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ZEISS IKON

Instructions for use



Contarex

professional

ZEISS
IKON

Contarex

professional

Cast all-metal housing assuring the utmost in technical precision and stability.

Parallax-free mirror-reflex viewfinder giving bright, large and evenly illuminated viewing image. Interchangeable focusing screens to suit the most varied photographic requirements. Focusing directly coupled with the lens setting.

Interchangeable ZEISS lenses, designed for the CONTAREX, in rapid-change bayonet mounts, ranging from 21 mm ultra-wide-angle to tele-photo lens of 1000 mm focal length. The CONTAREX lenses of between 25 mm and 250 mm focal length are equipped with fully automatic pre-set diaphragm facility.

Shutter speeds from 1 to $^1/_{1000}$th second, and "B" for time exposures, can be set on one ring.

The focal plane shutter operates smoothly and without vibration. It is synchronised for flash bulbs and for electronic flash, automatically assuring the correct instant of firing for the type of flash for which the shutter has been set. A delayed action mechanism is built in.

All camera settings – distance, aperture, depth of field, shutter speed – can be controlled from above at one glance.

The 35 mm film for the CONTAREX can be purchased in the conventional cartridges, or the CONTAX cassette can be loaded with daylight-loading film, darkroom-loading film or from bulk stock.

Interchangeable magazines provide a constant choice of colour film or black-and-white film. Films can be interchanged in an instant, in daylight, without film wastage.

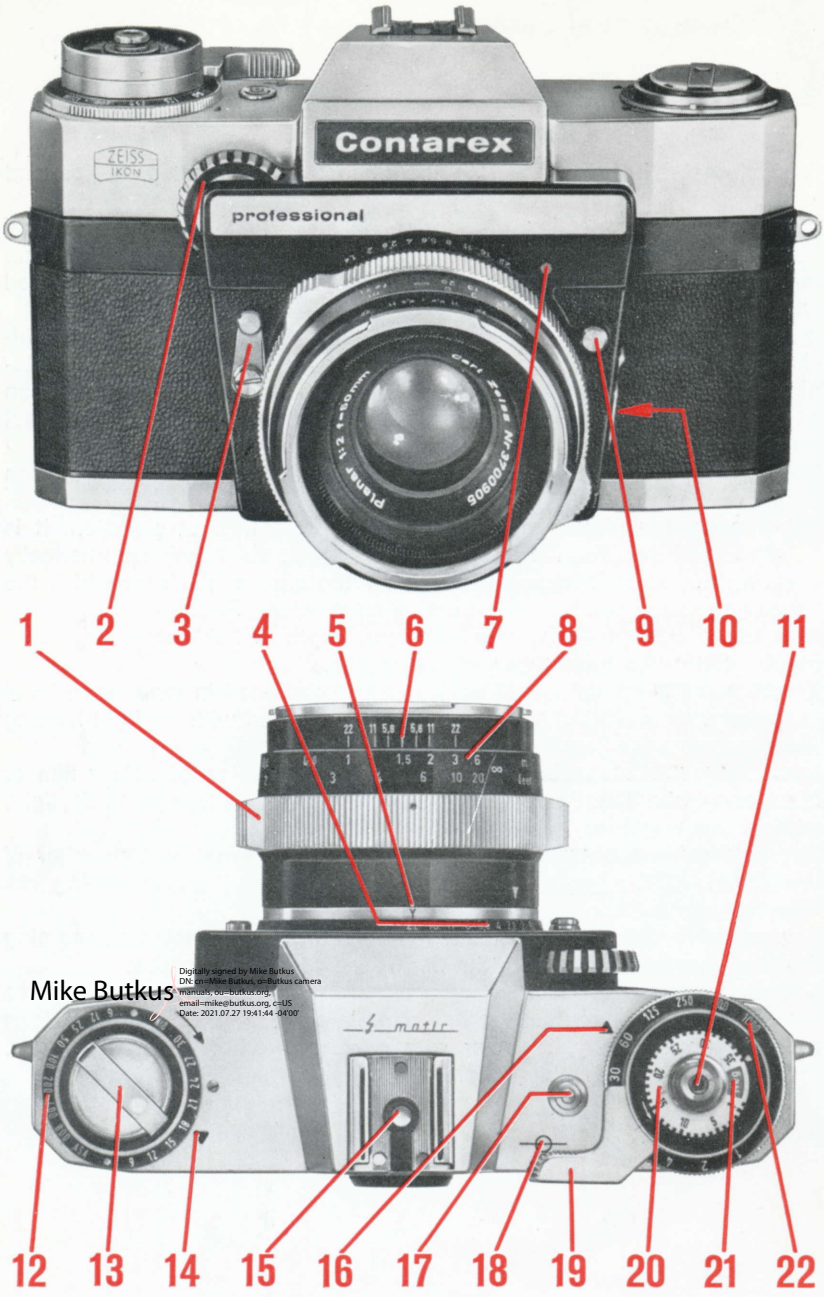
The removable camera back renders the film channel and chamber of the CONTAREX accessible for cleaning. Loading and unloading are effected with ease.

