



This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.

This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer

I have no connection with any camera company

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

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

This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.

It'll make you feel better, won't it?

**If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,
click on the secure site on my main page.**

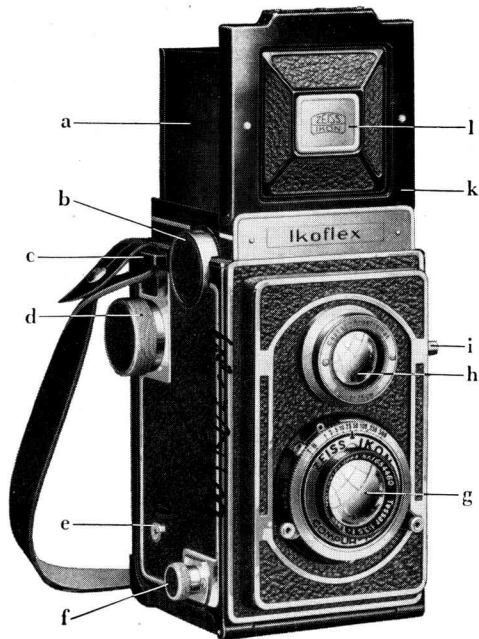


INSTRUCTION BOOK FOR THE
IKOFLEX II $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ "

ZEISS IKON AG.
D R E S D E N

C 2549 a E.

- a = Side flap of view finder hood
- b = Exposure counter
- c = Eyes for carrying strap
- d = Film winding knob
- e = Knob for setting the exposure counter
- f = Knob for exchanging the feed spool
- g = Lens for taking the picture
- h = Finder lens
- i = Focussing lever
- k = Frame of front flap of finder hood
- l = Flap for transforming light hood into direct vision finder



m = Magnifier

n = Side flap of finder hood

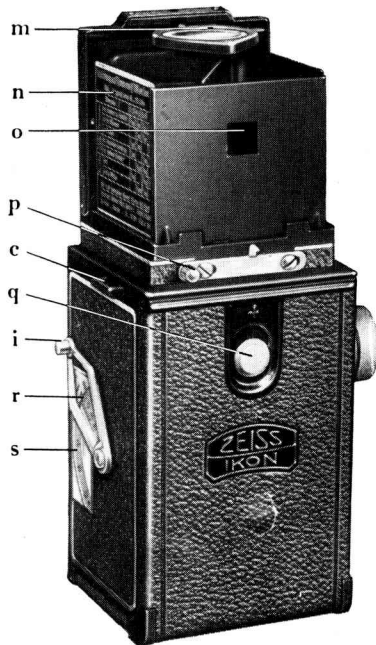
o = Aperture for direct vision view finder

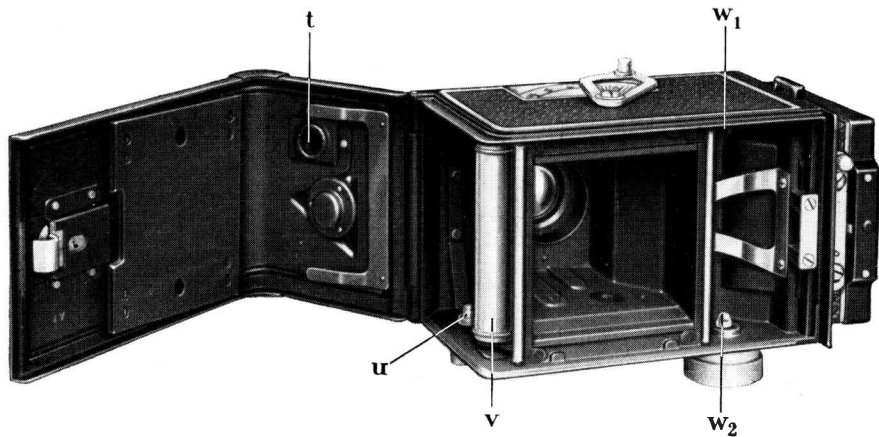
p = Catch for releasing finder hood

q = Knob to open the camera for loading

r = Scale showing depth of focus

s = Distance scale





t = Red window to see the numbers
on the film

u = Stud for holding feed spool

v = Roller

w = Studs for holding the take-up
spool

Important note! Although the Ikoflex has very few controls to attend to, it is best to familiarise oneself with them before loading a spool of film into the camera. Mistakes will then not occur later on.

