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Instructions for using the

# **IKOFLEX I** No. 850/16

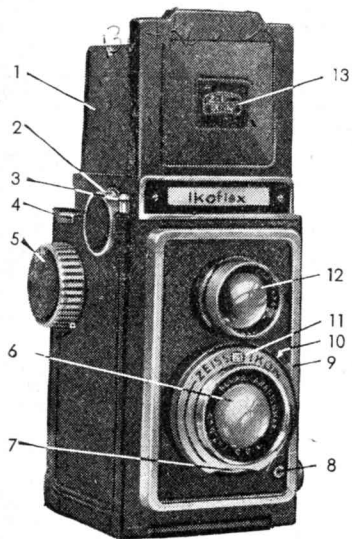
with double exposure prevention device  
taking  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " square ( $6\times 6$  cm) pictures

*P. K. S. 05*

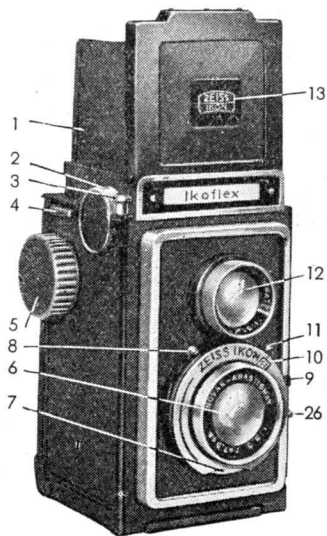
ZEISS IKON AG.  
B E R L I N

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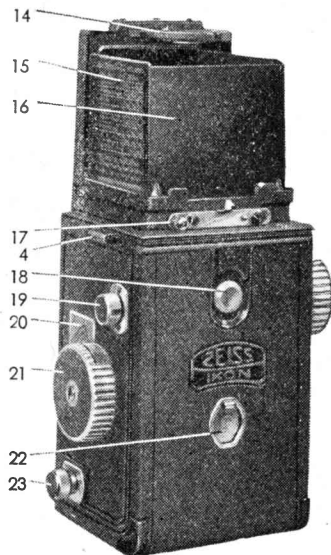
- 1 = Right panel of finder hood
- 2 = Signal disc of double exposure prevention device
- 3 = Shutter release button with nipple for flexible cable release
- 4 = Eye for neck sling
- 5 = Film winding knob
- 6 = Camera lens
- 7 = Ring to adjust exposure times of shutter
- 8 = Lever winding the shutter
- 9 = Lever setting the lens aperture
- 10 = Window indicating shutter speed in use
- 11 = Window indicating aperture of lens in use (see ill. page 15)
- 12 = Finder lens
- 13 = Front panel finder hood
- 14 = Focusing magnifier
- 15 = Left side panel of finder hood
- 16 = Rear panel of finder hood
- 17 = Locking button for finder hood
- 18 = Knob used to open the camera back
- 19 = Knob of spool holder in upper spool chamber
- 20 = Depth of focus scale
- 21 = Knob used for focusing
- 22 = Red window in camera back
- 26 = Lever for delayed-action shutter release

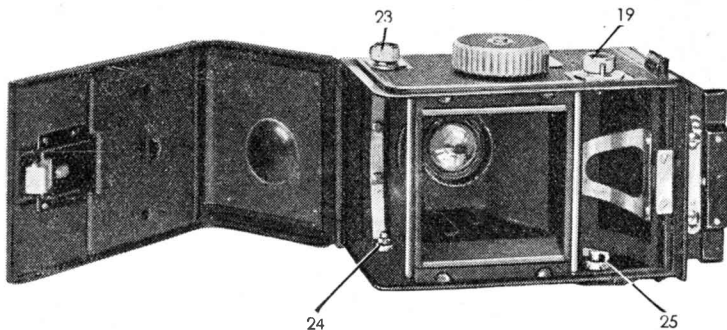


**Ikoflex I**  
with Compur-shutter



**Ikoflex I**  
with Pronto II - shutter





- 23 = Knob of spool-holder in lower spool chamber  
24 = Pin for holding spool in feed chamber  
25 = Pin for holding spool in take up chamber  
(wooden or metal-spool)

**Important!** Before loading the camera with film it is necessary to practice the few operations in order to avoid any trouble due to unfamiliarity with the controls.