The negative titling facility makes it possible to put notes concerning the photograph directly onto the film at the time of exposure.

With only a few accessories more difficult photographic tasks such as close-up work, macrophotography, photomicrography, copying and long distance photography, together with numerous other specialised jobs, are rendered considerably simpler.

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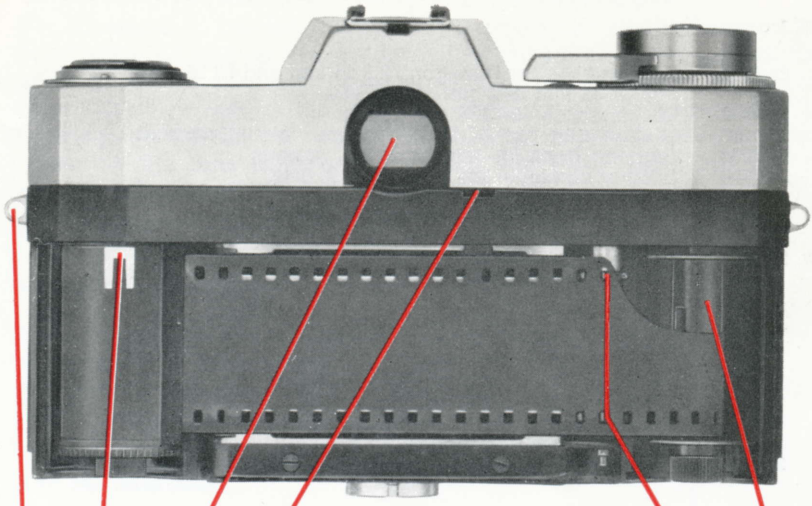
Operational camera parts

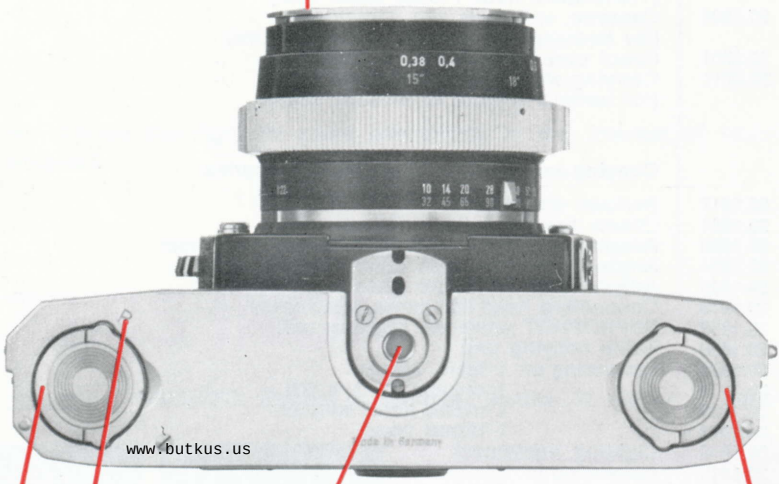
1 Distance setting ring (focusing ring)
2 Aperture setting wheel.
3 Lever for delayed action device.
4 Aperture scale.
5 Aperture setting mark.
6 Distance setting mark, with depth of field scale.
7 Red dot, for lens change.
8 Distance scale.
9 Push button, for lens change.
10 Flash socket, with locking device for special flash plugs.
11 Shutter release button with screw thread for cable release.
12 Film speed reminder disc.
13 Retractable rewind lever.
14 Setting mark for reminder disc 12.
15 Accessory shoe with cord-free flash contact.
16 Shutter speed setting mark.
17 Sliding button, for raising the mirror.
18 Film plane indicator mark.
19 Rapid film transport lever.
20 Frame counter dial.
21 Opening, for viewing of film reminder disc.
22 Shutter speed scale.

Reference numbers 23–32 refer to the illustration on the rear cover flap.

23 Eyelet(s) for carrying strap.
24 Guide fork (must engage with the film cartridge).
25 Viewfinder eyepiece, with removable correction lens mounting.
26 Slit for introduction of negative titling strip.
27 Bayonet fitting on lens, to take filters and lens hood.
28 Film channel with sprocket wheels, which engage in the film perforation.
29 Film take-up spool.
30 Camera back lock.
31 "R" setting, for rewinding film.
32 Tripod socket.

