Bessamatic CS

Instructions for use

Page 14?

from the Golden Program

ZEISS IKON
VOIGTLÄNDER

Dear Amateur,

We have prepared this booklet with a great deal of care and much deliberation, with the hope of making you thoroughly familiar with the BESSAMATIC CS. Perhaps the easiest way you can do this is to read it through attentively first and make yourself at home with the simple manipulations, before loading your camera with film and taking pictures. You will find an exact pictorial explanation with short explanation on pages 2, 3 and 7. The reference numbers are inserted in the text in ◯.

Something else which you should try to bear in mind: although the BESSAMATIC CS is very robust it is nevertheless an optical and mechanical precision instrument, and should therefore be treated gently and sensibly. The camera will fully repay careful handling by producing beautiful pictures for many years to come.

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page

BESSAMATIC CS

24 x 36 · 35 mm

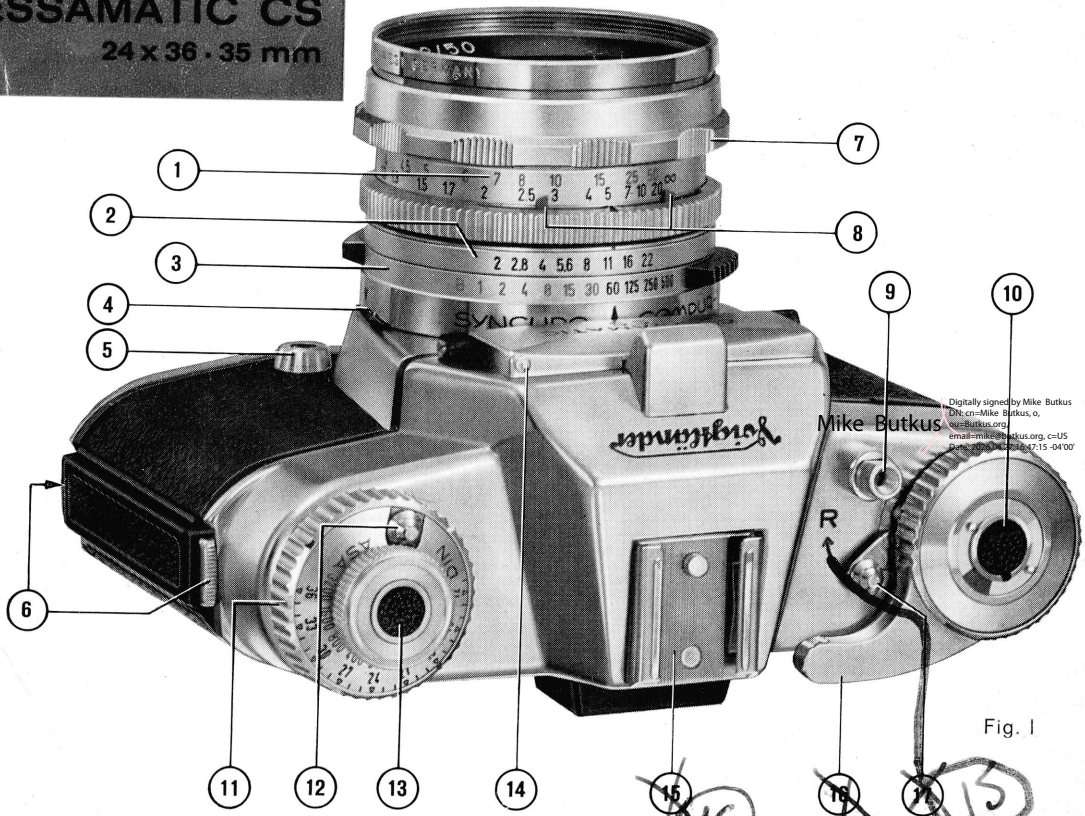


Fig. I

① **Focussing scale** in feet
② **Aperture scale**
③ **Control ring**
with shutter speeds scale
④ **Catch**
for setting the self-timer
⑤ **Flash socket**
for plug from flashgun
⑥ **Spring-loaded camera latches**
for opening and closing the back of the camera
⑦ **Focussing ring**
for rangefinding (distances indicated in feet on the lens mount)
⑧ **Depth of field indicators**
slide automatically over the feet scale
⑨ **Release button**
with socket for cable release
⑩ **Film type indicator**
⑪ **Automatic aperture knob**
for pre-selected shutter speed and automatic aperture adjustment
⑫ **Film speed disc** in DIN and ASA, with locking catch
⑬ **Film rewind knob**
⑭ **Flap for inserting**
and testing the battery for the exposure meter
⑮ **Reversing lever**
for film rewind
⑯ **Accessory shoe**
⑰ **Rapid Film Wind**
for tensioning the shutter and moving on the film
⑱ **Lens locking catch**
⑲ **Tripod bush**

