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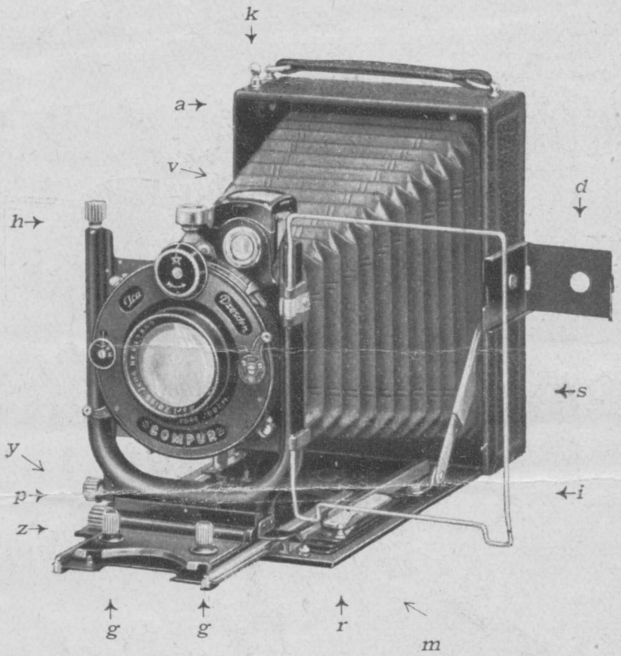
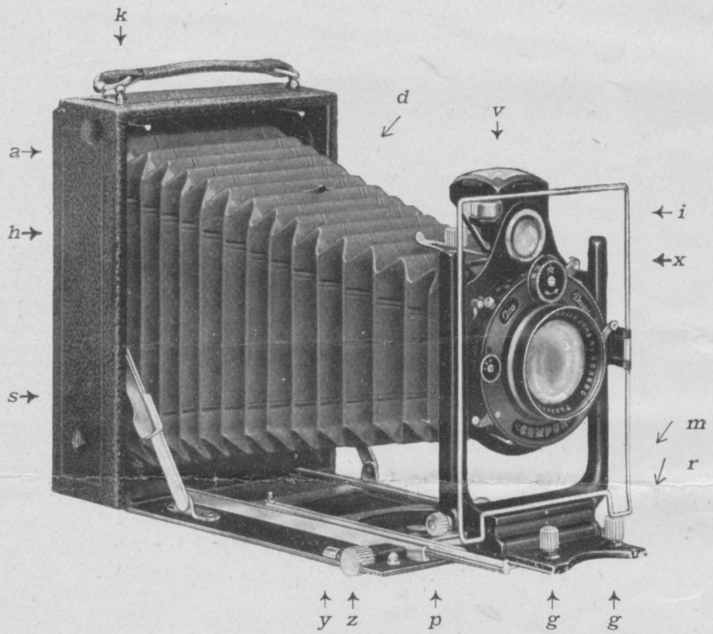


Ideal-Camera
No. 225 and 246 9×12 cm



Ideal-Camera

No. 325 10×15 cm No. 385 13×18 cm

SPECIFICATION

a Spring which keeps the camera closed
d Diopter
gg Knobs to draw out the front
h Screw to move the lens up or down
i Iconometer
k Spring to lock the focusing frame or slide
m Focusing scale
n Lever to fix struts *(s)* in their position
p Screw to move the front sideways
r Device for regulation of sharp focusing with plates or filmpack
s Struts to fix the base board
v Brillant view finder
x Lever for loosening the shutter
y Catch to fasten the button *(z)*
z Button for the use of the rack and pinion focusing

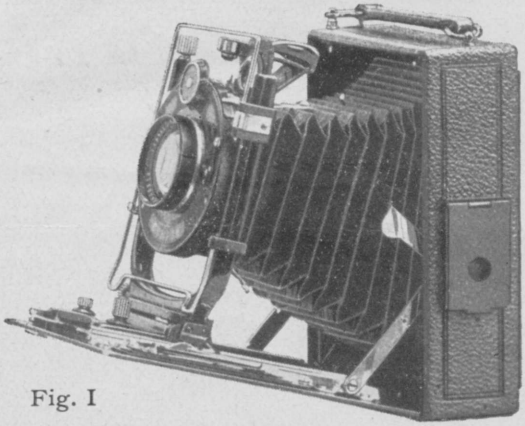


Fig. I

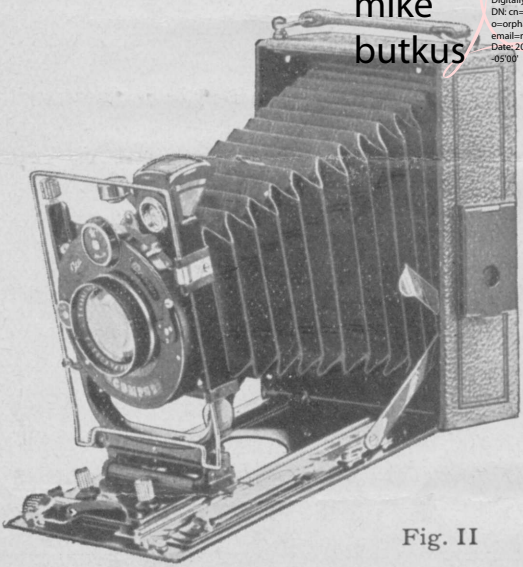


Fig. II

To open the camera front

press on button *(a)*. The front then springs out and should be drawn down until struts *(ss)* catch it with a "click".

