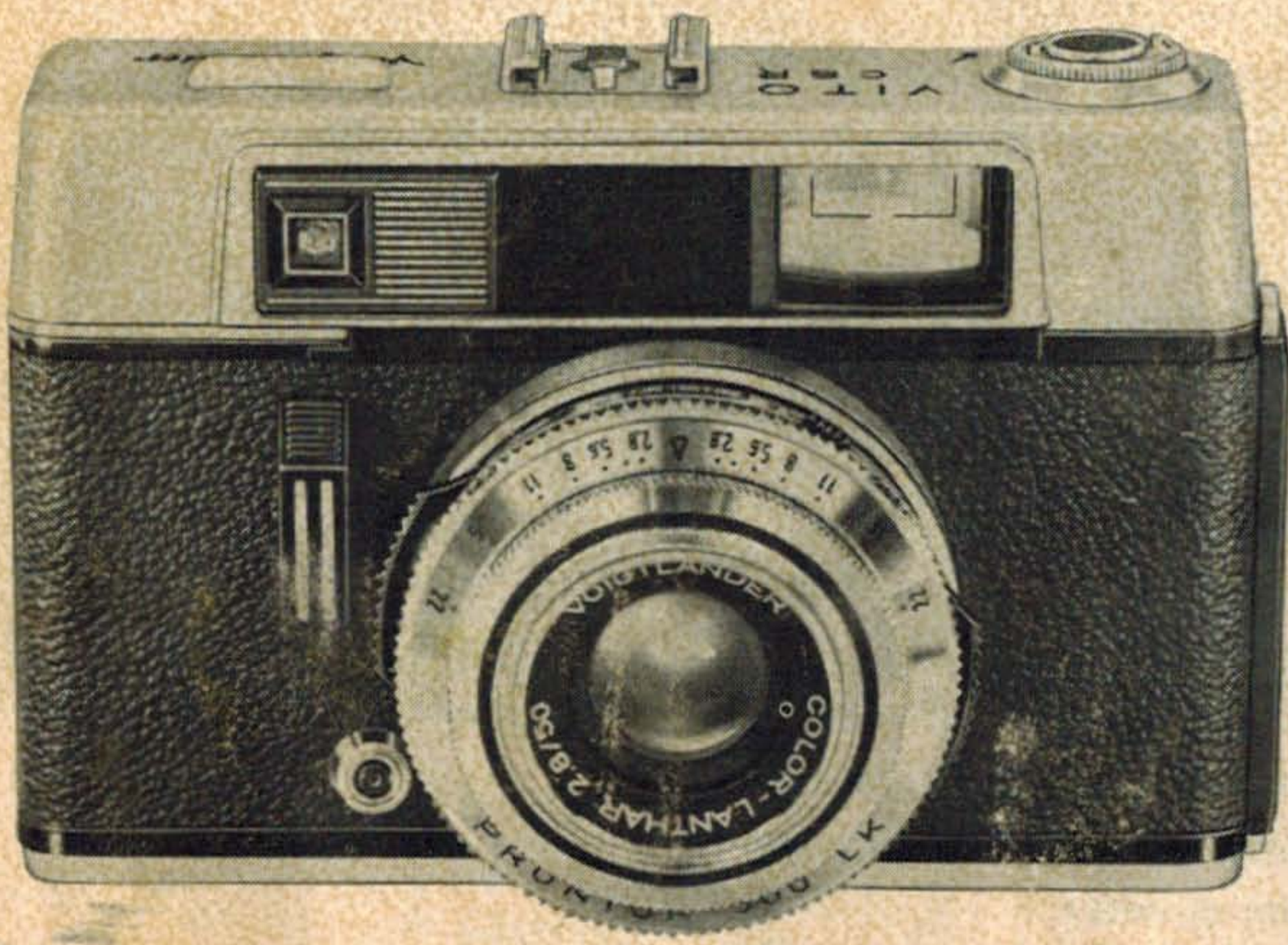
