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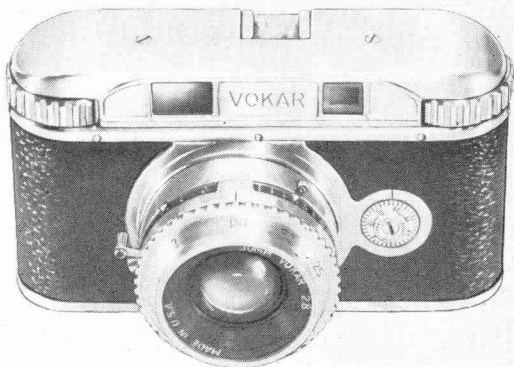
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*Instructions  
for Operating*



VOKAR I

**VOKAR CORPORATION**  
**DEXTER, MICHIGAN**



The fully color-corrected coated lens of your VOKAR results in a flare free true balance color transparency. All color emulsions are balanced to the three primary colors to give a true color image. The VOKAR lens is also balanced to register these three primary colors in the same plane and at the same brilliance as the original subject. Only when a lens is so corrected will a true color transparency result. The f2.8 aperture allows pictures low light conditions, and action shots under poor lighting conditions.

The VOKAR shutter was designed as an integral part of the camera, and as a result covers a maximum speed range with a minimum of complication and simplicity. The efficiency curve of the VOKAR shutter shows a very short opening and closing time with a maximum time delay at full opening. This feature allows the full use of wide open diaphragm setting, and still retains the motion stopping ability of a less efficient shutter.

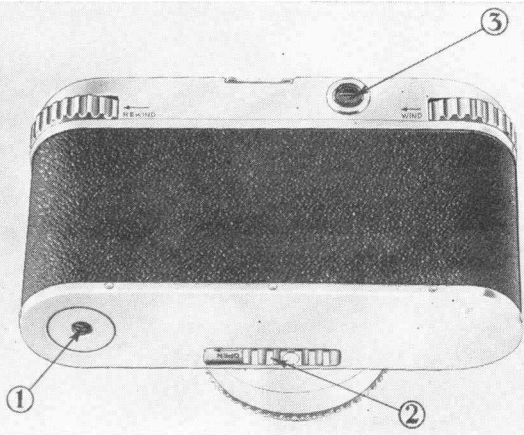
The VOKAR is of rugged all metal construction and is designed to give years of trouble free service. The combination of these VOKAR features make it a most

desirable instrument for use with color and monochrome films.

### FILM SELECTION

The choice of film depends upon the type of picture desired or the existing light conditions. There are many excellent high speed films available for adverse light conditions. We would suggest that you consult your dealer for the type of film which he recommends and to obtain the film speed. A medium film is recommended for finest grain and best all around results. It is important that you select one type of film and use it continuously or use an exposure meter when using emulsions of different speeds.

Figure 1



## REMOVE BACK

After making your selection of film, the camera should be loaded in the following manner: You will notice in Figure 1, the location of lock button No. 2 which permits removal of the camera back. Slide the lock button in the direction of arrow and toward the word "Open." The back can now be removed by a slight downward pull which frees it from the light tight grooves.

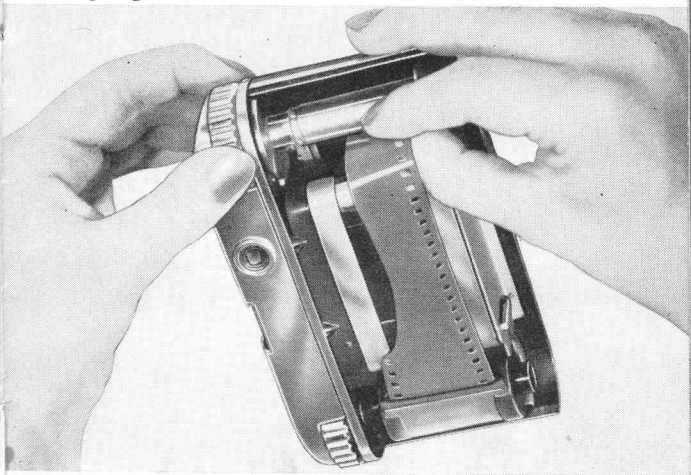
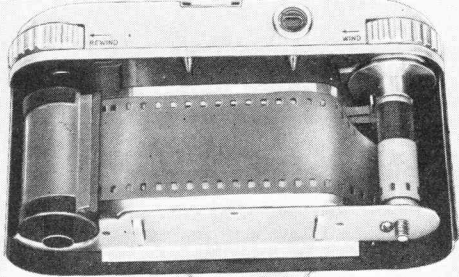