Fig. II

On-line camera manual library

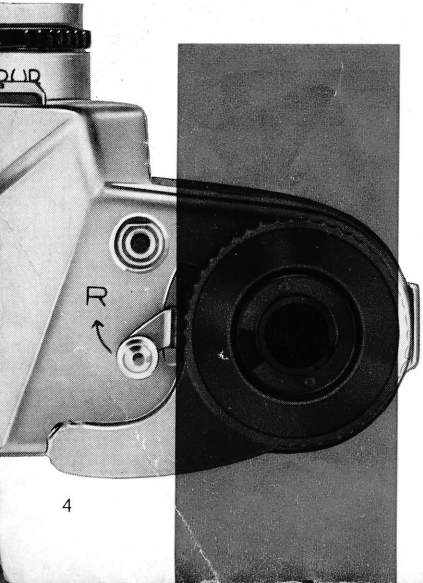
This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

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.

Donate: www.PayPal.me/butkus venmo: @mike-butkus-camera Ph. 2083

Loading and unloading the camera



You can use any commercially available film in the BESSAMATIC CS. The cassettes with perforated 35 mm film give 36 or 20 or 12 exposures 24 x 36 mm — on black-and-white film as well as on colour negative film for colour prints on paper or colour reversal film for colour slides.

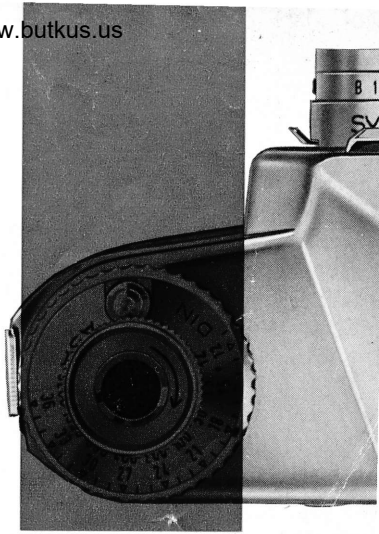
Although the cassettes are light-tight, it is not a good idea to handle them in full sunlight. Always load or unload the camera in the shade — or if there is none, use your own shadow.

The film type indicator ⑩ is a constant reminder of the type of film actually in the camera. It is very easily set by turning the central disc, using the two lugs: White = black-and-white film; blue = colour film for daylight, and yellow = colour film for artificial light.

Setting the film speed

Make it a rule always to set the film speed b e f o r e loading the camera, as the automatic exposure control depends entirely on this setting. You will find the film speed marked in ASA or DIN on the film carton or in the leaflet accompanying the film.

To set the film speed, first pull out the rewind knob ⑬ as far as it will go (see p. 6). Then pull the locking catch ⑫ outside and turn the DIN-ASA disc to the right or left until the appropriate speed number is opposite the red index mark. The dot before 12 ASA indicates 10 ASA, the dot after 25 indicates 32 ASA.



To open the camera

Simply press the two spring-loaded latches ⑥ together, and the camera back opens up.

⑬ **Film Rewind Knob** fully pulled out
㉒ **Eyepiece of viewfinder**
㉓ **Chamber for film cassette**
㉔ **Film track**
㉕ **Film Counter Window**
㉖ **Sprocket wheel**
㉗ **Take-up spool** with hook for attaching the film leader
㉘ **"Camera loaded"** check window