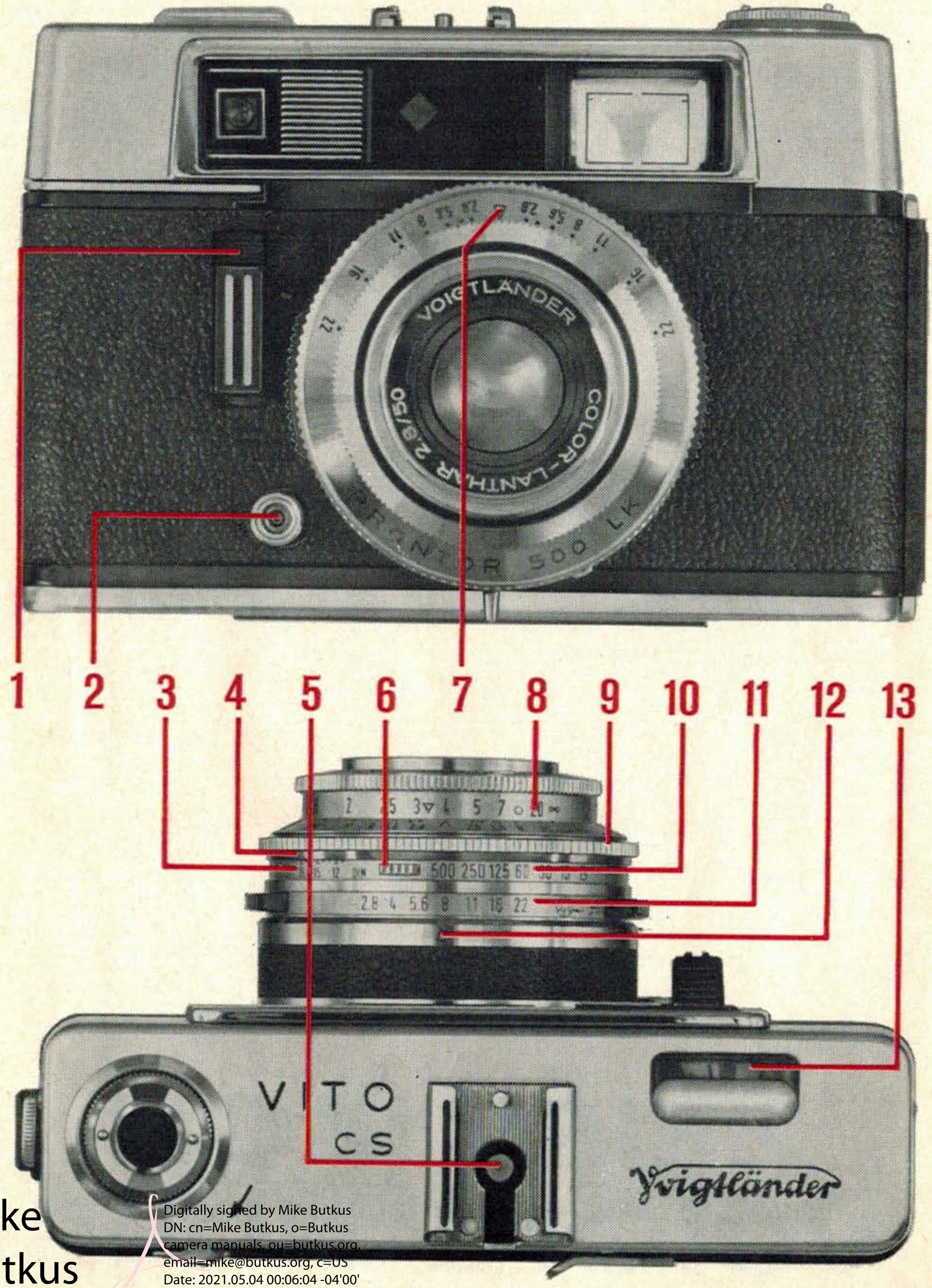
Vito CS - Vito CSR