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Loading camera and unloading

Before loading the camera, activate the rapid film transport lever 19 **until it comes to a stop.** Then raise the two camera back bolts 30, rotate them in mutually opposite directions, and remove the camera back.

Insertion of film

(Do not perform this operation in direct sunlight!)
Insert the film leader in the slot of the take-up spool 29, which has been removed from the camera. Engage the second or third perforation hole in the special slot-protrusion, wind the film twice around the spool, and hold it. Now insert take-up spool and cassette into the camera in such a way that the film perforation is engaged on both sides by the sprocket wheels 28.
Replace the camera back from above in such a manner that one half of the film width is still visible. From this position push the camera back home, and lock it.

Setting frame counter and control of film transport

Position the white mark on the black milled ring of the frame counter dial 20 three units ahead of that number which corresponds with the number of frames on the film which has been inserted.
Pull up the retractable rewind lever 13 and rotate it in the direction of the arrow until a distinct resistance is felt. This serves to tauten the film in the cassette, where it normally lies somewhat loosely. Next operate the shutter release 11 and rapid film transport lever 19 alternately, two times each, to bring the white mark to the number which corresponds with the total frame number of the film. In doing so, the rewind lever should rotate in the direction opposite to the arrow. This serves as an important control to see that the film is being transported properly.
The frame counter always indicates the number of unexposed frames that remain. After the final exposure (frame counter indicates "1") do not operate the rapid film transport lever 19 again, but rewind the film.

Removing the film

Raise the left camera-back bolt 30 and set it to "R".
Rotate the extended rewind lever 13 in the direction of the arrow until a slight resistance is felt (as the film releases itself from the take-up spool). Only now should both camera-back bolts be opened. Remove the camera back and take out the film cassette.
Always keep the take-up spool and the film channel clean!

The film reminder discs

These serve only as a memory aid, and have no influence on the functioning of the camera.
The film speed reminder disc 12 carries the film speed values in DIN and ASA, while the disc below the window 21 bears symbols to indicate the type of film being used. This latter disc can be rotated by means of the small button on the frame counter dial.

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The focusing screens

The ability to change focusing screens at will means that focusing methods can be selected to suit all kinds of conditions.
The Fresnel screen 20.1310 (with split-image wedge rangefinder and fine-grain focusing ring) is the standard viewing screen supplied with the camera.
The viewing screen 20.1311 is of basically similar construction, and is intended for focusing with lenses having a focal length of 250 mm or more (e. g. the f/4-250 mm ZEISS OLYMPIA-SONNAR or the f/4.5-500 mm ZEISS MIROTAR). This screen differs from the standard Fresnel screen 20.1310 in that it does not have the concentric rings, and in addition it has a bevelled front edge. It gives a good bright viewing image, making possible rapid and precise focusing.
The ground glass screen 20.1312 is to be recommended when it is desired to have a control of sharpness over the whole picture area. This is mostly the case with close-up work, and when using close-up attachments. If there is sufficient illumination the depth of field can even be checked with the lens stopped down, before operating the film transport lever. The ground glass screen is also useful for hand-held telephoto shots, which often present visual difficulties in the use of the wedge rangefinder or the fine-grain focusing ring. The focusing screen 20.1314 (ground glass screen incorporating split-image wedge rangefinder) combines the advantages of ground glass focusing and wedge rangefinder focusing.
The clear glass screen with cross lines 20.1313 (photomicrography screen) is designed for photography through the microscope and through endoscopes. It is further useful in cases where, due to too small a lens aperture, the wedge rangefinder on the viewing screen 20.1310 can not be satisfactorily used and where the lighting conditions are not sufficiently good for focusing on the ground glass area.

Changing the focusing screens

First the camera lens must be removed (see page 13). Then push the retaining spring A on the front edge toward the front (illustr. 1) until the frame containing the viewing screen hinges downward. The screen can now be gripped on the protrusion provided for this purpose with the special tweezers, and carefully removed (illustr. 2).

Important: Do not touch the mirror!

By following the reverse of the procedure described above the required viewing screen is inserted.
The frontal protrusion must fit exactly into the recess in the frame B (illustr. 3). If it does not, then the screen has been inserted the wrong way round and must be reversed. Finally push the frame B up once again until the retaining spring A can be heard to snap into position.

Take care: Try never to touch the viewing screens with the fingers, but only with the special tweezers from the container 20.7074. Remove dust with a soft hair brush!

