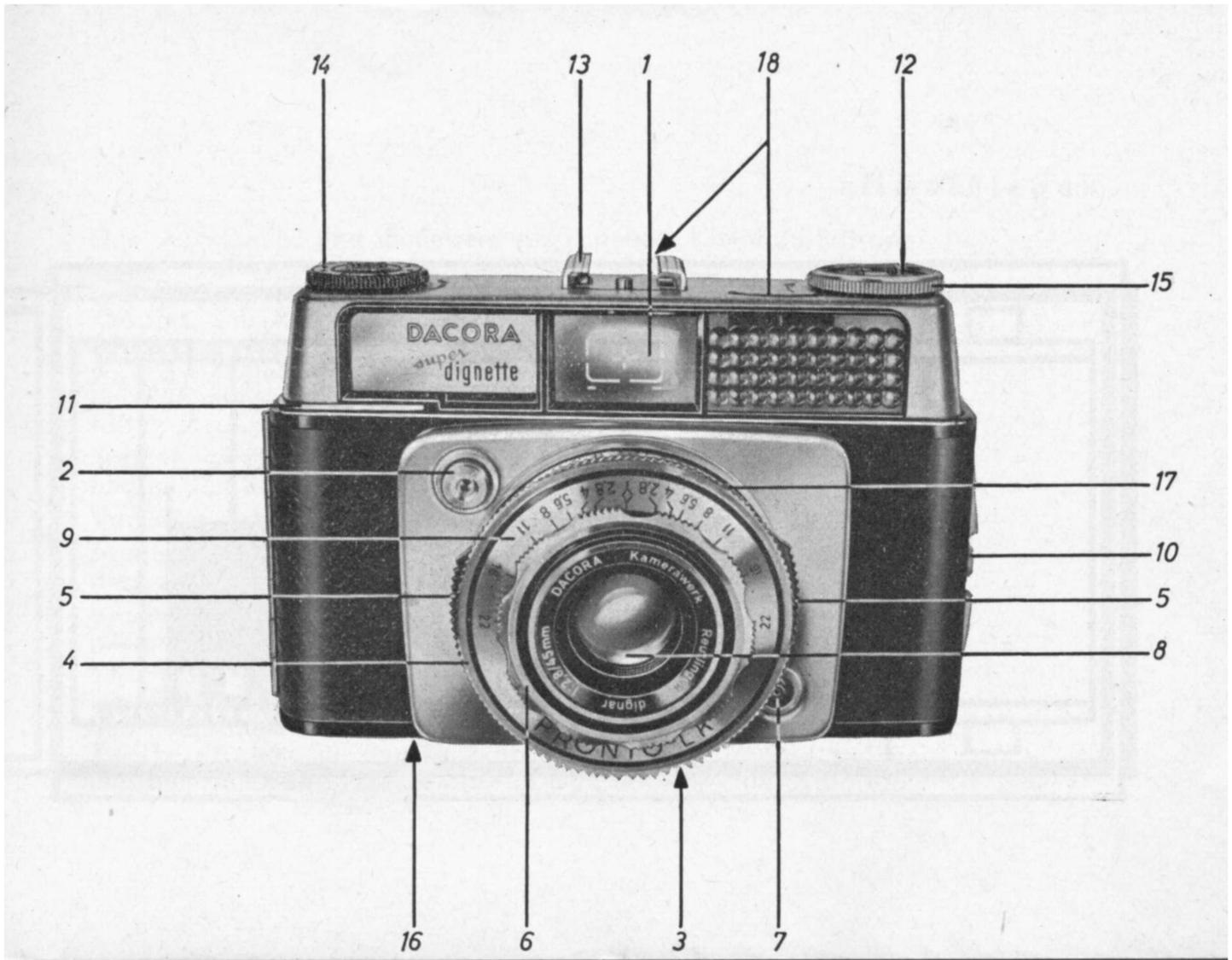


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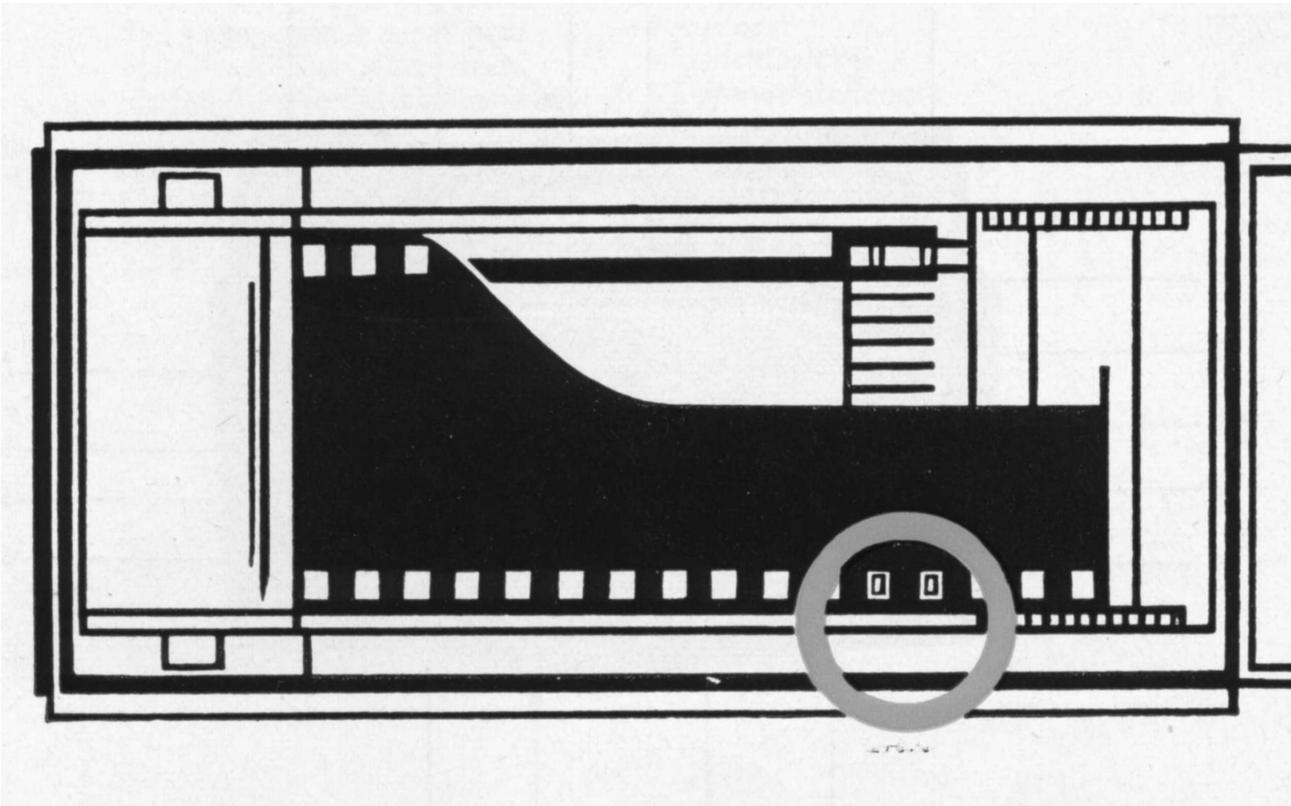
We congratulate you on your new Super-dignette. With it, you have acquired a camera that, in terms of technical advancement and design features, belongs to the top performance group of 35mm cameras. Thanks to large-scale production and extreme rationalization in manufacturing, it was possible to build such a "great" camera at this surprisingly low price. We are convinced that you will have much enjoyment with your new DACORA-SUPER-dignette and wish you many happy photographic moments.