Focusing

a) by means of the scale

The camera front, bearing lens and shutter is drawn forward by pressing the two knobs *(gg)* together. Pull the front out on the runners until it locks.

The lens is now in position for photographing objects at "Infinity" marked ∞. Focusing for nearer objects is accomplished by turning the focusing screw *(z)*.

This screw is locked and before it can be turned, must be released by pulling out the lock *(y)*. This may also be done by pushing the focusing scale itself toward the track on which the standard slides. The focusing screw is turned until the pointer over scale *(m)* indicates the distance from

the object to the camera. Secure the front in its position by pushing in the lock *(y)*.

b) by means of the ground glass

The focusing screen is fitted with a collapsible hood which opens by pressing down the spring latch.

Open the shutter as for Time. Look at the picture on the ground glass and move the standard forward or backward by means of knob *(z)* until the picture is absolutely sharp.

The rising front

is controlled by knob *(h)*. When turning this, the lens board moves up or down.

This adjustment is used for eliminating foreground, or to include more of a very high object, such as a building or a tree, without tilting the camera.

The cross front

This is governed by the action of knob *(p)*.

It acts in place of the rising front when the camera is being used for horizontal views.

It is important that the lens should be in normal position, both vertically and horizontally, when closing the camera. There are white dots on the front which coincide when the lens is in normal position.

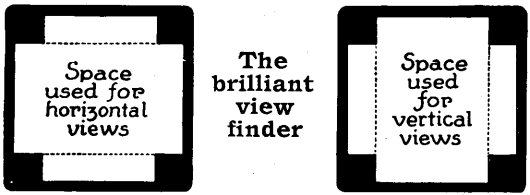
In the camera No. 111 there is no screw, the front moving sideways by merely exerting pressure. This lateral movement of the front acts in place of the rising front, when the camera is used for horizontal views.

The swing back (see Fig. I and II).

Pressure on both struts *(ss)* will loosen the bottom part of the camera, which may then be fixed either above or below its horizontal position by means of the overlapping catch *(n)* of these struts.
This arrangement may become very useful when abnormally high or low objects are to be photographed. The camera body must always remain perpendicular. (The Ideal No. 111 has no swing back).

The finder

is the well known "brilliant" or reflecting type and needs no special explanation.



A level, attached to it, serves to control the correct position of the camera.

All Ideal cameras, except No. 385, are fitted besides with the well known Iconometer direct view finder with sight.

The use of film packs

The film is not exactly in the same plane as the plate and in order to correct this slight difference and to ensure perfectly sharp pictures, to be obtained when using a film pack, the focusing scale is movable; it must show at one end the word "Film" and, when using plates, the letters "Pl" must be visible at the other as shown by the illustration on page 13.

The use of the single combination lens

Symmetrical lenses admit of the rear or front half being used alone with approximatively twice the focal length of the complete lens.
This results in an image of any particular object being obtained about twice as large as that given by the double lens. If the single lens is twice the focal length of the doublet, it will have only one fourth the speed at the same actual lens opening. For instance if this latter is F/8 for the doublet, it becomes F/16 for the single lens.
Unscrew the front lens and draw the standard to the end of the bottom board.
Then use the button *(z)* to bring out the double extension until the pointer on the side opposite the scale stands on the mark ∞ for infinity.

This means that the rear lens is now in focus for infinity.

If nearer objects are to be focussed, the extension must be turned further out and the picture examined on the ground glass.

The same manipulation can in most cases be done with the front lens too, but then the use of the ground glass is necessary for all distances.

When using single combinations, a smaller diaphragm is usually necessary, to obtain full covering and sharpness.

For the use of the double extension with Zeiss Tessars, the Zeiss "Distar" lenses are recommended, by means of which very long foci may be obtained with advantage.

Using different lenses (Camera 111 excepted)

The shutter, bearing the lens, may be taken off by means of lever *(x)*, which must be pushed to the right toward the finder. A slight turn of the shutter to the right will release it.

When replacing it, a slight turn to the left will fix it, lever *(x)* will then retain it automatically.

Horizontal exposures

These are made by placing the camera sideways on the tripod, using the extra bush provided to this effect.