from the Golden Program

ZEISS IKON
VOIGTLÄNDER

Instructions for use



Mike Butkus

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Date: 2021.05.04 00:06:04 -04'00'

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Camera controls

① **Shutter release**
② **Flash socket**
③ **DIN film speed scale**
④ **DIN setting mark**
⑤ **Accessory shoe** with M-contact
⑥ **Film speed setting key**
⑦ **Distance setting mark** with depth of field scale
⑧ **Focusing ring** with distance scale
⑨ **Shutter speed ring** for setting exposure times
⑩ **Shutter speed scale**
⑪ **Aperture scale** with setting grips
⑫ **Setting mark for aperture and shutter speed**
⑬ **External exposure meter window** with battery test zone
⑭ **Locking keys for camera back**
⑮ **Film reversing lever**
⑯ **Rewind knob** with film indicator
⑰ **Thread socket for cable release**
⑱ **Film counter**
⑲ **ASA setting mark**
⑳ **ASA film speed scale**
㉑ **Tripod socket**
㉒ **Cocking lever for delayed action release**
㉓ **Transport drum** with sprocket rings for engaging the perforations of the film
㉔ **Rapid winding lever**
㉕ **Take-up spool** with slot and hook for attaching film leader
㉖ **Milled ring** for turning take-up spool
㉗ **Battery** for exposure meter
㉘ **Battery cover**
㉙ **Battery testing key**

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Camera adjustments . . . for each new film

Setting the film speed — press down key ⑥ and hold in this position. Turn shutter speed ring ⑨ either clockwise or anticlockwise until the speed value on DIN scale ③ or ASA scale ⑳ corresponding to that of the film in the camera is opposite the red dot ④ or ⑲ on the shutter speed ring.

Setting the film speed is very important, as correct action of the automatic exposure depends on it.

Inserting the film — press locks ⑭ together and open the camera back, push film reversing lever ⑮ to the left and when rewind knob ⑯ springs out, pull it right up.

Attach the film leader with one of the film perforations to the hook on take-up spool ㉕. Then pull the cassette across the film track and insert in the film chamber. Now rotate the take-up spool by turning milled ring ㉖ until both perforated edges of the film are engaged in the sprocket rings of transport drum ㉓ and push the rewind knob right in place. Close the back of the camera.

Now operate rapid winding lever ㉔ and shutter release ① alternately until the figure "1" appears in the film counter. The camera is now ready for use.

The film indicator in the rewind knob serves merely as a memory aid. It has no influence on the camera action. It is best to set the indicator before inserting the film (when the rewind knob is pulled out).

The symbols on the disc indicate:

white = black-and-white film,
blue = colour film for daylight exposure,
yellow = colour film for artificial light.

Focusing the VITO CS

Between the metre figures on distance scale ⑧ are the red marks for the three types of setting

● = portrait — equivalent to a distance of 1.30 m
△ = group — equivalent to a distance of 3.30 m
○ = landscape — equivalent to a distance of 10 m

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According to the subject, set the distance either in metres or quite simply with the aid of these "snapshot marks". The depth of field is then as follows:

aperture	● (1.30 m)	△ (3.30 m)	○ (10 m)
5.6	from 1.15 to 1.50 m	from 2.50 to 5 m	from 5 m to ∞
8	from 1.10 to 1.60 m	from 2.20 to 7 m	from 4 m to ∞
11	from 1 to 1.80 m	from 2 to 12 m	from 3 m to ∞