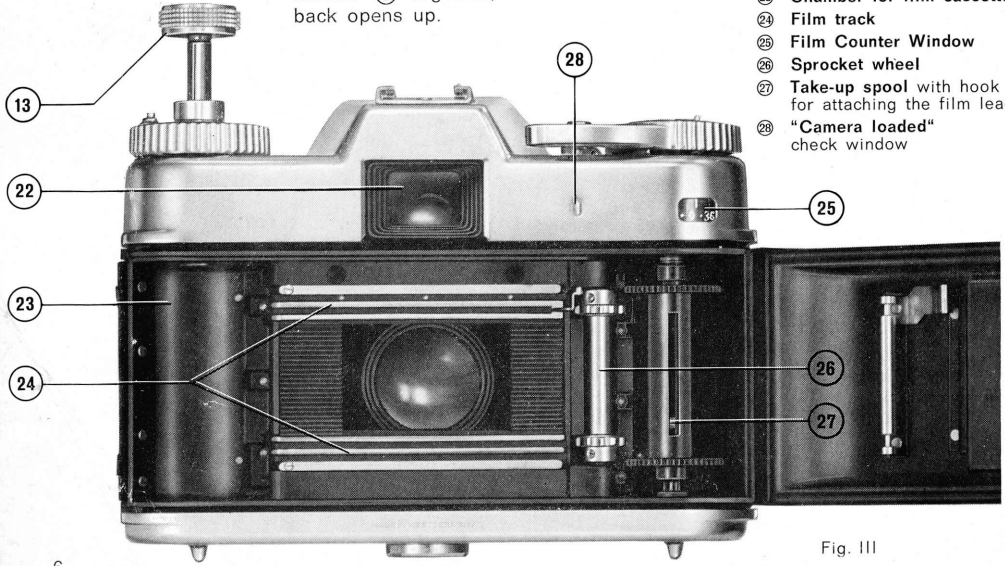


Fig. III

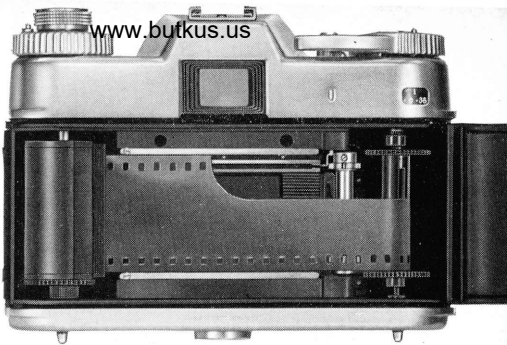
Inserting the film cassette

Pull out the film rewind knob ⑬ as far as possible (see Fig. III).

Introduce the film leader into the slot in the take-up spool and anchor it with one sprocket hole to the hook ㉗. Draw the cassette across the film track, insert into the cassette chamber, and push back the film rewind knob ⑬ as far as it will go (see Fig. IV).

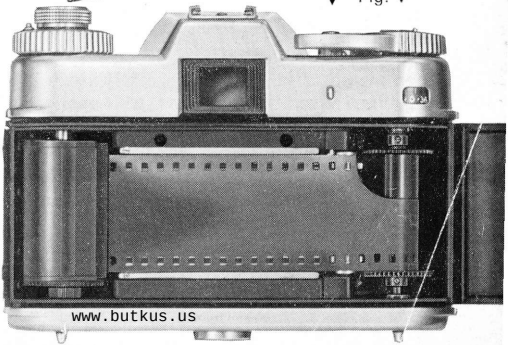
Now turn the take-up spool until the full width of the film is lying taut over the sprocket wheel ㉖ and the teeth of the two sprocket rims engage the two film perforations (see Fig. V).

Finally close the camera-back; press firmly into place until you hear the two latches click into the locked position. A red field will then appear in the "camera loaded" check window ㉘ and indicate that the camera is loaded with a film.



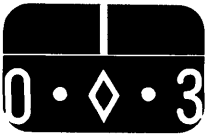
▲ Fig. IV

▼ Fig. V



Preparing for picture taking

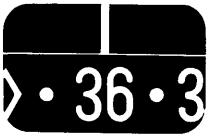
Now actuate the release button ⑨ and the rapid film wind ⑰ alternately until the number appears in the window of the film counter.

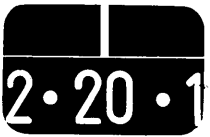


Rapid Film Wind

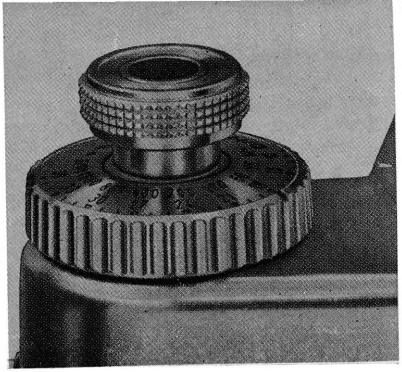
The lever should always be swung round completely — only then will it return to its initial position. This action cocks the shutter and advances the film, and after each exposure the film counter will automatically show the number of pictures already exposed.

When the camera has been correctly loaded with film, a red/white signal will appear during the film advance in the "camera loaded" check window ㉘ in rapid succession.





When the film has been correctly loaded, the rewind knob should turn against the direction of the arrow when the rapid film wind is operated. Owing to different tensions of films in their cassettes, the knob will first turn after between 3 to 6 exposures.



Sometimes, when trying to make more than 36 or 20 exposures on one roll of film, the rapid film wind lever cannot be swung round completely and is locked. In this case, do n o t apply force — this would only result in tearing the perforations or causing the end of the film to slip out of the cassette.

Proceed as follows: Set reversing lever to "R" (which may be rather difficult), turn the rapid film wind as far as it will go and let it slide back to its original position. You can now rewind the films as described above.