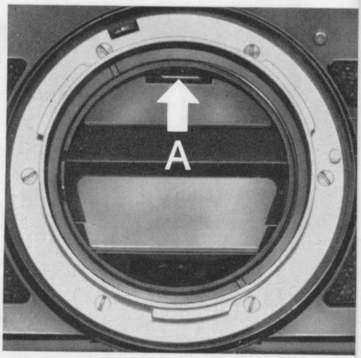


Fig. 1

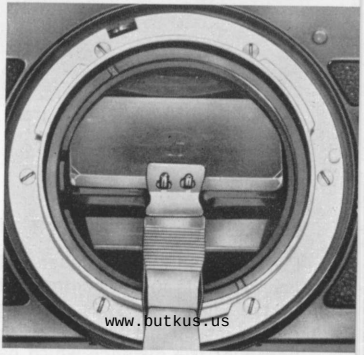

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Fig. 2

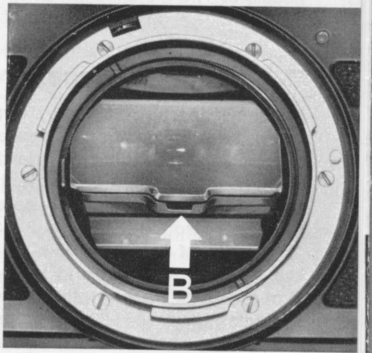
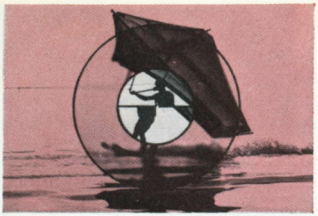


Fig. 3

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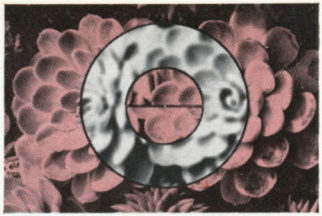




Fig. 4 Focusing with fine-grain focusing ring.

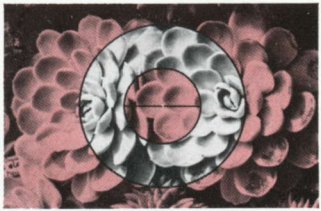


Fig. 5 Focusing with split-image rangefinder.

Focusing the camera (Illustrs. 4 and 5)

Look through the viewfinder and adjust the focusing ring 1 until the split image visible in the centre of the viewing area combines into one integrated image or, in the case of subject matter which has no distinct outlines, until the image in the fine-grain focusing ring is as sharp as possible. The distance which has been set can be read off opposite the setting mark 6 on the distance scale 8.

Setting the lens aperture

The lens aperture is set by turning the wheel 2. The desired aperture value must be positioned opposite the setting mark 5. The aperture to be used is dependent on the depth of field required. The smaller the aperture number, the larger is the lens opening, and the more limited is the depth of field. (In the case of the f/4.5 21 mm BIOGON the aperture is not set through the wheel 2, but on the lens itself.)

The depth of field available at any distance setting can be read off on the lens. To the right and left of the setting mark 6 the aperture values are engraved. The depth of field extends from the distance which is indicated opposite the appropriate aperture value on the left to the distance opposite the same f-number on the right-hand side. (Illustr. 6).

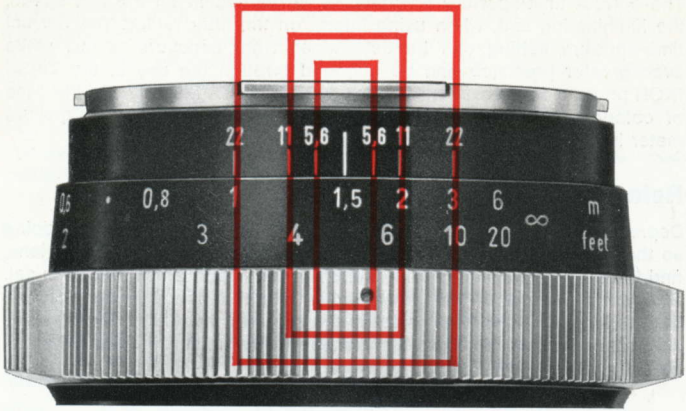


Fig. 6

With the use of the ground-glass screen the depth of field can also be controlled directly, provided that the film transport lever has not been operated previously.
More detailed depth of field data are to be found in the special depth of field tables. The distances are measured from the film plane, which is indicated by the special mark (line through circle) 18.
The depth of field scale can also be used for "zone focusing". This is particularly useful where rapid action is involved. The lens is set in such a way that, with an appropriately chosen aperture, the required depth of field is encompassed by that aperture. No further focusing is then necessary.