Focusing the VITO CSR

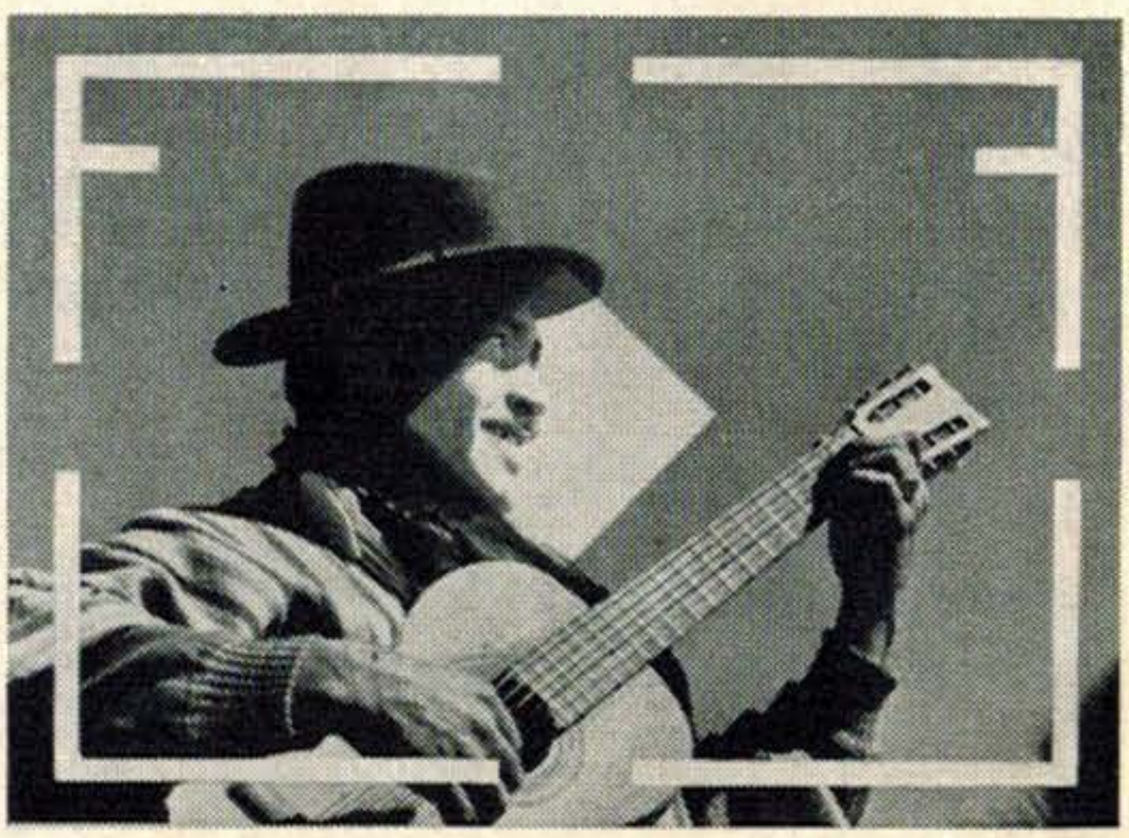
In the centre of the bright-frame viewfinder you will see a bright area which is the focusing field of the coupled rangefinder. As long as the camera focusing is not correct, the subject has double outlines in the focusing field.

Turn lens ring ⑧ until the double outlines in the focusing field fuse into one image — the camera is now set at the correct distance.

You can, of course, set the distance by using the metre scale or the "red snapshot marks".



unsharp



sharp

Aperture and depth of field

The zone of sharp focus (depth of field) is influenced by the aperture setting; it covers that part of the image area (from foreground to background) which is reproduced with sufficient sharpness on exposure. Please note:

large aperture (e. g., 2.8) = less depth of field,
small aperture (e. g., 16) = greater depth of field.

Depth of field indicator — After setting the distance, hold the camera so that you can see both the aperture scale on depth of field scale ⑦ and distance scale ⑧. The depth of field now extends from the distance in metres indicated above the aperture number on the left to the distance in metres indicated above the same aperture number on the right of mark △.

Do not forget the depth of field when setting the aperture with pre-selected shutter speed. If your exposure requires a depth of field which c a n n o t be obtained with the aperture setting, you may have to select a somewhat slower shutter speed, so that you can get a smaller aperture.

