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## **SUPER IKONTA II $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ "**

Rollfilm camera with combined range and view finder, automatic film locking device and built-in photo electric exposure meter for 12 exposures  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ " on rollfilm 120 or B II.

# **ZEISS IKON A.G. STUTT GART**

## The Super Ikonta II $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ "

is distinguished from all other cameras by a combined view and range finder of highest accuracy, an automatic film locking device and a built-in photo electric exposure meter. There is only one window for both range finder and view finder. The automatic locking device eliminates double-exposures and blanks. The photo electric exposure meter is a vital aid in obtaining good negatives under difficult lighting conditions.

A Compur Rapid shutter, with a built-in self-timer, furnishing exposure times from 1 sec. to  $\frac{1}{400}$  sec., a picture counter, and a fast Zeiss Tessar f/2.8, form the standard equipment of this camera. There is also a shoe on top of the exposure meter to be used with special finders, flash equipment, and optical near-focusing device "Contameter".

A tripod socket is provided on the bottom of the camera. Filters may be left on the lens mount, but supplementary and Zeiss Proxar lenses must be removed before the camera is closed. Supplementary and Proxar lenses are required for close-up photography nearer than 6' (see table page 8).



### Opening the camera :

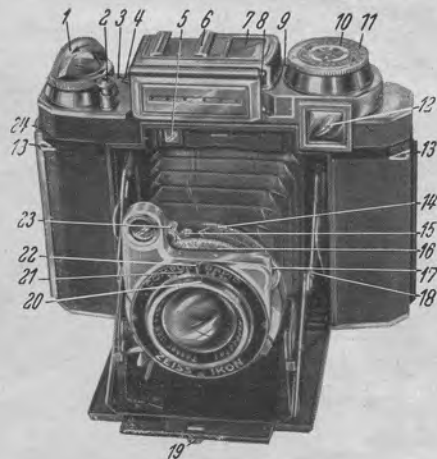
Press knob (19) and tilt camera downward.



### Closing the camera :

Press the upper arms of the struts (18), at the same time raising the baseboard.

- 1 = Film winding key
- 2 = Shutter release knob
- 3 = Signal disc for film-winding
- 4 = Knob operating film-winding lock
- 5 = Range finder window
- 6 = Shoe for accessories
- 7 = Photo electric exposure meter
- 8 = Bolt for opening exposure meter
- 9 = Adjusting screw for exposure meter
- 10 = Scale for setting film-speed
- 11 = Adjusting ring for exposure meter
- 12 = Window of combined range and view finder
- 13 = Eyelets for carrying-strap
- 14 = Ring for setting lens aperture
- 15 = Button for delayed action release
- 16 = Ring for setting shutter speeds
- 17 = Focusing wheel for range finder and lens
- 18 = Struts holding camera front
- 19 = Knob for opening camera
- 20 = Lens mount with distance scale
- 21 = Depth of field scale
- 22 = Distance indicator
- 23 = Lever for cocking shutter
- 24 = Lock for camera back



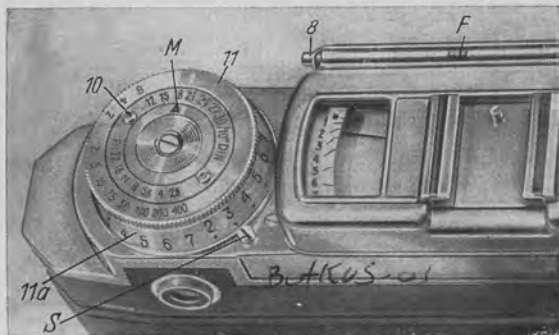
The "Two-point" system is a fixed focus setting, permitting great rapidity in use. By setting the lens aperture and the distance on red dots, the depth of field ranges from 12' to  $\infty$ , which is sufficient for snapshots, when shutter speeds of  $\frac{1}{25}$  sec. or  $\frac{1}{50}$  sec. are used.

The depth of field can be ascertained by means of the depth of field scale (21). For this purpose the stop numbers are arranged symmetrically on either side of the distance indicator (22).

Example: Stop f/11 distance 12'. Depth of field from 8' — 24' 2".

## Operation of exposure meter with two measuring ranges.

The reading should be taken when the camera is open, since the meter is calibrated in this position. The camera is held horizontally, pointed directly at the object to be photographed.



1. The inner ring (10) is turned by means of the two small buttons until the mark ▼ points to the film speed rating, e.g. 18/10 Din or 100<sup>0</sup> ASA respectively.
2. Read the number the needle points at. Indicates the needle's turn of the scale less than "2", the lid has to be opened by pressing the small bolt (8) inward.
3. Turn the adjusting ring (11a) until the mark (S) is exactly opposite the number read off. Green numbers (see reminder mark (F) on

the lid's hinge) must be taken by closed lid; black numbers by lid opened.

Now any lens stop and the appertaining exposure-time can be read off the scales (10) and (11) and viceversa.

Red numbers on scale (11) stand for full seconds, black numbers mean fractures of seconds ranging from  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{400}$  sec.

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**After having taken a reading, the cover of the exposure meter should be closed!**

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**Zero adjustment of the exposure meter.** When the window of the exposure meter is completely covered up, the needle should be opposite Zero index (-). A readjustment can then be made by turning screw (9). Prior to this, however, the adjusting ring (11a) should be turned clock-wise, as far as possible, and the lid of the exposure meter should be closed in order to shut out any incident light.



### **The combined view and rang fiender**

is used to compose the picture and to measure the range. Setting the range finder automatically focuses the lens, since the range finder is coupled to the lens mount.