Sincerely, DACORA CAMERA WORKS REUTLINGEN



- 1 Frame finder with center marking
- 2 Shutter release button
- 3 Self-timer
- 4 Shutter speed setting
- 5 Aperture setting controls
- 6 Focus ring
- 7 Flash contact
- 8 Lens
- 9 Depth of field ring

- 10 Shutter button
- 11 Film advance lever
- 12 Film type indicator
- 13 Accessory shoe
- 14 Frame counter
- 15 Rewind button
- 16 Rewind lock button
- 17 Film speed setting
- 18 Combined viewing options for light metering system in the control window and viewfinder display



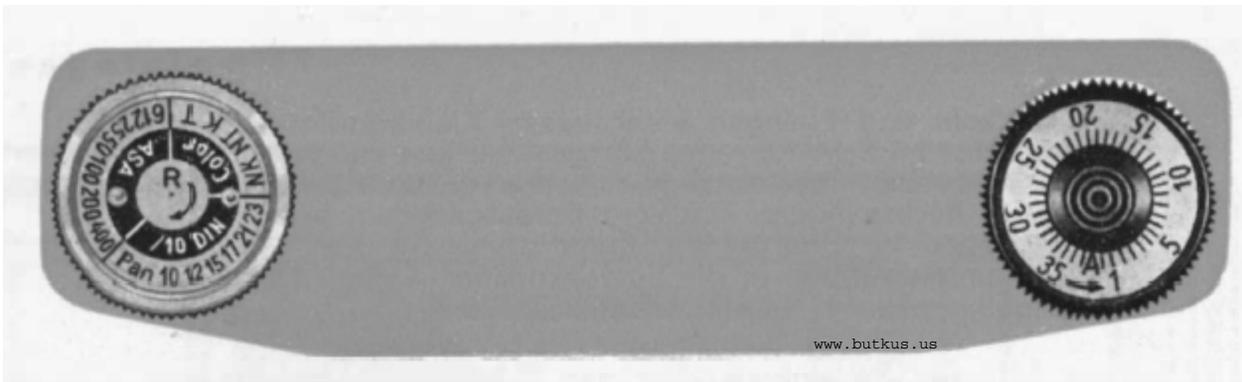
Film insertion

Unpacking and inserting a new 35mm film cartridge should be done in the shade or in subdued light. The back cover opens by sliding the release button. The rewind knob (15) is pulled out until the spool driver disappears into the top of the camera. Now the 35mm film cartridge is inserted into the film chamber and the rewind knob is pressed in while rotating it until it engages the spool core. Then the film leader is pulled across the light trap and inserted into the slot of the take-up spool. Before closing the camera, it is essential to ensure:

a) the take-up spool must have properly engaged the film! To achieve this, the spool must be rotated slightly.

b) The teeth of the film transport sprocket must engage the perforations of the film (see illustration); only then can the camera be closed.

The film speed of the inserted film must now be set on your camera's shutter. To do this, press the detent button of the ring (4) and set the number in DIN on the DIN scale using the index triangle.