Figure 2

## LOADING

Insert the film cartridge with the short end toward the top of camera. Carefully pull out sufficient film to thread the end of the leader under the winding shaft spring as shown in Figure 2. Be sure that the leader is



**Figure 3**

inserted in such a manner that the bottom of the film is at the bottom of the groove provided in the takeup shaft as in Figure 3. Turn the winding knob, No. 5 in Figure 6, in the direction of the arrow above the word "Wind." The winding knob will reach a definite stop and it will be necessary to trip the shutter and advance the film one or two more frames. Before replacing the back be sure that the sprocket teeth are engaging the holes in the film and that the film is correctly centered on the takeup shaft. The film should be advanced until the full width covers the film track as in Figure 3. Before replacing the back be sure that the lock button is in the correct position which is the extreme left. Engage the back with the camera proper so that the guides are correctly locked and hold the back at an angle of approximately  $30^{\circ}$  as shown in Figure 4. By assembling the back in this manner the pressure pad will fall in place on the film without difficulty. As the back is slid upward, the angle in which it is held should be decreased until the back is in the position as shown in Figure 5. Continue sliding the back upward until it is in place. Check carefully before locking the slide to be sure that all light traps are properly engaged. If the

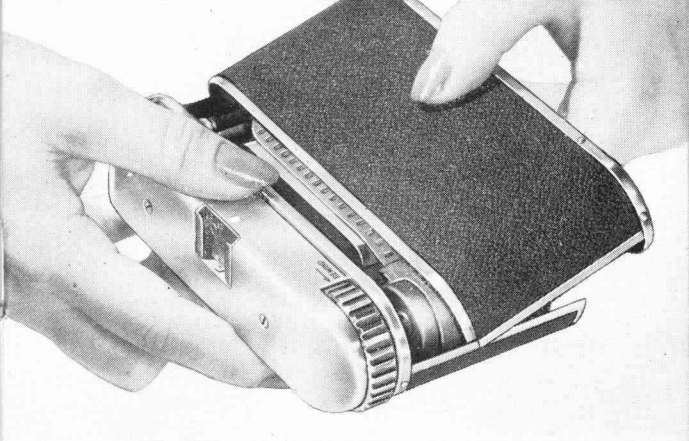
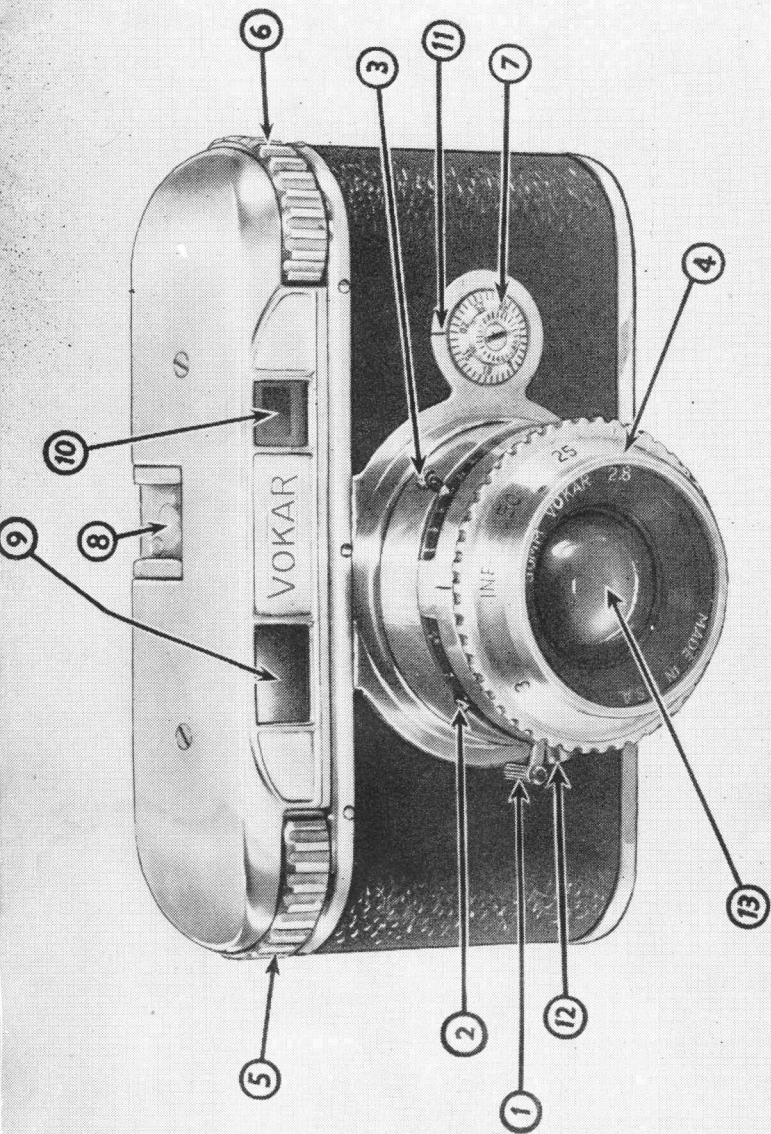