A. Size of film to use

The Ikoflex takes a picture of size $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$. Films of type B II are used, which normally give 8 pictures of size $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}''$, but in the Ikoflex they are automatically arranged to give 12 exposures in the $2\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ size instead. The spools are light-tight when they are taken from their containers, but the camera should be loaded in the shade, and not in bright sunlight, in order to avoid the possibility of fog.

B. Loading the camera

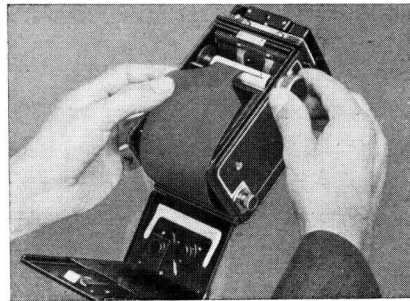
1. Move the button (q) in the direction of the arrow and open up camera as shown in illustration.



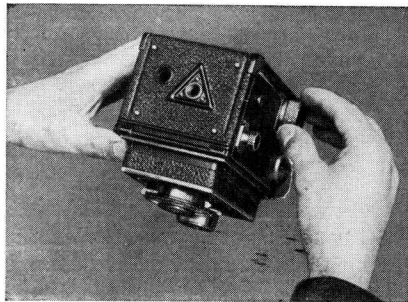
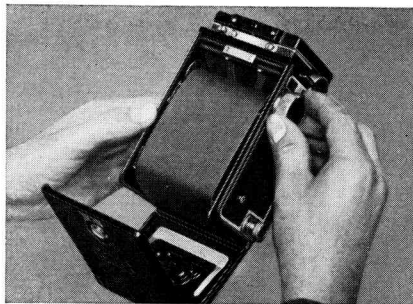
2. Draw knob (f) outwards and place the full spool on the two studs. The tapered end of the film, (black side facing interior of camera) should point towards the guide roller (v).



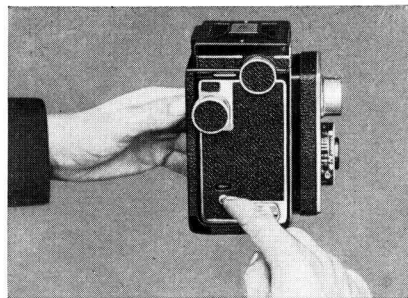
3. Detach the gummed strip of the film spool and lead the paper over the guide roller (v) and insert the tapered end into the slot provided in the empty spool on the other side of the camera.



4. Turn the film winding knob a little in order to make sure that the film is running properly over the guide roller.
5. Close the camera by pressing in the back.
6. Uncover the red window (t) by pushing aside the shield, and move on the film by turning the knob (d) until first a hand and then the figure 1 appears in the red window. The first picture frame now lies ready for exposure. Shut the red window again, to avoid any possibility of fogging when working with panchromatic film.

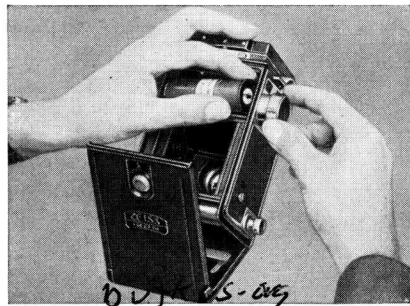


7. When winding on the paper leader of the film to make the camera ready for the first exposure, the film counter will also move on, and to set it at the correct figure it is only necessary to press the button (e) in the direction of the arrow when the figure 1 has appeared at the red window. The counter will then spring back to show the number 1.



C. Unloading the camera

1. After the twelfth exposure, give the film winding knob several complete turns to run the film with its paper backing through the camera.
2. Open the camera as on page 5 and gum down the free end of the paper on the spool. Pull the knob (d) outwards and remove the exposed spool.