Unloading the camera

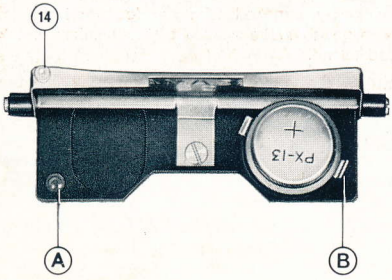
Set the reversing lever ⑮ to the "R" position and pull out rewind knob ⑬ **but only to the first stop** (see illustration). Then turn the rewind knob in the direction of the engraved arrow until a white field appears in the "camera loaded" check window ㉘.

Now open the back of the camera, pull out the rewind knob completely, and remove the film cassette from the camera.

Changing partly exposed films

Rewind the partly exposed film as described above, but do not forget to make a note of the number of the last exposed frame.

When reloading the original film, first of all place the black lens cap over the front lens mount. Then insert the film in the usual way and alternately work the rapid winder and press the release until the number of the frame you originally noted appears in the film counter window ㉕. Advance the film once more, and you can carry on shooting. Important: Do not forget to set the correct film speed and to remove the lens cap!



The exposure meter

The light-sensitive element is a CdS cell located in the viewfinder of the camera. This arrangement ensures always precise measurement of only that light which hits the film through the lens.

The high precision of the exposure measurement is thus independent of the focal length of the lens used.

Under normal conditions of use, the battery of the type "Mallory PX 13" inserted in the camera for operating the exposure meter has a lifetime of about two years. To ensure uniform current output, protect it against extreme temperatures (below —10° C). If this should not be possible, use the type "Mallory PX 625".

Testing and exchanging the battery

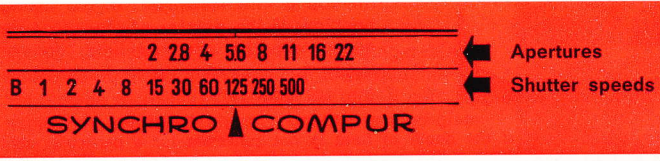
Open the flap ⑭ and depress the green button A, while you look through the viewfinder with the camera tensioned. When the battery is all right, the pointer of the exposure meter will move into the green field. Should the pointer stand outside the green field, insert a new battery.

When you depress the spring B, the battery will be detached from its holding device and can easily be exchanged. When inserting the new battery, take care that the +pole is in the upper position.

Pre-setting the shutter speed

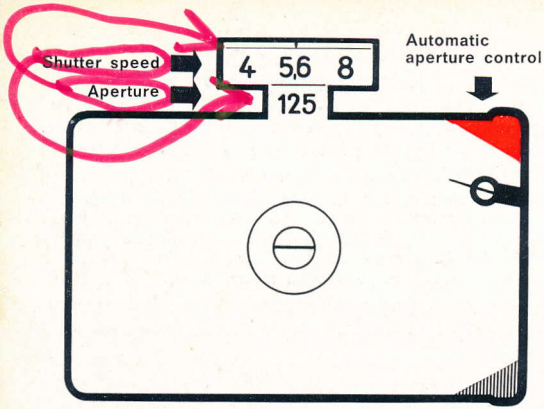
Turn the automatic exposure knob ⑪ to the left or right until the required shutter speed clicks into position opposite the ▲ mark. The shutter speed should be chosen according to subject movement and prevailing light conditions.

This turning motion is easy when only the aperture scale ② is moved; the knob is more difficult to actuate when one of the end values of the aperture scale is also opposite the ▲ mark, because then the clicked-in shutter speed scale ③ must also be moved along.



The black numbers on the shutter speed scale ($^1/_{500}$—$^1/_{60}$ second) are the speeds at which you can normally take pictures without a tripod. The yellow numbers ($^1/_{30}$—1 second) indicate that the camera must be firmly supported on a tripod, tree trunk, etc. to avoid camera movement during exposure.

At "B" (= exposure time of any desired length) the shutter remains open as long as the release button is pressed. Here too, a tripod is necessary, as well as a cable release which can be screwed into the cable release socket ⑨.



Automatic aperture control

Sight the subject in the viewfinder and turn the automatic aperture knob ⑪ until the circular mark in the viewfinder is exactly over the pointer of the exposure meter (see illustration).

The correct exposure is now automatically adjusted and you can read off the shutter speed-aperture combination not only at scales ② and ③ but also in the top of the viewfinder in the taking position. If the pointer of the exposure meter is within the red field, do not shoot, because the lighting conditions are not adequate.

General note:

Always adjust the automatic aperture control with the camera in a horizontal position, even if you intend to take an upright picture. In so doing, you will obtain the most exact result with the exposure meter.