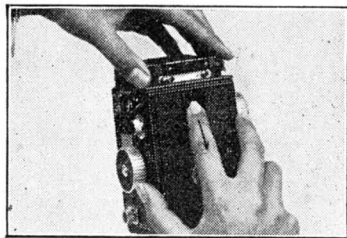
## I. The film spool

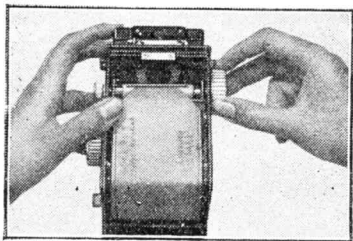
The Ikoflex I takes pictures  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " square ( $6\times 6$  cm), and is loaded with the normal 120 size rollfilm. In the Ikoflex, this film gives 12 exposures in the  $2\frac{1}{4}$ " square format.

The spools of film are light-tight when the end of the backing paper is stuck down, but it is always advisable to load and unload the camera in diffused daylight or else in the shade. Direct sunlight should not be allowed to strike the spools. Always wind the film and cock the shutter first **before** pressing the release button.

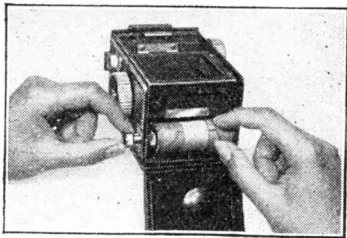
## II. Loading the camera

1. The knob (18) is moved in the direction of the arrow and the camera back simultaneously pulled open.
2. The knob attached to the pin holding the spool in the lower or feed chamber (23) is now pulled out and turned slightly to lock it in the outer position. The full





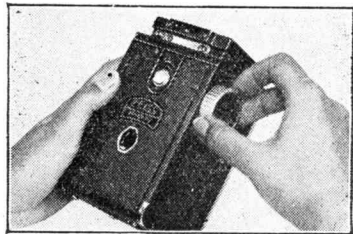
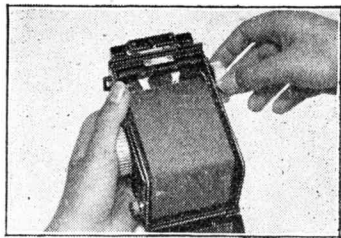
spool of film is placed on the right-hand (fixed) pin in the lower or receiving spool chamber: the pointed end of the backing paper must point towards the other spool chamber, and the black side of the paper must face inwards. The knob (23) is then turned back, and the peg allowed to enter the circular hole bored in the core of the full spool. The spool is now held firmly in place.



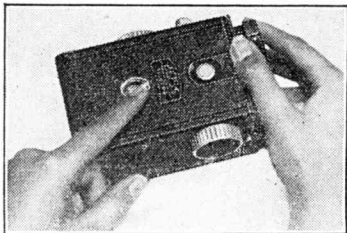
3. The paper strip holding down the pointed end of the backing paper is now broken, and the backing paper itself pulled out over the open back of the camera until its pointed end can be pushed through the larger slot of the empty spool in the upper chamber.
4. By turning the film winding knob (5) round once or twice, the paper is tightened and a little of it wound on to the

spool. The paper must run evenly between the flanges of the spool: should it chafe or rub the flanges, it must be loosened and made to run flat between them.

5. The camera is then closed by pressing the hinged back firmly against the main body. The lock must snap audibly into place.
6. The cover over the red window (22) in the back of the camera is now slid away, and the film winding knob (5) turned forward continuously until a hand appears in the red window (22). This is a warning sign, and just after it the number '1' will appear. As soon as the number '1' appears in the red window the first section of film has been wound into the focal plane of the camera and is ready for exposure.