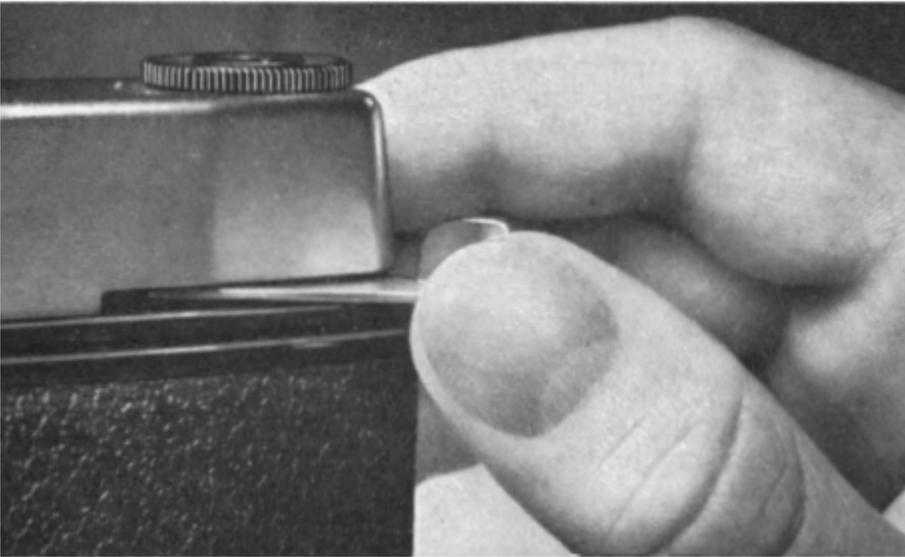


Film Reminder Dial To avoid errors when choosing the aperture or exposure time, the film's sensitivity can be set on the film reminder dial when the film is loaded. NT (yellow) = Negative color film for daylight NK (red) = Negative color film for artificial light K (red) = Color reversal film for artificial light T (yellow) = Color reversal film for daylight Pos. (black) = Black and white reversal film Neg. (black) = Black and white negative film

Frame counter dial After inserting the film, the frame counter is set to the starting position. This is done by rotating the frame counter dial to the right with your thumb. For a film with 20 exposures, set it to 23, and for a film with 36 exposures, set it to "A". The frame counter dial shows the number of exposures remaining.

Film advance and double exposure prevention

Two blank frames are advanced quickly using the rapid winding lever until it reaches the stop. On the third winding motion, the first picture can be taken. The rewind knob rotates as the film advances. The rapid winding lever advances the film by one frame each time it is swung out to its stop. The shutter is cocked simultaneously with the film advance. The rapid winding lever cannot be operated twice in a row. The camera has a double exposure and blank frame prevention mechanism, so taking two exposures on the same frame or advancing an unexposed frame is impossible.



Exposure Control

The coupled exposure meter represents an unusual simplification of the shooting process. Both rotating rings, the one for the shutter speed (4) and the one for the aperture (5), are directly coupled to the exposure meter. The transfer of the measured values from the exposure meter to the shutter and the lens in the previously known manner is eliminated. Under normal lighting conditions, you first set the exposure ring to a common medium exposure time, e.g., 1/60 or 1/125. The innovative combined observation capability of the exposure indicator needles allows you to observe the needle plane either in the control window (18) or in the viewfinder. In the viewfinder, the needle plane is observed directly below the upper edge of the window. This option offers the advantage that the camera's position already corresponds to the shooting position. The exposure indicator needles are now brought into alignment by rotating the aperture ring (5). When both needles are aligned, the correct exposure setting has been achieved. If, by rotating the aperture ring with the pre-selected shutter speed, the alignment of both needles cannot be achieved, the shutter speed ring (4) must be rotated to one of the next values. Shots with an exposure time longer than 1/30 sec. should not be taken handheld.

Distance setting

To set the distance, rotate ring (6) until the desired number is opposite the mark. Distances up to 4 meters should ideally be measured or paced out.