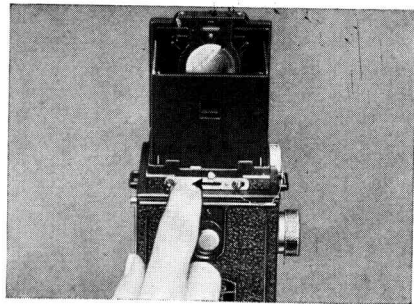
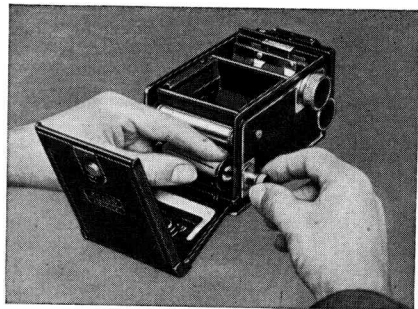


3. Draw out the knob (f), withdraw the empty spool and transfer it to the take-up spool holder. One end of the spool has a round hole, while the other carries a slot. Pull outwards the knob (d) and arrange for the slot to fit over the stud w_2 of the spool holder.

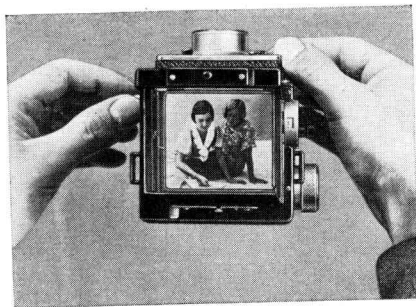
D. Making the exposure

Focussing is done on the ground-glass screen of the view finder. If specially accurate focus is necessary, the magnifying glass in the hood (m) of the view-finder can be used. The depth of focus for the various diaphragm sizes is shown on the scale (r).

1. Push the catch (p) to the side, and the view-finder hood will spring into position automatically.

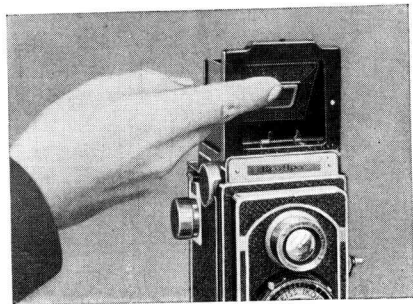


2. As in all mirror reflex cameras, a full-sized upright picture, reversed left to right is seen when looking down into the view-finder.



3. If it is required to hold the camera in a rather high position, the exposure may be made at eye-level.

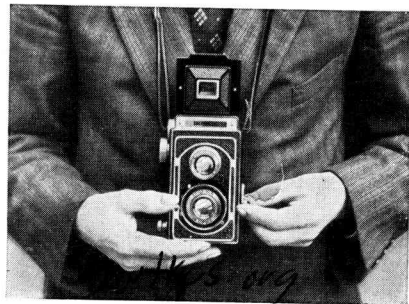
For this purpose the flap (1) is raised and the light hood thus transformed into a direct vision view-finder.



When taking the picture, approach the eye to the opening (o) and look through the frame (k) in the direction of the subject. See that the edges of both windows coincide and that vertical or horizontal lines of the object photographed run parallel to the sides of the finder, as otherwise "falling" lines will result.



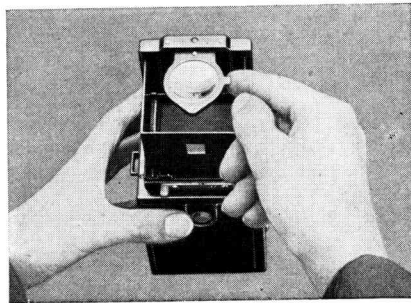
4. Focussing is done by movement of the focus lever (i) which is best done with the left hand, as shown in the picture, while the right thumb remains on the shutter lever ready to make the exposure as soon as focus is correct. In this way the least time possible is lost before the camera is ready to make the picture.



5. For the longer instantaneous exposures it is useful to steady the camera with the left hand as shown. This makes blurred images almost impossible.



6. When the magnifying glass is needed to obtain specially accurate focus, it can be released from its catch with the forefinger of the right hand, and raised into working position.



7. When the magnifying lens is in use, the eye should be brought as near to it as possible, as shown in the figure.
8. After each exposure, wind on the film with the film winding knob (d). Watch the exposure counter (b) to see when the next number has appeared.