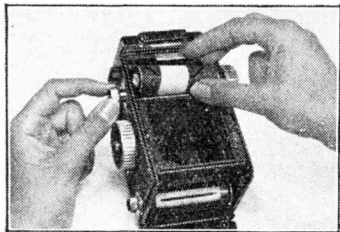




The red window is now covered once more with the slide, in order to avoid any risk of fogging a panchromatic film.

### III. Unloading the camera

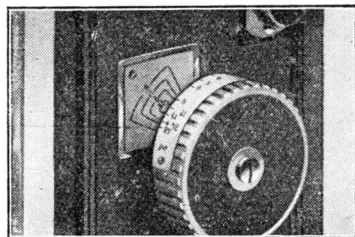
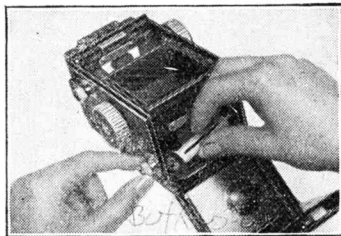
1. After the last (i. e. twelfth) exposure has been made, the film winding knob (5) is turned continuously forward until the end of the backing paper has moved past the red window (22).
2. The camera back is then opened as described on page 6, and the end of the backing paper on the exposed film spool sealed down firmly with the gumstrip provided. The knob (19) is now pulled outwards, locked in the outer position by turning it slightly, and the exposed spool lifted from its holder.
3. The knob (23) in the lower spool chamber is then pulled out and held in the outer

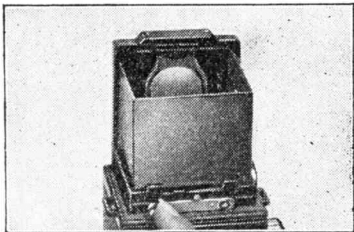


position by turning it slightly. The empty spool from which the exposed film has been unwound, is then removed and placed in the upper spool chamber. One end of the spool has a circular hole and the other a circular hole with a cross-slot: the slot must be placed on the same side as the film winding knob and engaged with the metal dogs on the winding knob peg (25) so that the spool is carried round with the knob. The knob (19) is then turned slightly back, and will spring inwards and hold the empty spool firmly in position. The camera can then be loaded with a new spool of film.

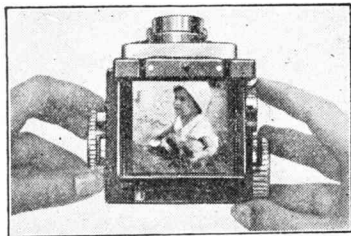
#### **IV. Taking the picture**

The picture to be taken is focussed and composed on the ground-glass screen inside





the finder hood. That part of the subject which is in sharp focus is shown by the depth of focus scale (20) placed next to the focusing control knob. As may be seen in the illustration, at  $f/11$  objects at all distances between about 6 and 15 feet will be sharp when the focusing distance is 9 feet.

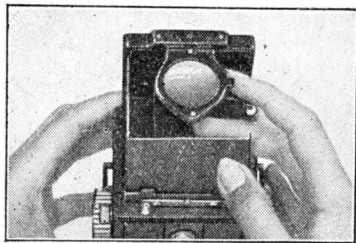


1. Move the locking button (17) to the left, as shown, and the finder hood will spring automatically into position for use.
2. In use, the camera is slung round the neck, and adjusted to a convenient height by altering the length of the strap used.

On glancing down into the finder hood, an upright picture of the scene before the camera will appear. This picture is reversed left to right, as is the case with all reflex cameras.

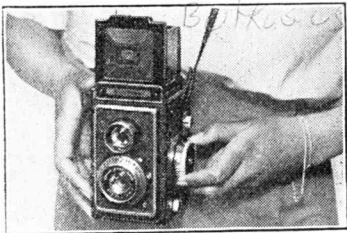
In order to obtain critical focus, particularly when using large lens apertures, it is practical to use the focusing magnifier (14).

3. After pushing down the right-hand side panel (1) of the finder hood, the built-in magnifier is raised with the forefinger of the right hand by means of the lug on its side.