Figure 4

Figure 5







back is in the correct position, the lock button may be moved in the direction of the arrow and toward the word "Lock." Before taking a picture, it is necessary to advance the film at least two frames.

### COUNTER DIAL

The counter dial, No. 7 in Figure 6, should be turned until the figure zero is immediately below the indicator 11. This dial is held by a friction clutch and may be turned to any position by placing the finger firmly on the raised knurled surface and twisting in either direction. The camera is now ready to take pictures. If there is any doubt as to whether the film is advancing properly, the shutter should be tripped and the film advanced one frame which will change the counter dial to No. 1. The back must be removed if the counter dial does not move when the film is advanced. The camera is not threaded properly. Remove the back and be sure that the film is engaging the sprocket correctly.

### ◁ Figure 6

The illustration on the opposite page points out the various parts of your VOKAR camera and lists their proper names. It is suggested that you study this illustration and familiarize yourself with the various parts and their functions before attempting to take pictures.

- |                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Shutter Trip Lever    | 8. Accessory Clip        |
| 2. Diaphragm Pointer     | 9. Viewfinder Window     |
| 3. Shutter Speed Pointer | 10. Rangefinder Window   |
| 4. Focusing Ring         | 11. Counter Dial Index   |
| 5. Winding Knob          | 12. Cable Release Socket |
| 6. Rewind Knob           | 13. Lens Front Element   |
| 7. Counter Dial          |                          |

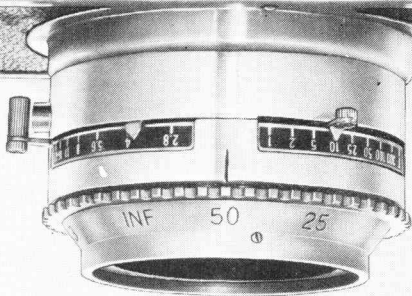


Figure 7

## SHUTTER AND DIAPHRAGM

The first step in taking a picture is to select the correct shutter speed and diaphragm setting. In Figure 7 in looking down at the top of the camera you will find the shutter speed plate at the left of the center line on the barrel. These speeds range from one second to one three-hundredth of a second. The diaphragm settings are just at the right on the shutter barrel and are listed in steps from f2.8 to f22. When using a medium speed film such as Panatomic-X, we would recommend a shutter setting of one one-hundredth and a diaphragm setting of f8. If you are using a color film your basic settings would be f5.6 and one fiftieth of a second. The above settings should be memorized and used whenever possible. These settings are for ordinary scenes in bright sun light.



Figure 8

### HOLDING THE CAMERA

The camera should be held in both hands and pressed firmly against the forehead as shown in Figure 8. The camera may be held as illustrated so that the left hand is free to move the focusing ring while a finger on the right hand is in position to trip the shutter. The left hand may also be used to hold the camera and the focusing ring operated by the finger tips of both hands. The camera should be held in the most natural position so that both the focusing ring and shutter may be operated readily.