The exposure

A pressure on button *(k)* will release the focusing frame. Take it off and put the slide in its place, where it must be secured automatically by button *(k)*. Regulate shutter an diaphragm according to circumstances and then draw out the cover of the slide.

Expose by a pressure on the release.

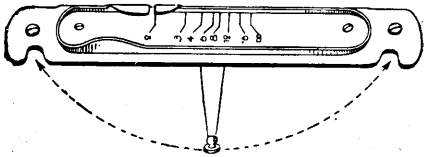
To close the Camera

Be careful that the lens board and standard are in their proper position marked by white dots. Turn the double extension back as far as it will go, then secure button *(z)* by lock *(y)*. Grasp both knobs *(gg)* between fore finger and thumb of the right hand, exerting at the same time an inward pressure on the scale with the middle finger and then push the front into the camera, until it catches. Release the base board by a pressure on struts *(s)* and fold it against the camera.

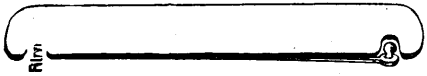
If the camera will not close readily, do not force it, but look again and make sure that all parts are in their proper position.

When closing the camera, the cable release must *not* be placed *behind* the lens bearer, as it would damage the bellows.

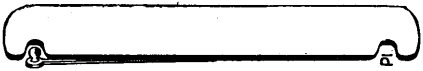
Please note!



Sharp focusing when using filmpacks



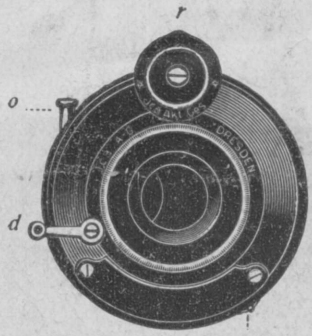
Position when using filmpack



Position when using plates

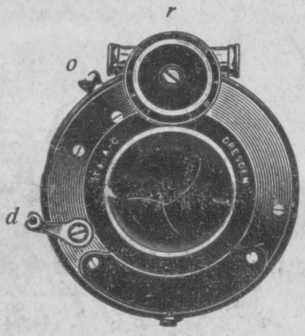
When using large aperture lenses a very slight difference in focus will be found between plates and filmpacks
To obviate this difference the special scale plate illustrated above is fitted to the camera

Automatic shutters Model X and XI



Model X

for long and short time exposures and instantaneous speeds of $^1/_{25}$, $^1/_{50}$ and $^1/_{100}$th of a second



Model XI

for long and short time exposures and instantaneous speeds of 1, $^1/_2$, $^1/_5$, $^1/_{10}$, $^1/_{25}$, $^1/_{50}$ and $^1/_{100}$th of a second

Time exposures

set the dial *(r)* at T (*Z*), open by pressure on lever *(d)* or preferably by wire release; a second pressure closes the shutter.

Bulb exposures

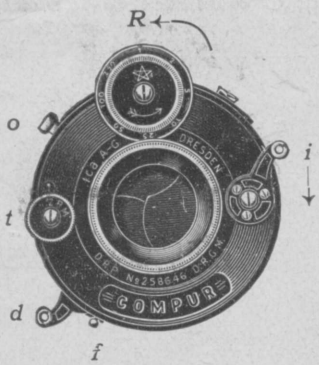
set the dial *(r)* at B and open the shutter by pressure on release, immediately this pressure ceases, the shutter will close.

Instantaneous exposures

first of all set the diaphragm scale *(f)* to the "stop" or aperture required; then set the dial *(r)* until the intended speed is opposite the indicator, and the shutter is ready. The exposure may be made by depressing the lever *(d)* or by using the wire release which is inserted at *(o)*.

The lens apertures or stops are altered by moving the small lever *(f)*, the diaphragm scale and indicator will be found at the top of the shutter.

Compur shutter



gives Time, Bulb and various instantaneous exposures.

For instantaneous exposures

first of all set the diaphragm scale *(f)* to the stop (aperture) required, then set the dial *(t)* with the letter I (M) against the pointer, revolve the dial *(R)* in the direction of the arrow, (from right to left), *(never in the opposite direction or it will be damaged)*, till the intended speed is opposite the indicator, *then depress the lever (i)* and the shutter is set. The exposure may be made by depressing the lever *(d)* or by using the cable release which is inserted at *(o)*.

Long time exposures

Set the dial *(t)* at T (Z), open by pressure on lever *(d)* or preferably by cable release, a second pressure closes the shutter.

Short time (Bulb) exposures

Set the dial *(t)* at B and open the shutter by pressure on release. Immediately this pressure ceases, the shutter will close.

Note. The shutter is *automatic* for Time and Bulb exposures; lever *(i)* becomes then locked and no attempt must be made to use it.

The lens apertures, or stops, are altered by moving the small lever *(f)*, the diaphragm scale and indicator will be found at the top of the shutter, behind the dial *(R)*.

Diaphot

No. 1321/5

A novel and unique Actinometer

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