



ZEISS IKON

Contaflex *super*

Instructions for use

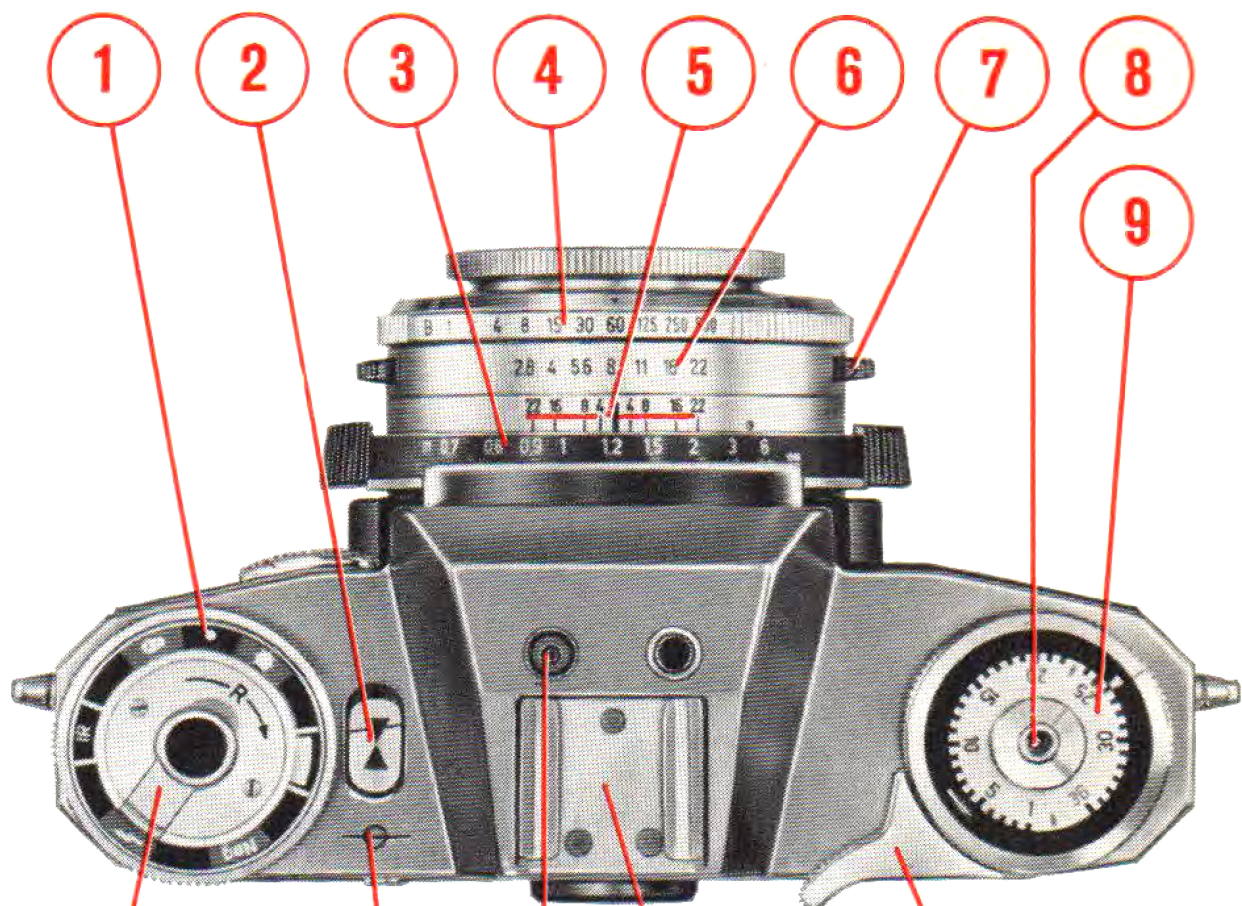
It is in your own interest

that you should make yourself thoroughly familiar with the CONTAFLEX super, before loading with the first film. This booklet gives you all the necessary instructions.

When you fold the cover inside out, you will see the exact location of each control clearly shown in front of you. Should you have any photographic queries, your dealer, as well as the Advice Bureau of ZEISS IKON AG, 7 Stuttgart, Post Box 540, will be only too pleased to assist with advice and information, entirely free of charge.