By gazing through the eye piece, a light circular portion appears, in which two images of the object to be photographed may be seen (illustration-necklace). When the small focusing wheel (17) is turned, one of the images moves sideways, until

both images merge into one. When this occurs, the lens is accurately focused on the object.

### **Making the exposure.**

The shutter is released by pressing knob (2) down, as far as possible. This becomes possible only 1. when the film has been wound to the next frame. The film key (1) should be turned, as far as it will go, then

2. the shutter has to be cocked, which is done by pushing the cocking-lever (23) along its slot.

With  $\frac{1}{400}$  sec. set the ring (16) first and cock the shutter (23) afterwards. A rather considerable resistance has to be overcome. Time exposures on "B" do not require a setting of lever (23).

To make use of the delayed action, set the shutter at the required speed and push back button (15). The cocking lever (23) can then be moved to a second limit stop. Pressure on the release knob (2) will bring the delayed action mechanism into operation (approximateley 10 sec. delay).

The delayed action release cannot be used in conjunction with time exposures on "B", or with the speed of  $\frac{1}{400}$  sec.



### **Holding the camera while taking the picture.**

During the exposure, the camera should be held in a firm grip, being supported by the palms of the hands, with the fingers grasping the body. In this position the forefinger of the right hand can be used to operate the shutter release (2), while the middlefinger of the left hand moves the focusing wheel (17).

### **Loading the camera with film and automatic film locking device.**

The Super Ikonta II  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ " is provided with an arrangement, whereby the film when wound stops automatically at each frame. When loading the camera, this locking device should be disengaged, as it is after having taken the entire 12 exposures. Then the signal disc for the film winding mechanism (3) shows white and the winding key (1) turns freely.\*

1. Open camera back (24) and place full film spool in feed chamber, while pulling spring stud outward.
2. Draw paper-leader across the camera and introduce it into the wide slot of the empty spool. The backing paper is wound forward by turning the film winding key (1) until the triangular black marks on the paper (26) are opposite the white marks (27) on the inside of the camera. Then, the back of the camera is closed (24).
3. The button (4) is now pressed down and then toward the exposure meter box (7), whereby, the red signal (3) will appear. The locking device is now engaged. Film winding key (1) now

\* In case the camera has been used without film, turn the winding key (1) to its limit stop; then set the shutter (23) and when releasing it, see that the release knob (2) is held pressed down until the winding key (1) has been turned beyond number "12" (25).

is turned as far as it will go. The picture counter (25) will now indicate "1". The first exposure can then be made after having wound the shutter (23). After each exposure, turn the film winding key (1) until it stops at the next frame. The picture counter (25) moves automatically and shows the number of exposures made.

### Removing the film.

After the twelfth exposure, the film locking device is automatically put out of action. The shutter no longer can be released. The winding key is now turned, continuously, until all the protecting paper is wound up. In the window on the back of the camera a small white circle appears.

1. Open camera back (24).
2. Pull back the spring stud, remove the spool and stick down gummed paper strip.
3. Change empty spool from feed chamber to take-up chamber, and turn winding key (1) until it snaps into place in the spool-slot, turning the spool with it. Close camera back (24).

To unload the film before twelve exposures have been made, the winding key (1) must be turned, until it locks. Then the shutter must be cocked (23) and when releasing it, see that the release knob (2) is held pressed down until the winding key (1) has been turned beyond number "12".

Eveready leathercase can be especially recommended since the camera remains in it permanently and firmly connected by a screw thread. It does not have to be removed to take a picture.





# Size of picture field and reduction for exposures using Zeiss supplementary lens (Proxar)

Lens setting	Distance	Reduction 1:	Size of picture field
inf.	6' 6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	25,0	4' 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " × 4' 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
48'	5' 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	22,0	4' 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 4' 1 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
24'	5' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	19,5	3' 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 3' 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
15'	4' 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	17,2	3' 3" × 3' 3"
12'	4' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	15,9	3' × 3'
9'	3' 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	14,1	2' 8" × 2' 8"
6'	3' 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	11,3	2' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " × 2' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
5'	2' 8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	10,1	1' 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 1' 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
Proxar A 37 F = 2 m 0.5 Dioptrie			
Lens setting	Distance	Reduction 1:	Size of picture field
inf.	3' 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	12,9	2' 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 2' 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
48'	3' 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	11,7	2' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " × 2' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
24'	2' 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	10,9	2' 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 2' 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
15'	2' 8"	10,2	1' 11" × 1' 11"
12'	2' 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	9,7	1' 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " × 1' 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
9'	2' 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	9,0	1' 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 1' 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
6'	2' 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	7,8	1' 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 1' 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
5'	1' 11"	7,1	1' 4" × 1' 4"
Proxar A 37 F = 1 m 1 Dioptrie			
Lens setting	Distance	Reduction 1:	Size of picture field
inf.	1' 7 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	6,3	1' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 1' 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
48'	1' 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	6,0	1' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> " × 1' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "
24'	1' 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	5,9	1' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 1' 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
15'	1' 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> "	5,6	1' 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 1' 0 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
12'	1' 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	5,4	1' 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 1' 0 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
9'	1' 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	5,2	11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 11 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
6'	1' 3"	4,7	10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 10 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
5'	1' 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "	4,5	10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> " × 10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> "
Proxar A 37 F = 0,5 m 2 Dioptrien			

Distance between object and camera measured from the front rim of the supplementary lens. The depth of focus is sufficient at f/8.

Printed in Germany W 10227 E 2 150 O/0059