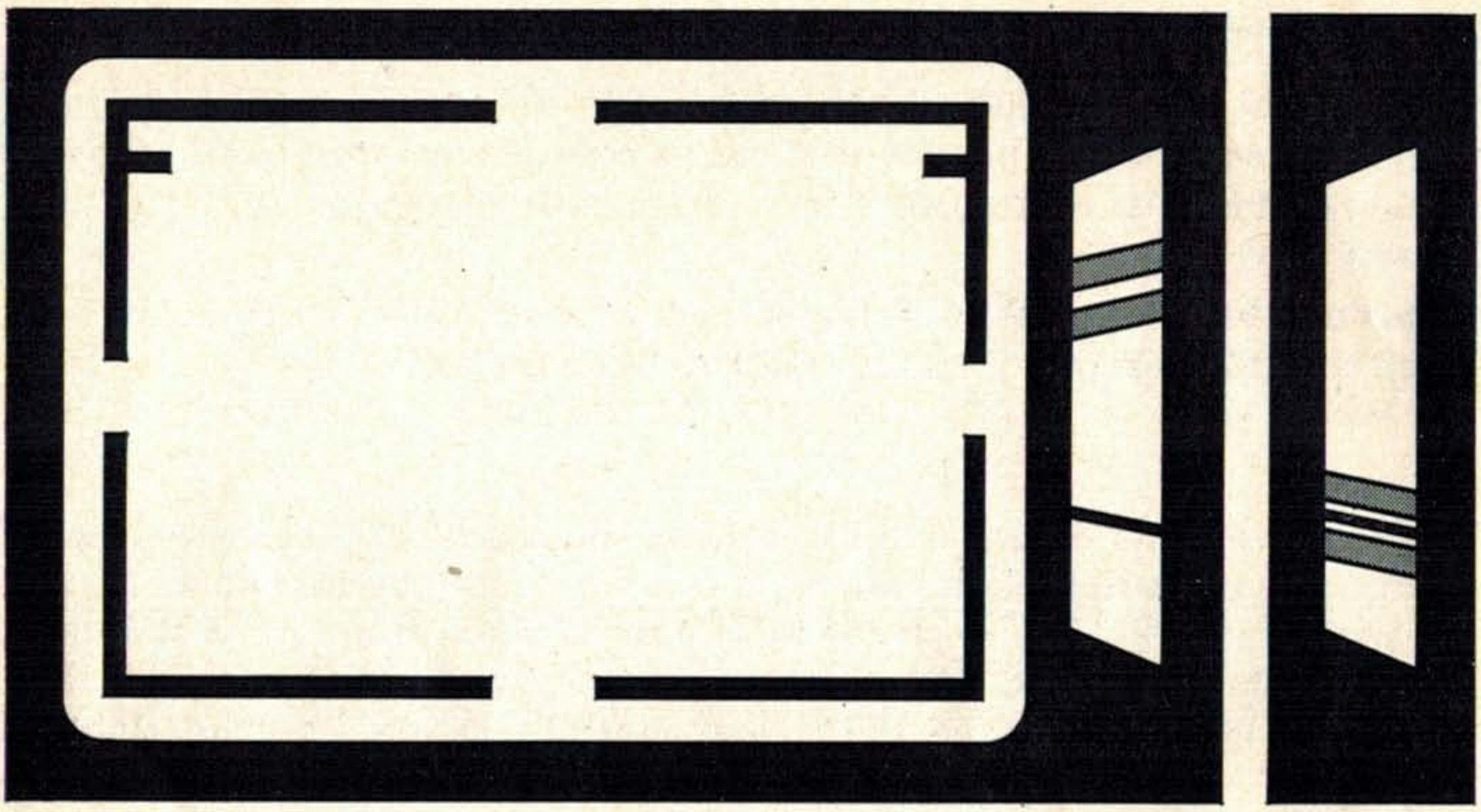
Setting the exposure . . . speed and aperture

Pre-selecting the shutter speed — turn shutter speed ring ⑨ and click in the desired shutter speed at mark △. The speeds n from 1/500 to 1/15 sec are run down automatically when shutter release ① is pressed; when set at "b", the shutter remains open as long as the release is pressed down.

From 1/500 sec to 1/60 sec exposures are usually made with the camera held in the hand. With slower shutter speeds — especially at "b" — press the camera either firmly against or rest it on something or fix it to a tripod. A cable release can be screwed into thread socket ⑰.

Sight the subject through the viewfinder and turn aperture ring ⑪ with the setting grips until the green pointers coincide exactly with the exposure meter needle. This automatically sets the correct aperture for the pre-selected speed.

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no coincidence

correct setting

If the pointer and needle at the side of the bright-frame in the viewfinder do not come into coincidence in the aperture scale, exposure is not possible at the pre-selected speed under the prevailing light conditions. You may have to select an alternative shutter speed. If conditions for exposure are not photographically favourable, the pointer may go outside the scale reflected in the viewfinder.

As a rule, the pointer and needle are adjusted in the viewfinder — holding the camera as for an exposure. The external window ⑬ is to be preferred only when the aperture and with it the depth of field is to be determined. In any case, always check immediately before making an exposure to see whether the pointer and needle are in coincidence in the viewfinder; if not, make any necessary adjustment.

Exposure measurement . . . which method

It is usually sufficient to point the exposure meter at the subject from the point where the exposure is to be made. This measuring of the light reflected by the subject is suitable for average subjects where the light contrasts are not too strong.

With outdoor exposures — especially in open landscapes — it is advisable to tilt the camera slightly downwards, as the light reflected from the bright sky area is far more intensive than that from the actual subject. Exceptions are pictures of interesting cloud formations where people, buildings or landscape details should only appear as silhouettes; also beach and snow scenes.

In many cases, however, the measurement of the light reflected by the subject has to be improved on by a "short-range measurement". For instance, with a bright image in front of a dark background, for close-ups with close-up attachments and always with people, especially with portraits.