If the depth of field is not sufficient for a particular shot (see p. 15) or if it is necessary to give a still shorter speed than the one adjusted, because of fast subject motion, you quite simply act as follows:

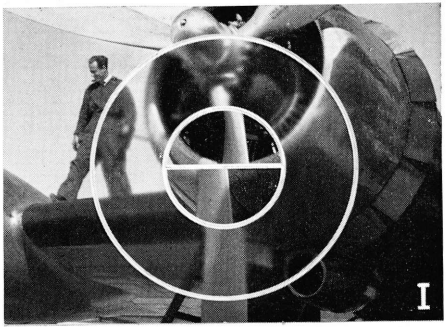
Turn the control ring ③ by its two grips until the shutter speed or the aperture opposite the ▲ mark is the one you require. This action will not change the position of the already correctly adjusted exposure meter pointer in the viewfinder in any way. But do try to keep the aperture limit values of the lens you are using in mind the whole time and do not try to rotate the control ring beyond those limits!

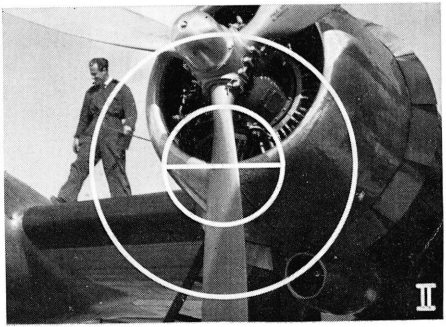
Focussing

The halved central circle is the split-image range-finder. When turning the focussing ring ⑦, vertical subject lines will be displaced to the left or right when the camera is held horizontally (see Example I), and horizontal lines will be displaced upwards or downwards when the camera is held upright.

The lens is accurately focussed when the two parts of the image register precisely across the split circle (see Example II).

The ground-glass screen located around the split-image circle should be used for focussing subjects which have no such pronounced lines suitable for split-image focussing ring must be turned until the subject is rendered sharply on the ground-glass ring.



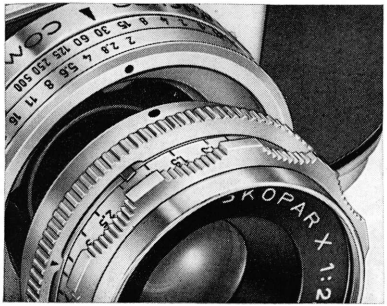


Taking the picture

When shooting, depress the release button ⑨ with a soft and continuous movement — never jerk it! The image in the viewfinder disappears at the instant of exposure and returns immediately when the rapid wind lever is actuated.

Interchangeable lenses

Interchangeable lenses of various speeds and focal lengths are available for the BESSAMATIC CS — from 35 mm. wide-angle to 350 mm. telephoto, including the 1:2.8/36—82 mm. variable focus lens Voigtländer Zoomar. All lenses are fitted in quick-change bayonet mounts and form an integral optical and mechanical unit.



Insertion and removal

When inserting a lens, make sure that the red dot on the lens mount is opposite the red dot on the aperture control ring (see illustration). Then turn the lens to the right until it clicks into position, and it will be firmly mounted on the camera.

To remove the lens, depress the catch ⑱, turn the lens to the left as far as it will go, and pull it out of the shutter.

The "pre-selection diaphragm"

allows subject viewing and focussing at full aperture under all circumstances. Only when the shutter is released is the diaphragm automatically stopped down to the value pre-determined by the automatic aperture control. Important: All interchangeable lenses can only be adjusted with the automatic exposure control system to their largest aperture (lens speed 1:)!

Aperture and depth of field

The range of the "depth of field" comprises that part of the picture area in front of and behind the set point of focus which is reproduced on the film with acceptable sharpness. This range is dependent on the aperture selected by you. At large apertures (e.g. f 2.8 or 4) the depth of field is limited — at smaller apertures (e.g. f 8 or 11) it is greater.

Determining the depth of field

- When using the Color-Lanthar f 2.8/50 mm., and having already set the distance, hold the camera so that the focussing scale ① as well as the double aperture numbers on the depth of field scale (on the lens) are visible at the same time. The depth of field now extends from the distance shown above the aperture number on the left of the mark ▲ to the distance above the same aperture on the right of the mark ▲.
- All other interchangeable lenses with fixed focal length, e.g. the Color Skopar 1:2.8/50, have an automatic depth of field indicator. This consists of two red marks ⑧ which ride over the focussing scale and move to a smaller or greater distance from each other when you set the aperture. They thus limit on the focussing scale the range of the depth of field.
- The Voigtländer Zoomar 1:2.8 with infinitely variable focal length from 36 to 82 mm. is accompanied by a depth-of-field table in the form of a calculating disc.

Self-timer

Place the camera on any firm support (preferably a tripod) and set the self-timer lever ④ to "V". When you now depress the release button, exposure will follow automatically after a delay period of 8-10 seconds. When the self-timer lever has been set to "V", it cannot be returned by hand, but only returns to its initial position after the shutter has been released!