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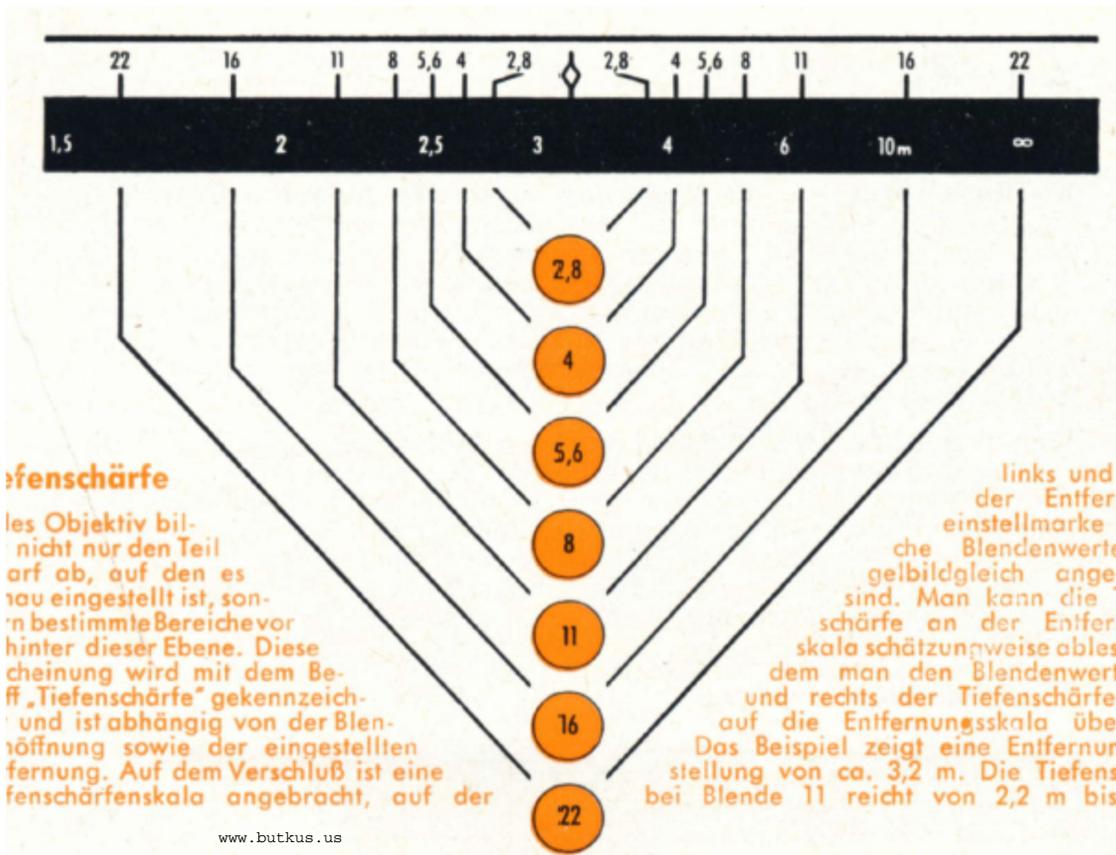
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Depth of field

Every lens does not focus sharply on the northern part it is precisely focused on, but rather on certain areas in front of and behind that plane. This phenomenon is described by the term depth of field and depends on the aperture and the focused distance. A depth-of-field scale is located on the shutter.

To the left and right of the distance setting mark, identical aperture values are arranged symmetrically. One can estimate the depth of field on the distance scale by transferring the aperture value to the left and right of the depth of field scale onto the distance scale. The example shows a distance setting of approx. 3.2 m. The depth of field at aperture 11 ranges from 2.2 m to 7 m.

Taking the Picture

All the steps taken with the camera so far have been in preparation for taking the pictures themselves. Now, hold the camera firmly in front of your eye with both hands and aim at the subject in the viewfinder until the subject is framed as desired. The bright frame viewfinder (1) with its built-in frame lines makes it easy to compose the shot correctly. The superimposed crosshairs are helpful for sports photography and similar subjects. For close-ups under 1.5 m, the correct image section shifts downwards between the two superimposed bars on the left and right in the viewfinder to compensate for parallax. To take the picture, press the shutter release button (2) smoothly. The optically aligned position of the shutter release and its smooth lever mechanism allow for shake-free shutter release.