For short-range measurement approach the subject so that only the important parts of the picture are measured. Take care that body shadow or shadow from the camera itself does not darken the measured area.

Exposure meter

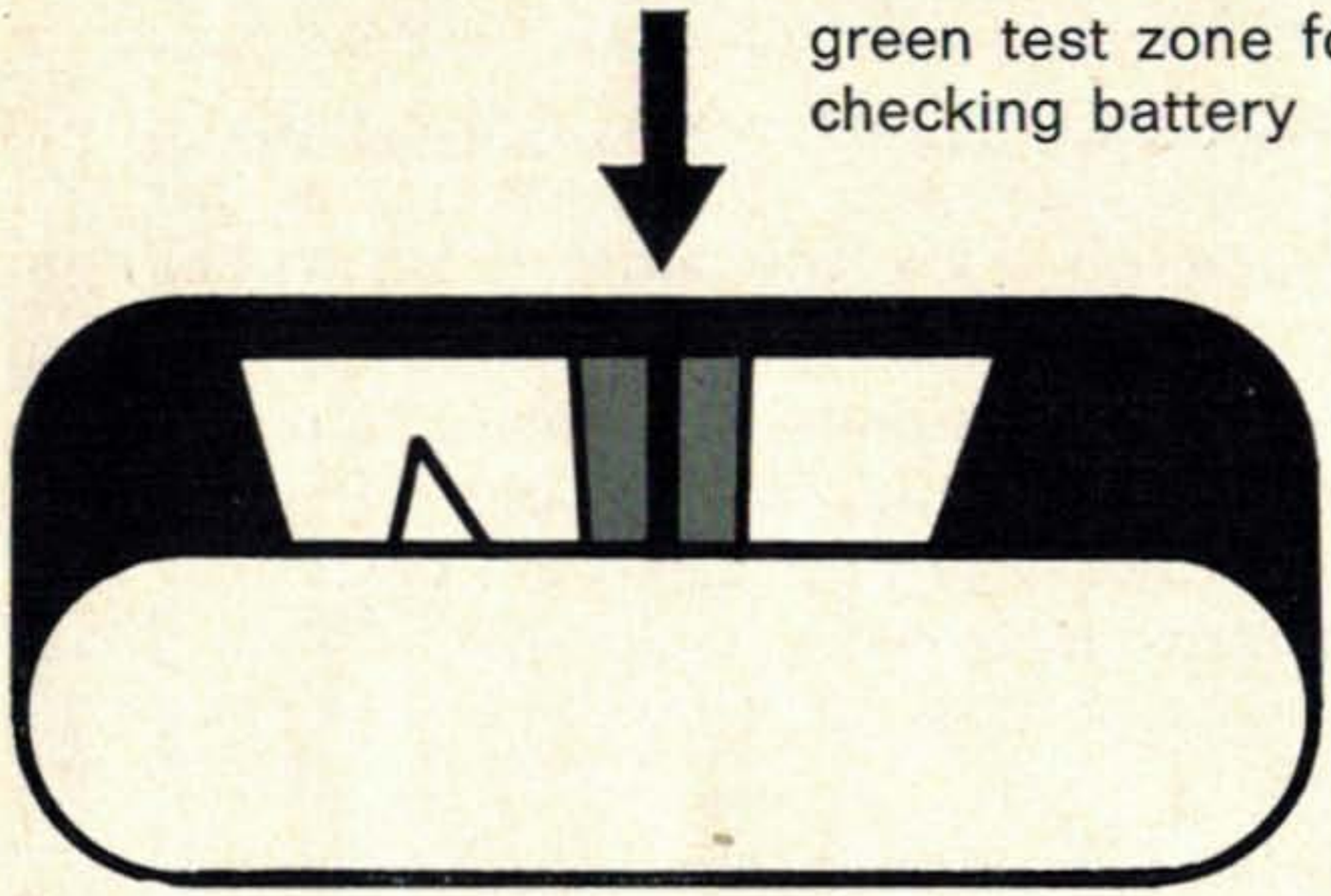
The light falls on a CdS photocell.

The battery type "Mallory PX 13" which is used in the camera for operating the exposure meter will last for about 2 years with normal use. In order to assure a constant current supply, it must be protected from extreme temperatures (below —10° C). If this is not possible, use type "Mallory PX 625".