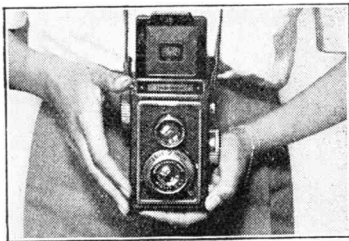


4. When focusing, the eye must be directly over the centre of the magnifier.





5. Focusing on the ground-glass screen is done by turning the control knob (21), and the shutter release is best operated with the thumb of the right hand, as shown. Using this method of holding the camera, the instrument is always ready for rapid use.



6. When using the longer snapshot exposure times, it is very advisable to steady the camera after focusing by placing the left hand under it as shown.
7. After exposing, the film must at once be turned on by means of the knob (5) until the next higher number appears in the red window (22).

## **Prevention of double exposures**

It is impossible to expose one section of the film twice, since the shutter will not operate until the winding knob (5) has been turned forward, and a new section of film wound into the focal plane of the camera.

Winding on is indicated in the window (2) by the appearance of a red disc. When the disc can be seen, the film has been wound on, and releasing the shutter will expose a fresh section. Always wind the film and cock the shutter first **before** pressing the release button.

## **Two-point focus settings**

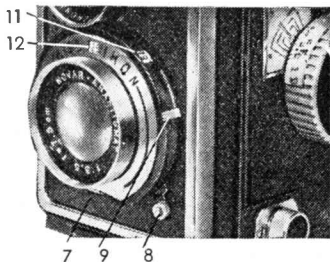
In exceptional cases it is impossible to focus rapidly enough on the ground glass. For this purpose the Ikoflex is fitted with the Zeiss Ikon system of two-point fix focus setting.

The lens aperture is adjusted in advance to the red dot on the scale between f/8 and f/11, and the focusing distance also adjusted to the red dot between 20 and 30 feet on the scale. With these two settings, everything between 13 feet and infinity will be in sharp focus, and if the shutter time is set to  $\frac{1}{25}$ th of a second, it will seldom be necessary to make any adjustments whatever to the camera in normal snapshot work, where lack of time sometimes makes it out of the question to focus critically.

The exposure given at these settings is enough to give well exposed negatives even in dull winter weather.

## The lens aperture

The lens aperture is adjusted by moving the lever (9) to one side or the other. The aperture numbers are indicated on the scale seen through the window (11). The larger the aperture number, the smaller the size of the aperture of the lens, and the greater the depth of focus-but also, the larger the aperture number, the longer must be the exposure under the same light condition.



## Setting the shutters

The Compur-shutter gives snapshot exposures of 1 second to  $\frac{1}{300}$ th second, and long or brief time exposures.

### Snapshot exposures:

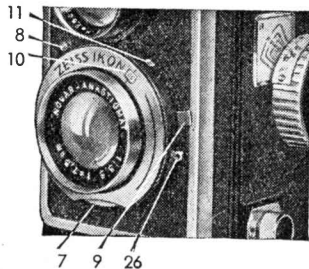
The ring (7) is turned until the required shutter speed has appeared in the window (10). The numbers seen mean fractions of a second. The shutter is then wound up by

moving lever (8) along in its slot and released by pressing the button (3). A flexible cable release may alternatively be used; and it is screwed into the nipple of the button (3).

**Important:** When the shutter has been set, do not be change from a slow shutter speed to its highest speed, since this would put too much of a strain on the internal mechanism.

**Time exposures:** Turn ring (7) until the letter "B" appears in the window (10) and wind the shutter. A pressure on the release (3) will then open the shutter, and the latter will remain open until the pressure on the release is relaxed.

The Pronto-shutter gives snapshot exposures of 1 second to  $\frac{1}{250}$ th second. The instruction is the same as above. In addition the Pronto-shutter has a release for delayed action (lever Nr. 26).





## The exposure table

On the left-hand panel (15) of the finder hood will be found a table of exposure values, which will give a general idea of the values required in different circumstances. The printed exposure table supplied with the camera gives more information, but best of all as an accurate exposure guide is the special photo electric exposure meter, made by Zeiss Ikon.