Flash pictures

The camera has X-synchronization. Connect the flash unit by plugging the synch cord into the flash socket ⑤. The shortest shutter speed with flashbulbs is $^1/_{30}$ second. With electronic flash, you may set the shutter to any speed, even to $^1/_{500}$ second.

You will find the necessary "guide numbers" for setting the correct aperture recorded on the flashbulb cartons, or in the leaflets of the bulb or electronic flash unit manufacturers. The correct aperture is found by dividing the appropriate guide number by the distance (in feet) between the camera with flash unit and the subject.

Thus, please, remember: aperture = guide number : distance.

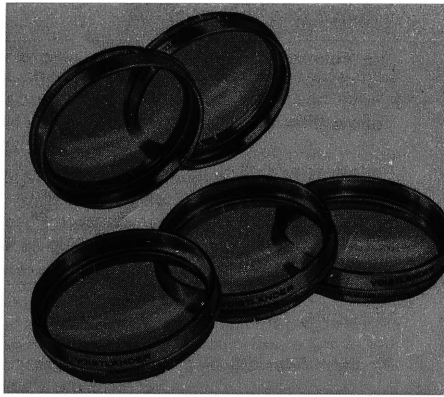
Example: $\frac{\text{guide number } 80}{\text{distance } 10 \text{ feet}}$ Therefore set the aperture to 8.

Close-ups

of small objects and creatures as well as the copying of pictures and documents can be made with the supplementary lenses available in various powers — from 0.25 to 6.5 diopters. With certain lenses it is possible to use more than one lens and obtain a power of 10 diopters, representing a reproduction ratio of 1 : 1.85.

For taking photographs, screw or slip the supplementary lenses on the camera lens mount and focus in the usual manner with the rangefinder or ground-glass screen.

Stop down to at least 8 to ensure sufficient depth of field; when copying documents stop down even to an aperture of 11 or 16. Exposure is practically unaffected by supplementary lenses. Filters should be placed in front of the supplementary lenses. When combining supplementary lenses, place the one with the highest number of diopters immediately in front of the camera lens.



A detailed Focussing Table for all supplementary lenses and for all interchangeable lenses with data on achievable scales of reproduction, depth-of-field ranges, and the like is available from your photographic dealer or direct from the factory.

Shooting with filters

The colour filters yellow, green, and orange can only be used with black-and-white film, while the filters UV, SF, and Pol are suitable for colour film as well.

Yellow filter G 1.5 x	Gentle filtering effect through slight subduing of blue. Ideal for shots with short exposure (sporting events, snapshots).
Yellow filter G 3 x	Universal filter for landscapes and other outdoor subjects; indispensable for snow pictures.
Green filter Gr 4 x	Lightens green tones in landscapes. Recommended for artificial light portraiture and for copying of coloured originals.
Orange filter Or 5 x	Strongly cuts blue light for dramatic effects. Reduces atmospheric haze in distant views.
Ultraviolet filter UV	Cuts out ultraviolet radiation in high mountains or near the sea. Eliminates unpleasant blue casts in colour shots.
Skylight filter SF	Acts like a UV filter combined with a weak conversion filter. It completely absorbs the ultraviolet part of the spectrum.
Polarizing filter Pol	Reduces or eliminates unwanted reflections from shiny surfaces (glass panes, water) — not from metal!

As the CdS cell is located behind the lens, it is not generally necessary to apply any filter factors, the only exception being that it is advisable in the case of relatively dense colour filters to apply the filter factor 2 x.

Set this factor on the DIN-ASA disk in accordance with the hints given on page 5 by reducing the adjusted film speed by three DIN values or in the case of ASA setting by three graduation marks of the DIN scale.

Tips for colour pictures

The most suitable subjects for colour pictures are those containing large coloured areas without excessive light contrasts. Persons should be placed in good contrast against a quiet and neutral background; outdoor portraits give best results when the sun is slightly covered by clouds.

When shooting landscapes try to include a coloured foreground in your picture. In high mountains and on the beach a UV haze filter or a sky-light filter helps to avoid a bluish colour cast.

The film speeds (in ASA or DIN) of daylight colour reversal film are generally valid in sunny, fine weather; you will need to give more exposure under conditions of poor light and little contrast.

Attention should therefore be paid to the instructions which accompany every colour reversal film. If the manufacturer states, for example, that the aperture should be increased (or the light value changed) in the absence of direct sunlight, i. e. under an overcast sky, in diffused light, or in the presence of dark or backlit subjects with important shadow details, follow this simple procedure: In case of single exposures increase the aperture by means of the knob ⑪ in accordance with the taking conditions (check in the viewfinder).

For series of exposures under equal lighting conditions, it is advisable to correct the aperture by means of the film speed scale.