Testing and changing the battery

To test the battery, press key ㉙ right down. If the exposure meter needle moves within 1 to 2 sec into the green area of the exposure meter indicator in window ⑬ on the camera body, the battery is in

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order. Otherwise, it must be changed. To do this, unscrew battery cover ㉘ and insert a new battery ㉗ with the + pole facing upwards.

Bright-frame viewfinder

The bright image reflected in the finder shows the subject in natural size. When sighting the subject, you can thus keep both eyes open and see the surroundings outside the image area.

Please note: When taking pictures between 1 and 2 m, the image area marked by the two short lines within the bright-frame viewfinder will be displaced either downwards or laterally according to whether the camera is held in a horizontal or vertical position.

Shutter release

When taking the picture, always press the shutter release gently and smoothly — never jerkily, as this would result in "blurred pictures".

Rapid winding lever

After each exposure advance the lever until it stops. This tensions the shutter, transports the film and advances the film counter. A lock mechanism prevents its being advanced again before the next exposure has been made; similarly, the shutter release can only be pressed down after the rapid winding lever has been advanced.

Delayed action release

After you have made the exposure setting (speed and aperture) and set the distance as well as tensioned the shutter, pull the small lever ㉒ sideways as far as it will go. After pressing down the shutter release about 10 sec will pass before automatic exposure. Exposures with the delayed action mechanism are not possible when the camera is set at "B".

Filters

The colour filters yellow, green and orange can only be used with black-and-white films — UV and SF filters, on the other hand, can also be used with colour material. Each filter (with the exception of UV and SF) requires longer exposure or aperture correction.

Yellow filter 1.5 x Soft filter effect for outdoor exposures. Ideal for snapshots, sport and low sun level.
Filter factor: 1.5 x or open aperture ½ stop.

Yellow filter G 3 x Universal filter for landscapes and other outdoor exposures; essential for snow scenes.
Filter factor: 3 x or open aperture 1½ stops.

Green filter Gr 4 x Lightens the "green" tones in landscapes. Recommended for portraits in artificial light and reproductions of colour pictures.
Filter factor: 4 x or open aperture 2 stops.

Orange filter Or 5 x Pronounced filter effect through strongly subdued blue tones. Penetrates atmospheric haze in distant landscapes.
Filter factor: 5 x or open aperture 2½ stops.

Ultra-violet filter UV Absorbs the ultra-violet rays in mountain regions and near the sea. In colour exposures, prevents the dreaded bluish cast. — No filter factor.

Skylight filter SF Effect similar to UV filter, combined with a slight correction filter. Absorbs UV light completely. — No filter factor.

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Flash exposures

Flash units with M-contact are connected electrically to the camera direct through the accessory shoe.

Flash units with synchronizing cable can also be attached to the accessory shoe. Here connection is through flash socket ②.

The VITO CS and CSR are X-synchronized.

The fastest shutter speed for flashlights with capless flashbulbs, type XM-1/PF-1 or AG 3, is $^1/_{30}$ sec. Electronic flash can be used at speeds up to $^1/_{500}$ sec.

For setting the aperture, you will find "guide numbers" on the packing or in the instructions for the flashbulbs or electronic flash units. The correct aperture is obtained by dividing the appropriate guide number by the distance (in m) between the flash unit and subject.

After the final exposure

Rewind and remove the film — push the reversing lever to the left and the sunk rewind knob will spring out. Turn this in the direction of the arrow until the white field again appears in the film counter window. Then open the camera, pull the rewind knob right out and remove the cassette.

Changing partly exposed films

With both cameras you can take out a partly exposed film whenever you want to between exposures and put in another one (e. g., black-and-white for a colour film). Note the number of the last exposure (write it down!) and rewind the partly exposed film back into the cassette. When re-inserting this film, the loading procedure is the same until "1" appears in the film counter.

Then press down the shutter release, let go and press down again and then hold it in this position (fixed position). Advance the rapid winding lever until the film counter indicates the frame number previously noted. Now let go the shutter release, advance the rapid winding lever again and the film can be exposed as usual.