Contaflex
—super—





Operating references

- 1** **Film type disc** with setting button
- 2** **Window for reading** the exposure meter
- 3** **Distance scale**
- 4** **Shutter speed ring with scale**
- 5** **Index mark for distance and aperture**
with depth-of-field scale
- 6** **Aperture ring with scale**
- 7** **Finger-grip for setting the exposure meter** or the aperture
- 8** **Release button** with nipple for cable release
- 9** **Frame counter**
- 10** **Rewind knob with swivelling rewind crank**
- 11** **Locking catch** for interchanging lenses
- 12** **Film plane mark**
- 13** **Flash socket**
- 14** **Accessory shoe**
- 15** Detachable front lens of ZEISS TESSAR f/2.8, 50 mm
- 16** **Rapid film wind lever**
- 17** **Finger-grip for focusing**

Numbers 18—29 refer to the illustration adjoining p. 13

- 18** **Catch for locking camera**
- 19** **“R” for rewind adjustment**
- 20** **Setting lever for self-timer**
- 21** **Detachable camera back**
- 22** **Catch for locking camera**
- 23** **Film speed setting ring** in ASA and DIN
- 24** **Index mark for film speed**
- 25** **Tripod bush**
- 26** **Viewfinder eyepiece**
- 27** **Sprocket with teeth** engaging in film perforations
- 28** **Take-up spool** with slot and hook for attaching the film
- 29** **Eyelet for carrying strap**

Loading and unloading

Before loading with film, tension the camera by actuating rapid wind lever 16 **as far as it will go.**

Loading with film. Never load the camera in direct sunlight! Pull up catches 18 and 22, turn in opposite directions, and remove camera back 21.

Take out take-up spool 28 and insert the beginning of the film into its slot. Anchor the second or third perforation to the hook in the slot. Now wind the film twice around the spool and hold fast. Insert the film cassette into the camera so that the prong of the rewind knob engages into the spool of the cassette. The teeth of sprocket 27 must engage the perforations on both sides of the film (see also the illustration adjoining p. 13).

Replace the camera back in a downward direction so that half of the film width is still visible. Only then push home the back and lock.

Setting the frame counter and checking the film transport

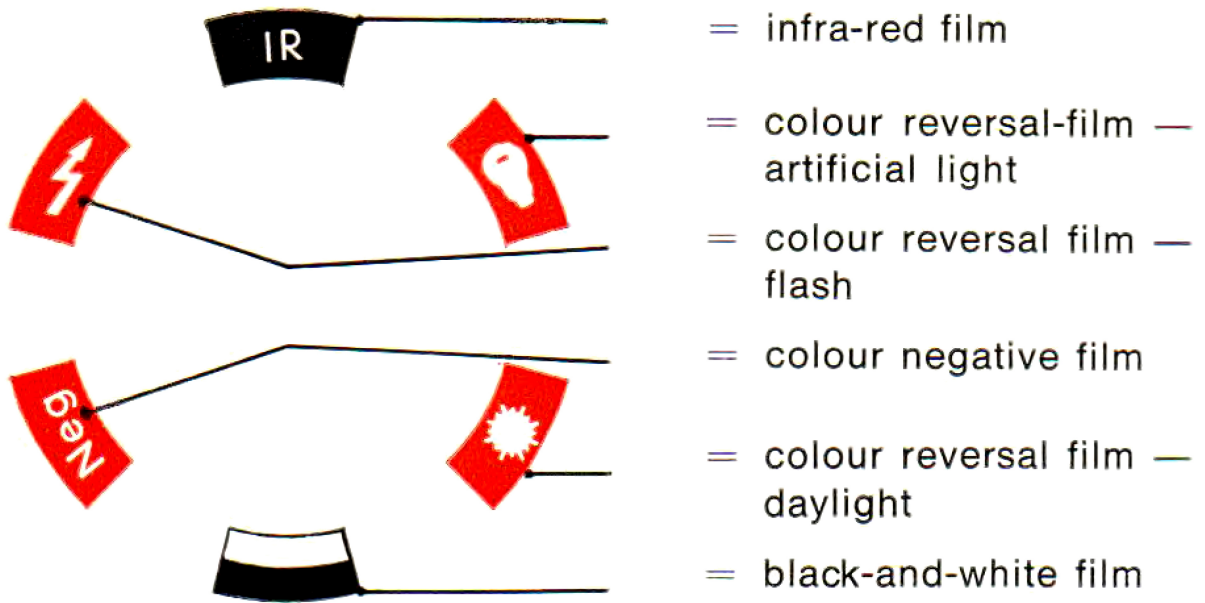
Set the white mark on the black knurled ring of frame counter 9 three divisions before the number which corresponds to the number of frames of the film used. There are red index marks for 20 and 36 exposure films. Raise rewind crank 10 and turn in the direction of the arrow until resistance is felt. This ensures that the film now lies taut in the cassette.