The procedure is reduce the film speed setting in case of

½ f-stop by 2 DIN	1½ f-stops by 5 DIN
1 f-stop by 3 DIN	2 f-stops by 6 DIN

After the series has been finished, do not forget to return to the original film speed setting!

How to use the exposure meter

Generally speaking we can say that all that is needed is to point the camera from the taking position to the subject and bring the pointer to the correct position.

This technique is suitable for all average subjects which do not show excessive lighting contrasts.

In many cases, however, a more refined method must be adapted, using close-up reading

- of light subjects against a dark background, and vice versa;
- of all persons, in particular posed portraits.

In these cases one goes so close to the subject that only the important parts are "read". But take care that your own shadow or that of the camera does not fall on the part of the subject you are measuring!

Care of camera and lens

Successful results and long life of your BESSAMATIC CS depend largely on proper care and correct operation.

- Therefore always handle the camera gently and never use force. In particular protect the camera against hard knocks. Don't keep the camera in your car's glove compartment; the exposure meter will not appreciate the constant vibration!
- Clean the lens only with a soft, fluffless cloth. However, first remove coarse particles of grit or sand at the sea-side) with a soft sable brush. Finger marks can be removed with a piece of cotton wool moistened with pure alcohol or ether.
- Clean the interior of the camera periodically with an soft brush and remove any dust or film particles, being careful not to press against the mirror! Dust which has accumulated in the viewfinder can only be removed by taking out the lens and blowing out with a small blower.

Accessories

Interchangeable lenses

			Order No.
Skoparex	3.4/35 (S 40.5 dia.	∢ 63°)	145/50
Skopagon	2/40 (A 54 dia.	∢ 58°)	145/69
Color-Lanthar	2.8/50 (S 40.5 dia.	∢ 48°)	145/30
Color-Skopar	2.8/50 (S 40.5 dia.	∢ 48°)	145/40
Septon	2/50 (A 54 dia.	∢ 48°)	145/67
Zoomar	2.8/36-82 (S 95 dia.	∢ 62°-30°)	296/45
(with Adapter 296/95)			
Dynarex	3.4/90 (S 40.5 dia.	∢ 28°)	145/56
Super-Dynarex	4/135 (S 40.5 dia.	∢ 19°)	145/53
Super-Dynarex	4/200 (S 77 dia.	∢ 12,5°)	145/57
Super-Dynarex	5.6/350 (S 95 dia.	∢ 7°)	145/58

Viewfinder accessories

Right-angle finder	355/45
Eye cup	356/60

Lens hood

Lens hoods for:		
Skoparex	f = 35 A 42 dia.	310/42
Color-Lanthar	f = 50 S 40.5 dia.	
Color-Skopar	f = 50 S 40.5 dia.	
Dynarex	f = 90 S 40.5 dia.	
Super-Dynarex	f = 135 S 40.5 dia.	310/41
Skopagon	f = 40 A 54 dia.	
Septon	f = 50 A 54 dia.	310/541
Super-Dynarex	f = 200 S 77 dia.	310/77
Super-Dynarex	f = 350 S 95 dia.	310/95
Zoomar	f = 36-82 S 95 dia.	305/95

Sundry accessories

Left-hand release	145/26
Tripod adapter for Zoomar	296/30
Cable release with lock	20.0281

Accessories for close-ups and photomicrography

					Order No.
Supplementary lens PL (portrait) for Super-Dynarex 135					
	f = 4.0	m	0.25	dptr. S 40.5 dia.	347/41
Supplementary lens O for Dynarex 90 and Super-Dynarex 135					
	f = 2.0	m	0.5	dptr. S 40.5 dia.	324/41
Supplementary lens A	f = 1.0	m	1.0	dptr. S 40.5 dia.	343/41
Supplementary lens B	f = 0.5	m	2.0	dptr. S 40.5 dia.	344/41
Supplementary lens C	f = 0.3	m	3.5	dptr. S 40.5 dia.	345/41
Supplementary lens D	f = 0.15	m	6.5	dptr. S 40.5 dia.	348/41
Supplementary lens A	f = 1.0	m	1.0	dptr. A 54.0 dia.	343/54
Supplementary lens B	f = 0.5	m	2.0	dptr. A 54.0 dia.	344/54
Supplementary lens C	f = 0.3	m	3.5	dptr. A 54.0 dia.	345/54
Supplementary lens D	f = 0.15	m	6.5	dptr. A 54.0 dia.	348/54
Supplementary lens A *	f = 1.0	m	1.0	dptr. S 95.0 dia.	303/95
Supplementary lens B *	f = 0.5	m	2.0	dptr. S 95.0 dia.	304/95

* These supplementary lenses can be attached to the Zoomar only by means of the adapter 296/95.