### FOCUSING

The left eye should be placed as close as possible to the viewfinder opening, No. 3 of Figure 1. The image as seen through the view finder will undoubt-



**Figure 9**



**Figure 10**

edly appear confused as shown in Figure 9. The lighter rectangular area in the center of the picture is the superimposed range finder image in an out-of-focus position. The focusing ring, No. 4 of Figure 6, should be rotated in the proper direction until the image appears sharp and distinct as in Figure 10. The camera will photograph the area as seen in the viewfinder when the eye is held as close as possible to the camera. The footage scale on the focusing ring is graduated from four feet to infinity. Occasionally in poor light conditions it is necessary to estimate the distance from the camera to the subject and turn the focusing ring so that the estimated distance appears immediately below the red indicator mark on the top of the shutter. For sports, landscapes or any object beyond 75 feet, the focusing ring may be left in the infinity (Inf.) position. All objects from forty feet to infinity will appear sharp with a medium or smaller diaphragm setting.

## **EXPOSING**

Compose the subject carefully so that the center of interest is in the center of the viewfinder image. Be careful in closeups or portraits that the person's head is not too near the margin of the viewfinder. Remember that your picture will appear exactly as seen through the viewfinder. When tripping the shutter, No. 1 of Figure 6, use a slow gentle movement and hold the camera in a rigid position against the forehead. Any camera movement at the time of exposure will result in a slightly blurred or out-of-focus picture.

## ADVANCE FILM

Immediately after making an exposure, advance the film to the new position. This is accomplished by rotating the winding knob, No. 5 in Figure 6, in the direction of the arrow indicated on the back of the camera. When advancing the film, be sure that the rewinding knob, No. 6 in Figure 6, is not held from rotating. If the rewind knob is held stationary while advancing the film, overlapping pictures may result. In the case of an eighteen exposure film, pictures may be taken until figure nineteen appears on the counter dial. Attempting to take more than eighteen or thirty-six pictures on a roll of film may result in pulling the film loose and necessitating a trip to the darkroom to remove the film from the camera.

## REWINDING

After the roll of film is exposed the film must be rewound into the original cartridge before removal of the camera back. This is accomplished by turning the rewind knob, No. 6 in Figure 6, in the direction of the arrow on the back of the camera. The film should be completely wound into the cartridge. A definite additional pressure is required to pull the leader from the takeup shaft. Exposed film should be removed from the camera and developed as soon as possible.

## IMPORTANT

Most picture failures are caused by one of three things—incorrect exposure, out of focus or camera movement. Remember your basic exposure of one 1/100th at f8 for black and white film or 1/50th at f5.6 for color. Always check the rangefinder image for correct alignment before making an exposure. Hold the camera steady when tripping the shutter and a tripod is recommended when using a shutter speed of one twenty-fifth or slower.

## THE VOKAR SHUTTER

The shutter on the VOKAR I Camera is a precision instrument and should be treated accordingly. A shutter should never be oiled since oil collects dust and will in a short time render the mechanism inoperative. If for any reason you experience shutter failure, the camera should be returned to our Service Department. You will notice in the illustration, Figure 7, that the shutter is graduated in speeds of 1/300, 1/100, 1/50, 1/25, 1/10, 1/5, 1/2 and 1 second.

When the control lever is set on "B" or bulb, the shutter will remain open as long as the trip lever is held down. A time exposure may be had by setting the shutter on "B" and using a standard locking type cable release. If the film is advanced when the shutter is held open on time there will be a loss of two exposures. There is provided a standard cable release socket, No. 12, Figure 6, immediately below the trip lever. This permits the use of an extension cable release or the use of a flash synchronizer switch. We would suggest that you adhere to the dealer's or manufacturer's recommendation when installing any type of flash gun.

The wide variety of shutter speeds make it possible to control the amount of light passing through the lens or to stop action when taking sports pictures. The shutter speeds are so calibrated that each succeeding setting doubles or halves the exposure. For example, if you desire a slower shutter speed than average and change the shutter setting from one 1/100th to 1/50th, it will be necessary to close the diaphragm one stop, that is, from f8 to f11.