Setting the shutter speed

Lift the ring 22 and rotate it until the required shutter speed lies opposite the setting mark 16. Do not use intermediate settings!
The shutter speed is dependent on both the lighting conditions and on the rate of movement of the subject matter. The faster the motion, the shorter the exposure must be. The figures on the scale 22 represent fractions of a second, (i. e. 60 indicates $^1/_{60}$th sec., etc.).
At the "B" setting the shutter remains open as long as the release button 11 remains depressed.

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Shutter speed and lens aperture are interdependent. The shorter the exposure time, the larger must the lens aperture be, and vice versa. The correct time-aperture combination is dependent on the film speed, the illumination and, when using filters, on the filter factor. The correct time-aperture setting can be determined from exposure tables, while even greater precision can be obtained through the use of the ZEISS IKON photo-electric exposure meter IKOPHOT CD (illustr. 7). In the case of colour films, which must be exposed very correctly, the exposure meter is virtually indispensible.

Releasing the shutter

Depress the shutter release button 11 gently, without jerking. On doing so the mirror will rise, the pre-selected aperture will be set on the lens, and the focal plane shutter will operate at the speed which had been set. Afterwards the mirror will immediately return to the viewing position, but the lens aperture remains set to the selected value. The latter serves as a reminder that the rapid film transport lever must be operated again before another exposure can be made.

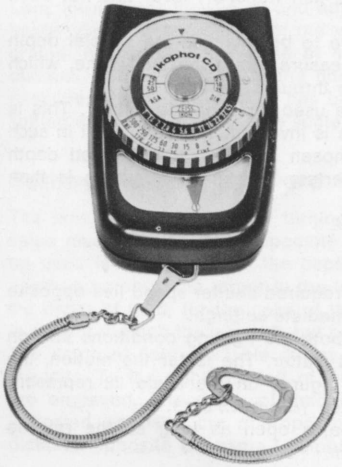


Fig. 7

Use of the delayed action release

First tension the shutter through operation of the rapid film transport lever, and then push down the lever 3 as far as it will go. After depressing the shutter release 11 some twelve seconds will pass before the shutter is actually, and automatically, released. During this process the lever 3 will return to its normal position.
Time exposures (with shutter setting "B") are not possible with the delayed action device.
The delayed action lever can also be set to intermediate settings, thus giving accordingly shorter delayed action times.

Flash photography

The focal plane shutter of the CONTAREX permits the use of all types of flash equipment. Provided that the correct shutter speed is used, the instant of firing is automatically regulated to always assure correctly timed ignition for the various types of flash bulbs as well as electronic flash. The respective correct shutter speeds are indicated by coloured figures, thus:

White (1 to 1/30th sec., as well as "B") for use with short-peak flash bulbs (type M) as well as electronic flash.
Yellow (1/60th sec.) for use with electronic flash.
Orange (1/125th to 1/1000th sec.) for use with long-peak flash bulbs (type FP), which are specially produced for use with focal plane shutters.

The correct aperture for any particular type of flash can be derived from the appropriate flash guide number and the shooting distance. This aperture is then set with the wheel 2. The delayed action device can be used for flash photography, at all shutter speeds from 1 to 1/1000th second.
The plug of the flash unit is inserted into the flash socket 10. In the case of a special safety plug, the locking lever on the socket 10 should be pushed in the direction of the arrow in order to lock the contact. The flash gun or unit may either be attached to the camera accessory shoe 15, or it can be fixed with the use of a flash bracket and the camera tripod socket 32.
With flash guns and units having a cable-free shoe contact the electrical connection with the camera is achieved directly through the special contact in the accessory shoe 15.

Special flash lenses

(The reference numbers used in this section apply only to the illustrations 8 and 9).
PLANAR f/2 50 mm with automatic flash exposure control
DISTAGON f/4 35 mm with automatic flash exposure control

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Use of these lenses without automatic flash control

For this purpose the lens must be set in such a way that the orange triangle 3 lies opposite the setting mark 2. If this setting is not already correct, push the key 5 toward the camera and then use it to get two marks to coincide, (see illustr. 8).

Use of these lenses with automatic flash control

Here the appropriate guide number of the flash source must be set. For this purpose the lens has the special guide number scale 4, on which the following guide numbers can be clicked into position:

10	12	**14**	17	**20**	24	**28**	34	**40**	48	**56**	68	**80**
32	38	**45**	55	**65**	78	**90**	110	**130**	155	**180**	220	**260**

The white scale applies to the distance setting in meters, and the orange scale is for use with the distance setting in feet. For the sake of better clarity the figures printed small in the table are not engraved on the lens, although special intermediate click-settings are provided for them on the lens. If the required guide number is not included in the table, i. e. on the scale 4, then the numerically nearest smaller guide number should be set.
Positions between the special click-settings must not be used. To set the guide number press the key 5 toward the camera, and then use it to bring the correct guide number opposite the setting mark 2 (see illustr. 9).

