluff. However, the precious lenses should be cleaned only when absolutely necessary. The lens cover provided with the camera ensures complete protection.

Every IKOFLEX FAVORIT *has a serial number which should be noted down in order to be able to identify your camera and establish your ownership in cases of loss or theft.*

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