## LENS AND DIAPHRAGM SYSTEM

Great care should be exercised when cleaning the front or rear element of the lens system. Use only a fine grade of lens cleaning tissue and do not touch the lens surface with your fingers. Do not remove the lens from the mount for cleaning and never attempt to clean the lens or shutter with a high pressure air line. The diaphragm of f stop scale, Figure 7, indicates the amount of light passing through the lens system and is graduated in the following manner: f2.8, f4, f5.6, f8, f11, f16 and f22. The diaphragm is calibrated so that each succeeding f stop doubles or halves the exposure in a similar manner to the shutter speed settings. The diaphragm is used for two reasons. One is to control the amount of light admitted through the lens which in turn effects the under or over exposure of film. The second purpose is to control the depth of field or that portion of the picture which will be relatively sharp. The depth of field tables are shown on page No. 16. This chart shows the distance from the front of the camera to the subject closest and farthest from the camera which will be sharp at any given combination of diaphragm setting and focusing distance. For example, after focusing ring is set at fifteen feet and the diaphragm is stopped down to f11, all subjects from 7½ feet to infinity will be sharp in the final photograph. It will be noted from the chart that as the diaphragm is decreased in size, the depth of field increases.

## CARRYING CASE

Your VOKAR Camera should be protected at all times with a suitable carrying case. The carrying case is provided with a safety screw which prevents the camera from falling out of the case and permits using the camera on a tripod without remov-



	f/2.8	f/4	f/5.6	f/8	f/11	f/16	f/22
Infinity (∞)	Inf.-60'	Inf.-42'	Inf.-31'	Inf.-22'	Inf.-14'6"	Inf.-9'11"	Inf.-7'6"
50	100'-28'	Inf.-22'6"	Inf.-18'9"	Inf.-14'9"	Inf.-11'2"	Inf.-8'10"	Inf.-6'7"
25	45'-18'	60'-15'11"	100'-14'	Inf.-11'2"	Inf.-9'10"	Inf.-7'6"	Inf.-5'11"
15	20'-12'6"	25'-11'	36'-10'9"	54'-9'	Inf.-7'6"	Inf.-6'2"	Inf.-5'
10	12'-9'	13'10"-8'2"	15'2"-7'7"	19'3"-6'10"	34'-6"	Inf.-6'2"	Inf.-4'3"
5	5'5"-4'7"	5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "-4'4"	6'-4'2"	6'6"-3'11 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	7'5"-3'9"	9'4"-3'4"	9'11"-3'1"
4	4'7"-3'10"	4'8"-3'9"	4'10"-3'8"	5'4"-3'6"	6'-3'3"	7'8"-3"	7'11"-2'8"

ing it from the carrying case. It is provided with a full length neck strap so designed that one section may be removed to provide a short hand strap if desired. The VOKAR carrying case also has the exclusive feature that the front and top may be removed, leaving the camera still protected and with the carrying strap.

### **FILTER KIT**

Your dealer has available for the VOKAR Camera a filter and sunshade kit that includes three filters which are ground and polished and of high optical quality. The sun shade is designed to act as a holder for the filters or may be used independently. The kit provides room for a spare roll of film and includes a cable release. The case is provided with a zipper closing and is of genuine cowhide in a color to match your VOKAR Camera carrying case.

### **SERVICE AND GUARANTEE POLICY**

VOKAR Cameras are guaranteed against defective material and workmanship for a period of ninety days after shipment. Fill out the business reply card which is enclosed immediately upon purchase of camera, being sure to mention the serial number which is located at the underside of the lens barrel.

If your camera is defective, return it to the factory with prepaid transportation charges. The camera will be repaired immediately and returned to you free of charge, including mailing.

This guarantee applies only to cameras that have *not* been misused, broken, or tampered with in any manner.

**VOKAR CORPORATION**  
Dexter, Michigan

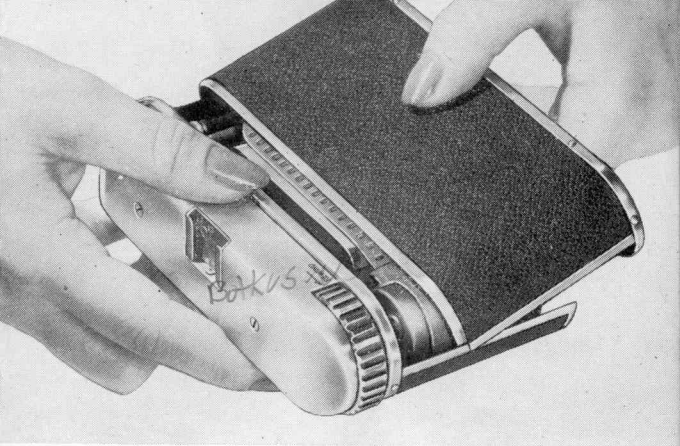


Figure 4

Figure 5