Fig. 8



Fig. 9



To take a picture aim the camera, focus with the aid of the split-image wedge rangefinder, and release the shutter.
In the case of subjects having some depth, use an intermediate distance setting. The aperture necessary for a correct exposure is set automatically through focusing. Use of the aperture setting wheel on the camera is thus eliminated. It is not necessary for the aperture to be on a specific full f-number setting. In order to safeguard against wrong flash exposures the distance setting is automatically blocked when the distance becomes too short for the guide number.
At the far end of the scale the distance setting is not limited. The furthest distances to which the automatic flash control can be used can be found from the following table.

Guide number		Furthest Distance					
		Planar f 2 50 mm			Distagon f 4 35 mm		
m	feet	aperture	m	feet	aperture	m	feet
10	32	2	5	16	4	2.5	8
14	45	2	7	22	4	3.5	11
20	65	2	10	32	4	5	16
28	90	2.8	10	32	4	7	22
40	130	4	10	32	4	10	32
56	180	5.6	10	32	5.6	10	32
80	260	8	10	32	8	10	32

Changing lenses

Removing lens: Depress the button 9 and at the same time rotate the lens in a counter-clockwise direction as far as it will go. This will bring the red dot on the lens opposite the red dot 7 on the CONTAREX. In this position the lens will automatically release itself from the camera bayonet socket (illustr. 10).

Inserting lens: Insert the lens into the bayonet socket in such a way that the red dot on the lens and the red dot 7 on the CONTAREX coincide, and then rotate the lens to the right until it locks into position. In doing this the button 9 will be seen to spring out. In inserting the lens it does not matter whether it is set to infinity, or to any other distance. It is also immaterial to which aperture the CONTAREX is set.

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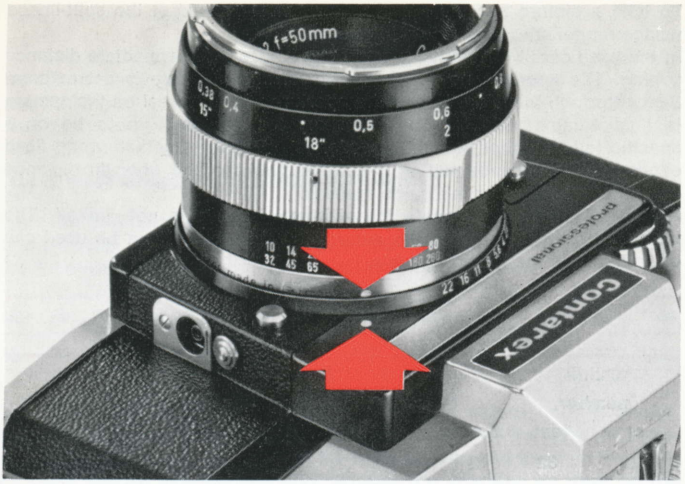


Fig. 10

On insertion of the lens the aperture setting is automatically limited to the maximum aperture of the lens in question.
The CONTAREX lenses can be changed in full daylight without in any way endangering the film in the camera, but the open lens socket in the camera should not be exposed to direct sunlight.

On removing the flash lenses from the bellows attachment care should be taken that the two triangular marks lie opposite each other.

One special case: For insertion of the f/4.5 21 mm BIOGON, which extends far into the body of the CONTAREX, the shutter must first be tensioned and the mirror raised, by means of the sliding button 17. The f/4.5 21 mm BIOGON can then be inserted, observing the rule "red dot opposite red dot". The red dot on the rotating rear section of the BIOGON must furthermore be brought into alignment with the red dot on the lens mount. For viewing purposes the special 21 mm viewfinder, which fits into the accessory shoe 15, should be used. The f/4.5 21 mm BIOGON has such a great depth of field that an estimated distance setting suffices. At f/5.6, for example, this depth extends, at a setting of 1.7 metres, from 86 cm to infinity. Insertion of the BIOGON does not involve the loss of a film frame. On removal of the BIOGON the mirror automatically drops again.
(For technical reasons the first exposure after insertion of the BIOGON can not be made with the delayed action release.)