After each shot, pull the film advance lever all the way to the stop. This will

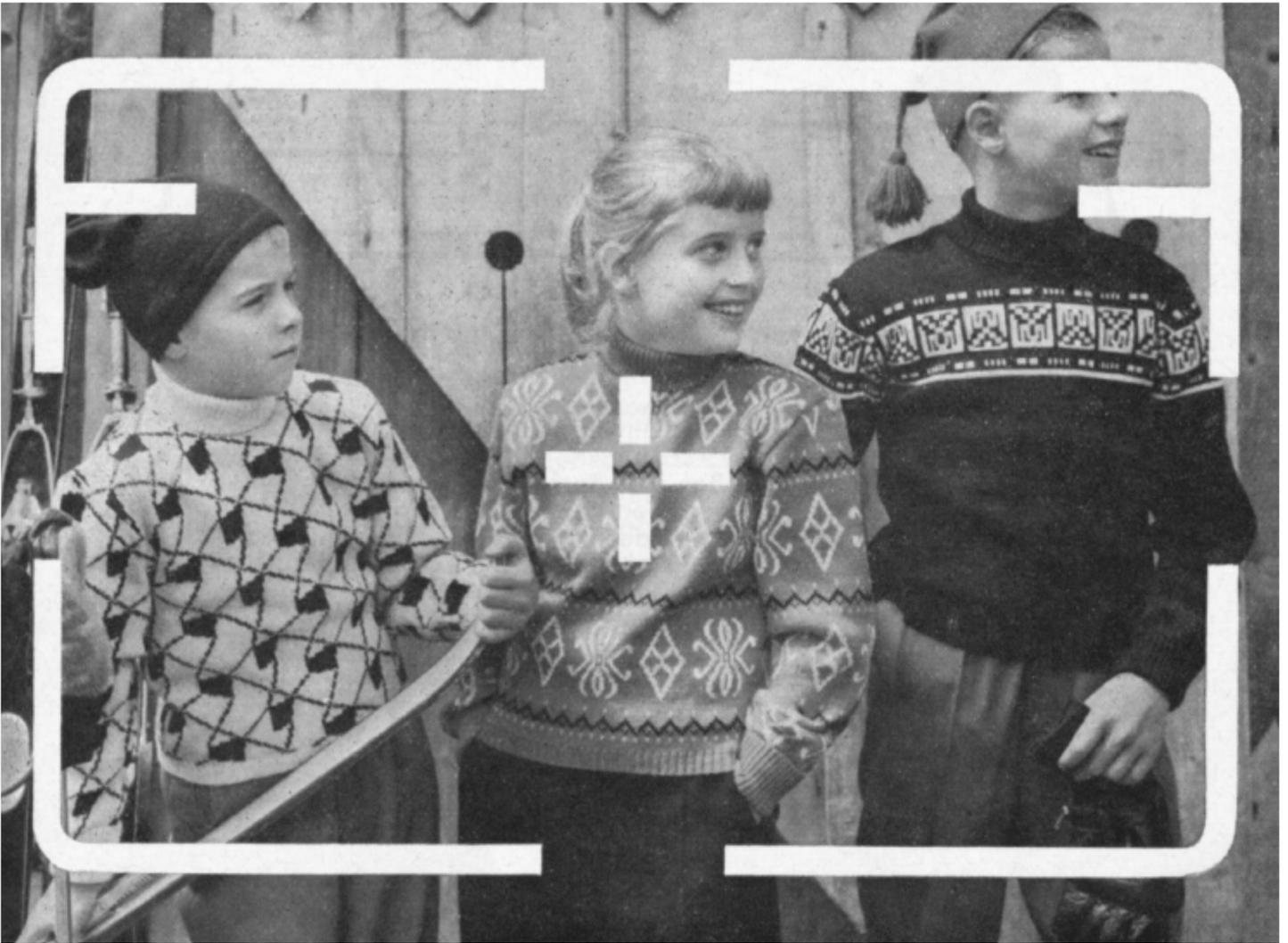
1. advance the film,
2. cock the shutter,
3. engage the film transport lock, and
4. advance the frame counter by one number.

Snapshot setting

To be ready to shoot quickly when unexpected opportunities arise, without the subjects falling outside the depth of field, set the focusing ring (6) to the mark at 4 meters. If the lighting conditions allow for at least an aperture of f/8, this setting provides a depth of field from 2.5 to 8 meters.