Two point focus

In order to have the apparatus always set and ready for average pictures the following is recommended: Stop about $f/10$ and distance between 21 and 45 feet. Both of these positions are marked with red dots. In this position all objects within a distance of about $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet to ∞ (infinity) are sharply enough defined. — By setting the shutter to $\frac{1}{25}$ sec. and employing this focussing, nearly every picture can be taken which can not be controlled on the ground glass screen owing to lack of time.

The Diaphragm The diaphragm is set with the aid of the lever (B). In cameras fitted with the Klio shutter, the scale is arranged on the opposite side of the shutter. The larger the lens stop number, the smaller the aperture. Consequently the focal depth will be greater, requiring a longer exposure time.

The Shutters

1. The Compur Rapid.

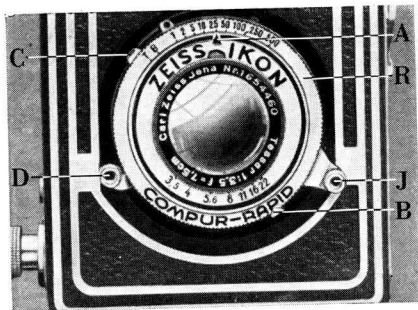
The Compur Rapid shutter allows speeds from 1 to $\frac{1}{500}$ th sec. as well as long and short time exposures.

Instantaneous Exposures:

Rotate the ring (R) until the required speed lies opposite the index (A). The numbers engraved denote fractions of a second. Set the shutter by pressing down the lever (J) to its limit stop. Although the lever will spring back to its "up" position, a pressure on the lever (D) or on the flexible release, which is screwed into the bush (C) then opens the shutter.

Long Time Exposures: Turn the Ring (R) until the index (A) points to the letter T. A pressure on the lever (D) or on the flexible release screwed in at (C) opens the shutter, which is closed by a second pressure.

Short Time Exposures: Turn the ring (R) until the index (A) points to the letter B. Open the shutter by pressure on lever (D) or preferably by the flexible release. Immediately the pressure ceases, the shutter will close.



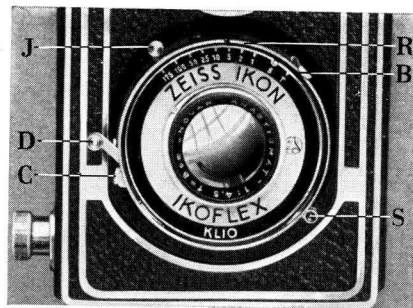
2. The Klio Shutter. The Klio shutter allows speeds of 1 to $\frac{1}{175}$ th sec. as well as long and short time exposures. It should be borne in mind that the shutter has to be set by lever (J) every time before an exposure is made.

Instantaneous Exposures: Turn the Ring (R) until the red index points to the required exposure time. The numbers denote fractions of a second. The exposure is made by means of the lever (D) or the flexible release, which is screwed into the bush (C).

Long Time Exposures: Turn the ring (R) until the index points to the letter T. A pressure on the lever (D) or on the flexible release opens the shutter, which is closed by a second pressure.

Short time exposures: Turn the ring (R) until the index points to the letter B. The shutter is opened by a pressure on lever (D) or on the flexible release and is closed only when this pressure ceases.

Exposures with delayed action release: The Klio shutter also has a delayed action release which is set first by the lever (S), and then by the lever (J). A pressure on the lever (D) will set the clockwork



in motion and after about 10—12 seconds, the shutter is discharged in the usual way.

E. Accessories for the Ikoflex

1. Filters.

Special yellow filters are available in three grades, which fit over the front cell of the lens, and which are ordered under the number 1305/14. The scope of application of the Ikoflex is further widened by the use of green filters, particularly for still life, portraits, reproductions, etc., and by the use of orange or red filters for obtaining a night effect with daylight exposures, and also for distance photographs in hazy weather.

2. Supplementary Lenses.

For photographing at very short distances, supplementary lenses have to be used. These can be had for distances of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. to 3 ft., and 14 ins. to 18 ins. In order that focussing can be done in the usual way with lever (i) and the picture observed in the finder hood, a supplementary lens must be fitted to both the taking and the finder lens.

For exposures of this type, it is advisable to stop down to $f/8$. When ordering supplementary lenses, the diameter of taking and also of viewing lens should be given, as it differs for each separate objective.