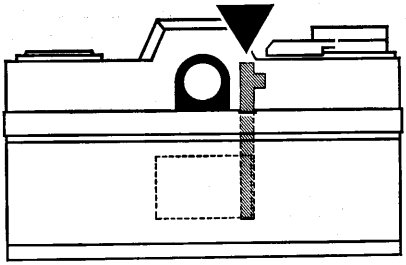
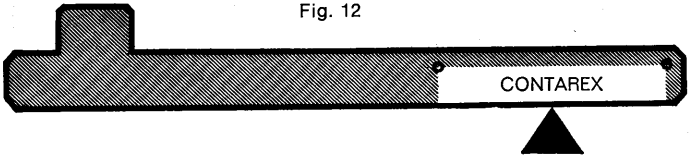


Fig. 11

Fig. 12



The negative titling facility

This device – used in conjunction with either the standard camera back or with an interchangeable magazine – enables data concerning the photograph to be transferred directly onto the film at the time of exposure. It is merely necessary to write the required data onto one of the strips provided, which is then inserted so far in the slit 26 in the camera back that a slight resistance can be felt (see illustr. 11).
When writing on the strip the "step" should be at the upper left-hand side. The writing itself must lie within the area bounded on the strip by two small holes (see illustr. 12).

The data strip should be inserted into the slit in such a way that the writing appears the right way round when looking at the camera back ("step" to the right). The writing will appear on the processed film in a 4 mm wide strip along the edge of the negative or transparency in question. If it is at all possible, it is advisable to write the data onto the strip with white ink. This yields the best results. It is, of course, also possible to write on the strip with any other kind of ink or paint. In order to be sure that the writing will be clearly visible on the negative or transparency, care should be taken to see that the relevant edge of the film corresponds with a fairly bright part of the subject matter (e. g. light wall, open sky, etc), if this is at all possible.

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For this purpose the viewing screens 20.1310, 20. 1311 and 20.1314 are marked with lines which indicate in the viewfinder exactly that area which the data strip occupies on the film area. The data strip area should, of course, not contain important parts of the picture image, if possible. The abovementioned viewing-screen outlines make control of this easy. After making the exposure, do not forget to remove the data strip again immediately, so as to avoid the transfer of wrong data onto the following pictures.

Supplementary equipment and accessories

Reference no.	**Lenses and viewfinder**
11.2402	BIOGON f/4.5-21 mm
20.1500	Viewfinder for Biogon f/4.5-21 mm
11.2408	DISTAGON f/2.8-25 mm
11.2414	DISTAGON f/2-35 mm
11.2403	DISTAGON f/4-35 mm, with automatic flash control
11.2401	PLANAR f/2-50 mm, with automatic flash control
11.2501	TESSAR f/2.8-50 mm
11.2415	S-PLANAR f/4-50 mm
11.2407	PLANAR f/1.4-55 mm
11.2404	SONNAR f/2-85 mm
11.2417	TESSAR f/3.5-115 mm for bellows attachment
11.2405	SONNAR f/4-135 mm
11.2409	OLYMPIA SONNAR f/2.8-135 mm
11.2421	OLYMPIA SONNAR f/4-250 mm with leather carrying case
20.1629	ZEISS monocular tele attachment 8 x 30 B (to give working focal length of 400 mm)
20.1639	Adapter ring to above, for Planar 50 mm and Tessar 50 mm

Reference no.	
11.2420	MIROTAR f/4.5-500 mm with filters: yellow, green, orange, UV, turret with 2 neutral density filters, and leather case
11.2422	MIROTAR f/5.6-1000 mm with filters: yellow, green, UV, infra-red, turret with 2 neutral density filters, and carrying case

Focusing screens and accessories, and data strips

20.1310	Standard Fresnel screen, for focal lengths of 25 to 135 mm
20.1311	Fresnel screen 250, for focal lengths of 250 mm and greater
20.1312	Ground glass screen
20.1313	Photomicrography screen
20.1314	Ground glass screen with split-image wedge rangefinder
20.7074	Container for focusing screens (with brush and tweezers)
20.0202	100 data strips, in a case

Interchangeable magazine

- Free interchangeability between colour and black-and-white film.
- Instant film change, in full daylight.
- No loss of film.