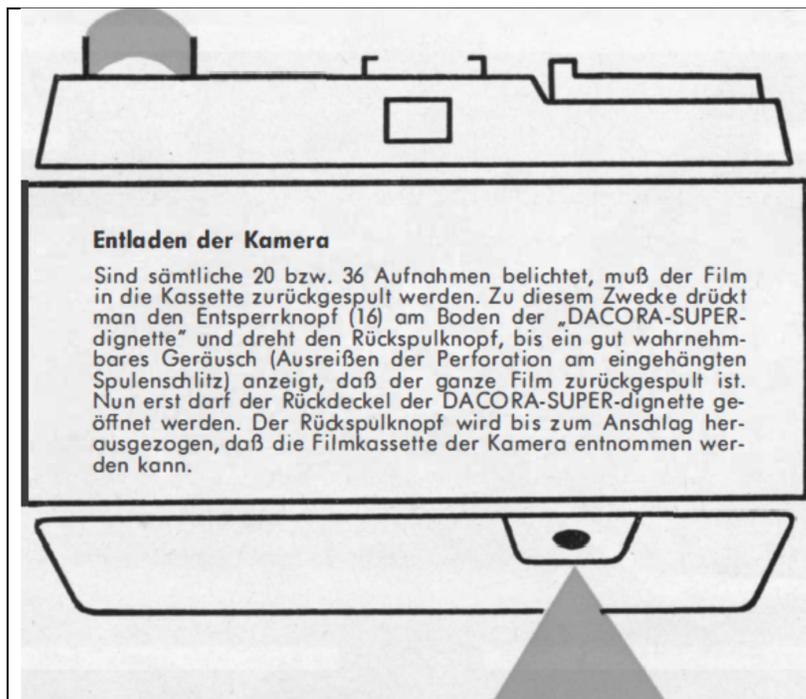
On the penultimate page, the section on synchronization naturally describes the Vario-LK, Pronto-LK, and Prontor-SLK shutters. After a Super-Dignette with a Pronto-LK shutter is shown on page 1, the following two illustrations show the Vario-LK and the Prontor-SLK shutters of the other two Super-Dignette models. The rest of the design and features are the same for all three types.





Unloading the Camera

Once all 20 or 36 exposures have been taken, the film must be rewound into the cassette. To do this, press the release button (16) on the bottom of the "DACORA-SUPER-dignette" and turn the rewind knob until a clearly audible sound (tearing of the perforation at the attached spool slot) indicates that the entire film has been rewound. Only then may the back cover of the DACORA-SUPER-dignette be opened. The rewind knob is pulled out as far as it will go, allowing the film cassette to be removed from the camera.



Self-timer

The Pronto LK and Prontor SLK models are equipped with a self-timer mechanism. On the Pronto LK (see illustration on the front), the small red lever on the shutter is cocked before taking the picture. After releasing the shutter, the self-timer runs for approximately 7 seconds before the shutter fires. On the Prontor SLK, after advancing the film, the synchronization lever (3) is set to Green-V, and after releasing the shutter, the same process occurs as with the Pronto.

Synchronization

All Dignette models have a synchronized flash contact. The Varia and Pronto models have X-synchronization and allow all shutter speeds when using an electronic flash unit, and 1/100 sec. when using flashbulbs. The Prontor SVS shutter is fully synchronized and therefore also has M-synchronization (3), which allows the use of all M-class flashbulbs. Furthermore, the standardized connector (7) allows the use of all commercially available flash units.

Accessory Shoe

The accessory shoe (16) is provided for attaching accessories such as flash units, rangefinders, etc.

The 3 shutter types of the dignette-LK series

On page 1, the dignette with the Pronto-LK shutter is shown. The other two types, with Vario-LK shutter and Prontor-SLK shutter, are not described separately. All 3 types have the same basic design.

Filters and accessories

We would like to point out that the use of various filters and attachment lenses is possible, which, after some practice with the DAC JRA-dignette, allows you to expand the shooting area and significantly improve the quality of the images with special effects. Your photo dealer will be happy to provide you with information on this and other questions.