Reducing ring for filters and supplementary lenses with A 54 dia. on lens mount S 40.5 dia.	357/54
Micro viewing member with focussing tube	127/34
Micro mounting head for microscope	127/33
Micro intermediate ring for lenses with mount S 40.5 dia.	145/22
Micro intermediate ring for lenses with mount A 54 dia.	145/23
Reprophot, universal copying unit	20.1853
Copying stand	20.1850
Lighting set-up for copying stand	20.1852

Accessories

	Order No.
Ever-ready cases	
with Color-Lanthar / Color-Skopar f = 50	90/150
with Septon f = 50	90/157
with Skopagon f = 40	90/153
Special carrying cases for cameras	
Unit case (see page 25)	90/174
Unit case 350 (see page 25)	90/142
Hold-all case (see page 25)	90/164
Carrying case for camera with Zoomar, incl. two filters or supplementary lenses and accessory adapter 296/95	90/154
Carrying device in case 90/142, 90/154	90/156
Leather box for interchangeable lenses	
for Skoparex f = 35	90/088
for Skopagon f = 40	90/090
for Septon f = 50 or Dynarex f = 90	90/087
for Super-Dynarex f = 135	90/144
for Super-Dynarex f = 200 incl. lens hood and one filter	90/145
for Super-Dynarex f = 350	90/141
for Voigtländer Zoomar f = 36-82	90/149
Leather box for accessories	
for three filters or two supplementary lenses and one lens hood S 40.5 dia.	90/099
for three filters or two supplementary lenses A 54 dia.	90/081
for three filters or two supplementary lenses, reducing ring 357/54 and lens hood A 54 dia.	90/082
for lens hood for Voigtländer Zoomar, can be buttoned onto the rear side of the carrying case 90/154	90/155

Accessories

Filters

		Order No.
yellow 1.5 x	S 40.5 dia.	301/41
yellow 3 x	S 40.5 dia.	302/41
green	S 40.5 dia.	306/41
orange	S 40.5 dia.	308/41
UV	S 40.5 dia.	317/41
Skylight	S 40.5 dia.	325/41
Polarizing filter	A 42.0 dia.	316/42
yellow 1.5 x	A 54.0 dia.	301/54
yellow 3 x	A 54.0 dia.	302/54
green	A 54.0 dia.	306/54
orange	A 54.0 dia.	308/54
UV	A 54.0 dia.	317/54
Skylight	A 54.0 dia.	325/54
Polarizing filter	A 54.0 dia.	316/54
yellow 3 x (in leather case)	S 77.0 dia.	302/77
UV (in leather case)	S 77.0 dia.	317/77
Skylight (in leather case)	S 77.0 dia.	325/77
yellow 3 x *	S 95.0 dia.	302/95
orange *	S 95.0 dia.	308/95
UV *	S 95.0 dia.	315/95

* The filters can be attached to the Zoomar only by means of adapter 296/95.

Reducing ring for filters and supplementary lenses with A 54 dia. on lens mount S 40.5 dia. 357/54

Unit case

Order No. 90/174

for holding:
1 camera with lens up to the overall length of the Skopagon f = 40, in carrying device,
2 additional interchangeable lenses up to f = 135,
4 filters or supplementary lenses S 40.5 dia.,
3 filters or supplementary lenses A 54 dia.,
2 lens hoods 310/541, 310/41.
The filters or Focar lenses are fixed, slipped or screwed one onto the other, under the lens hoods.

Unit case 350

Order No. 90/142

for holding:
1 camera with Super-Dynarex f = 350, in carrying device,
2 additional interchangeable lenses up to f = 135,
1 lens hood 310/95,
2 filters S 95 dia.,
1 filter or supplementary lens A 54 dia.,
4 filters or supplementary lenses S 40.5 dia.

Carrying device

Order No. 90/156

Hold-all case

Order No. 90/161

for holding:
1 camera with interchangeable lens f = 50, in carrying device,
4 additional interchangeable lenses up to f = 135,
3 lens hoods 310/42, 310/541, 310/41,
1 right-angle finder 355/45,
1 accessory shoe 125/30,
5-6 filters or supplementary lenses S 40.5 dia.,
5-6 filters or supplementary lenses A 54 dia.,
1 reducing ring 357/54,
2 film cassettes in box, and under the case:
1 tripod, fixed with two leather straps.

A Guarantee Card is enclosed with this camera. Kindly check that your dealer duly fills in and stamps this card. Only then will you be sure that, if the camera should need any attention within the duration of the guarantee — as set out on the card —, this will be given by the world-wide ZEISS IKON-VOIGTLÄNDER Service — free of charge.

Keep the guarantee card, even after the expiry date; in case of loss, you will need to refer to the camera and lens numbers registered on the card.

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