20.0304	Interchangeable magazine
20.0203	Tripod extension
23.7856	Case for 1 magazine
23.0200	Case for 2 magazines

Filters, Proxar close-up attachments, lens hoods

20.1007	Colour filters: yellow, green, orange, red, UV, Ikolor-A, -B, -C, -F, -N, ⌀ S 49
20.1012	Colour filters: yellow, green, orange, red, UV, Ikolor-A, -B, -C, -F, ⌀ B 56 (21—135 mm) *) *) In the case of the Biogon 21 mm and Distagon 25 mm the filters no. 20.1007, (⌀ S 49) should be used, in conjunction with the lens hood.
20.1017	Colour filters yellow, UV, Ikolor-C, ⌀ S 67 (250 mm lens)
20.1206	CONTAPOL polarising filter, ⌀ B 56 (21—135 mm lenses)
20.0840	PROXAR close-up attachment, for distances down to 0.2 m, ⌀ B 56
20.0710	Lens hood for 21—35 mm lenses, ⌀ B 56
20.0712	Lens hood for 50—135 mm lenses
20.0873	Close-up attachment, focal length 1 m, ⌀ B 56 } for 85 mm and
20.0874	Close-up attachment, focal length 0.50 m, ⌀ B 56 } 135 mm lenses
20.0845	Close-up attachment, focal length 0.35 mm, ⌀ B 56 }
20.0831—35	Supplementary lenses for monocular tele atachment 1, 2, 3, 5, and 8 diopters

Carrying cases, containers, etc.

23.7526	Ever-ready case
23.0203	De-luxe carrying bag
23.0204	Small universal bag
23.0205	Large universal bag
23.7842	Lens container for 3 lenses, 2 filters and 2 lens hoods
23.7755	Leather case for Biogon 21 mm
23.7756	Leather case for 35 mm or 50 mm lens (excepting Distagon f2 35 mm)

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Supplementary equipment and accessories

Reference No.	
23.7757	Leather case for Distagon f 2.8 25 mm and f 2 35 mm, Planar 55 mm and Sonnar 85 mm
23.7758	Leather case for 135 mm lenses
23.1203	Leather bag for ZEISS monocular tele attachment
23.7694	Carrying traps for leather cases, (single)
23.7838	Leather container for lens hood 20.0710 (21 mm–35 mm lenses)
23.7837	Leather container for lens hood 20.0712 (50 mm–135 mm lenses)
23.2001	Leather container for 1 filter, or 1 Proxar attachment, or 1 CONTAPOL, ⌀ B 56

Protective caps

20.0609	Lens cap for 21 mm to 135 mm lenses
20.0624	Lens cap for Sonnar 250 mm
20.0625	Rear lens cap for 25 mm to 250 mm lenses
20.0626	Rear lens cap for Biogon 21 mm
20.0627	Protective cap for Contarex housing

Other accessories

20.0001	Take-up spool
20.0504	Eye-piece correction lens, ± 0.5 to ± 5 diopters
35.0207	Eye-piece shield
20.0281	Cable release with locking device
20.0002	Tripod socket adapter bush (Translator's note: Please check this!)
20.0300	Cassette, with core and container, (for exchange of partially exposed films)
20.0301	Spool core for cassette 20.0300
23.0211	Carrying strap, with attachment facility (for camera without ever-ready case)

Copying and photomicrography accessories

20.1617	Bellows attachment
20.1631	Effects box for bellows attachment
20.1636	Adapter ring for 20.1631 with Planar f 2 50 mm
20.1634	Angled telescope with adapter piece
20.1628	Adapter ring for micro attachment
20.1616	Connecting head for micro attachment
20.1853	REPROPHOT universal copying unit
20.1850	Table copying unit
20.1826	consisting of: 1 table clamp
20.1819	1 column 32 ⌀ x 600
20.1828	1 tripod head adapter
20.1824	1 tripod head
20.1852	Lighting equipment
20.1810	consisting of: 1 cross joint 32/22
20.1820	1 lateral bar 22 x 600
20.1808	2 light bars 15 x 400
20.1808	2 light bars 15 x 400
20.1812	4 cross joints 15/15
20.1813	4 reflectors with hinged bar

Care of the CONTAREX

It is advisable to carefully clean out the entire film channel area of the CONTAREX as well as the inside of the camera back with o soft hair brush at regular intervals. (Take great care not to scratch the shutter blind!) Dust or fluff at the focusing plane or on the mirror may be carefully removed with a soft hair brush, after removing the lens. Finger marks on the lens surface and on the viewfinder eye-piece can be carefully cleaned off with a soft linen cloth. But remove dust first with a soft hair brush.

Manufacturer's number

Every CONTAREX bears a manufacturer's number (figure, preceded by a serial letter) in the housing. Each lens, too, has its own number.
It is advisable to keep a note of these numbers. They can prove helpful when making a claim in case of loss.

And one final note:

Both your photographic dealer and the photographic advice department of the ZEISS IKON-VOIGTLÄNDER will gladly supply advice and information on all photographic questions, free of charge.
Address: Fotoberatung ZEISS IKON-VOIGTLÄNDER, 7. Stuttgart, Postfach 540, W. Germany.

We reserve the right to make alterations in the interest of technical progress.

ZEISS IKON

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