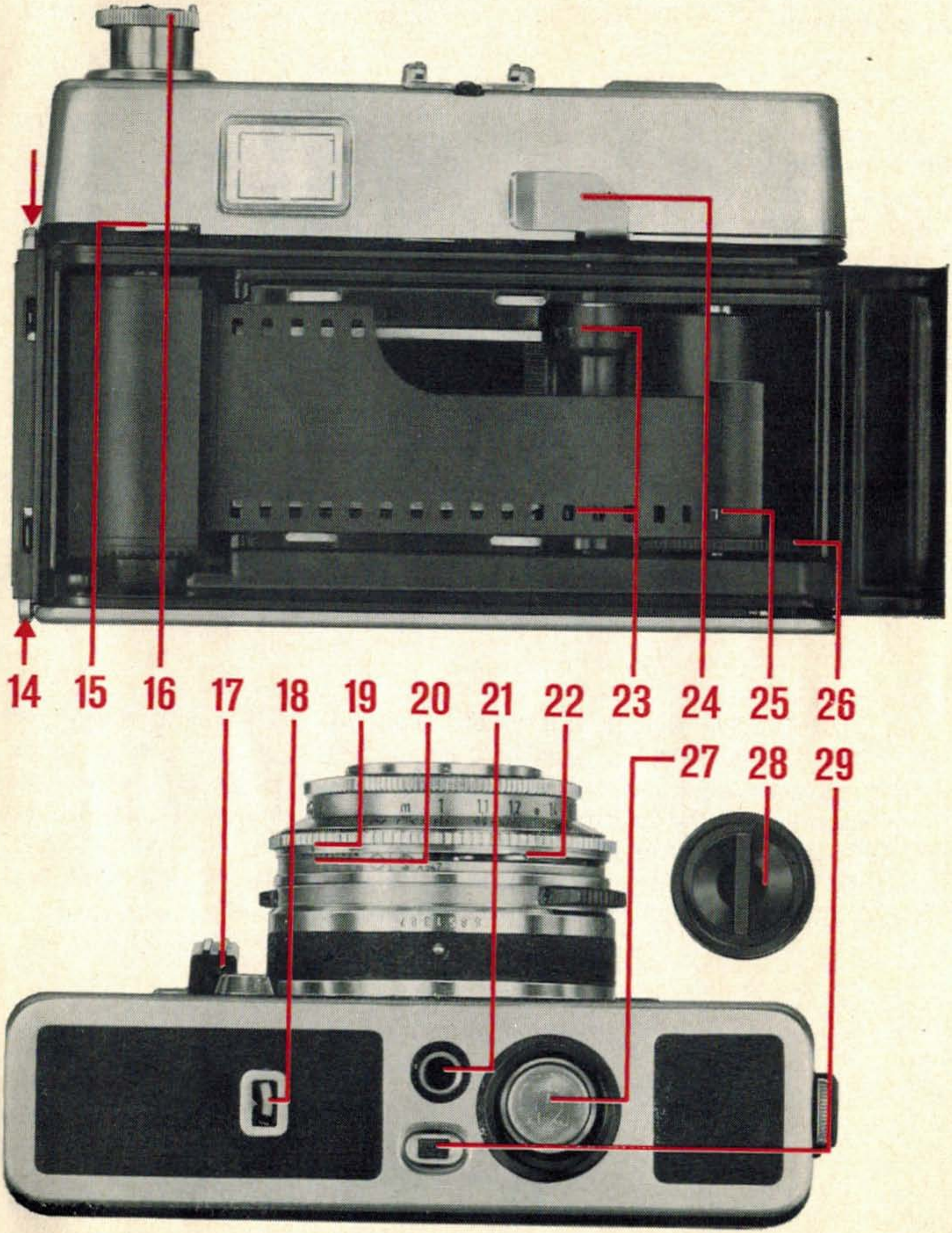
Care of the camera and lens

Good picture performance and long use of your valuable camera depend to a considerable extent on good care and correct handling.

Always handle your camera with extreme care and do not use force. Do not subject it to hard knocks or drop it and never put it in the glove compartment of your car. Your photo-electric exposure meter would not withstand this "shake test" for any length of time.

Use only a soft, lint-free cloth for cleaning the lens; thick dust or sand particles must be carefully removed beforehand with a soft hair brush. Fingermarks and other grease marks on the lens or viewfinder can be removed with a cotton-wool pad moistened with pure alcohol spirit or ether.

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Vito CS - Vito CSR

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GA/10.0253-54 and 10.0263-64 Author: W. Kaiser
Printed in West-Germany by Oeding, Brunswik 8 0567 / 1 A

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