Now operate release button 8 and rapid film wind 16 twice alternately, until the white mark on the frame counter has reached the appropriate frame number. Watch that the rewind crank rotates in a direction opposite to that of the arrow. This is proof that the film transport is operating correctly.

The frame counter always indicates the number of frames still to be exposed. Do not operate rapid film wind 16 after having exposed the last frame (frame counter at 1), but rewind the film.

Film type disc 1 only serves to remind you which type of film is in the camera. It is set by holding fast rewind knob 10 and turning the symbol corresponding to the film used beneath the index mark on the rewind knob.

The symbols on the film type disc stand for the following film types:



Very important: setting the film speed!

Look for the ASA or DIN number indicated on the film carton. Lift ring 23 with the film speed scale and turn so that the required number is opposite index mark 24.

Unloading the camera

After the last frame has been exposed, raise left-hand catch 18 and set to "R" (19). Raise rewind crank 10 and turn in the direction of the arrow until a slight resistance is felt. This indicates that the film is detached from the take-up spool. Only then open the two locking catches, and the camera back. Take out the film cassette. Always make sure that the take-up spool and the film track are kept free from dust.

Picture taking

Focusing (Figs 1 and 2)

Hold the camera to the eye and turn the focusing ring by

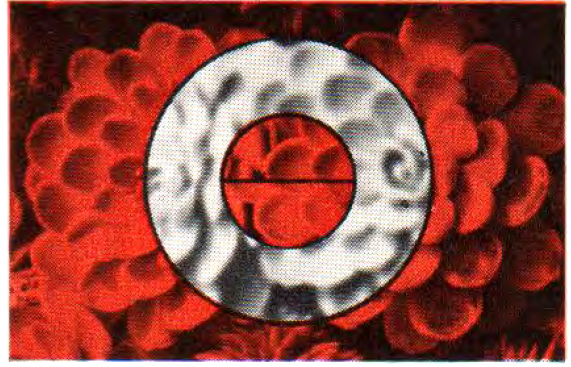
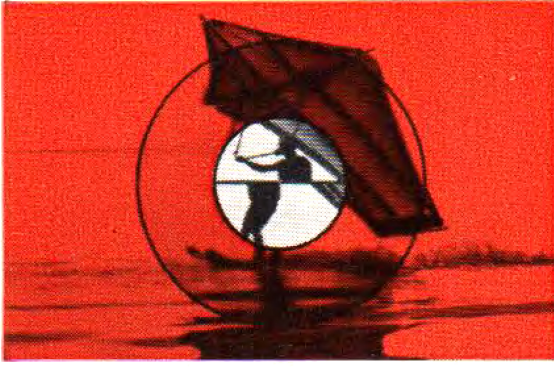


Fig. 1
Focusing with rangefinder

Fig. 2
Focusing on ground-glass ring

means of finger-grips 17 until the two halves of the rangefinder image in the centre of the viewfinder form a whole. Use the ground-glass ring for subjects without prominent lines, so that the image is seen sharply. The subject distance can then be read off from scale 3 opposite index mark 5.

Aperture and depth of field

A lens can only form a sharp image of objects within a certain range in front of, and beyond the focused distance. This depth of field becomes greater the more the lens is stopped down. Its extent for each aperture can be read off on depth-of-field scale 5.

Example (see Fig. 3): Focused distance 4 feet
Depth of field at $f/22$: from 3 to 7 feet

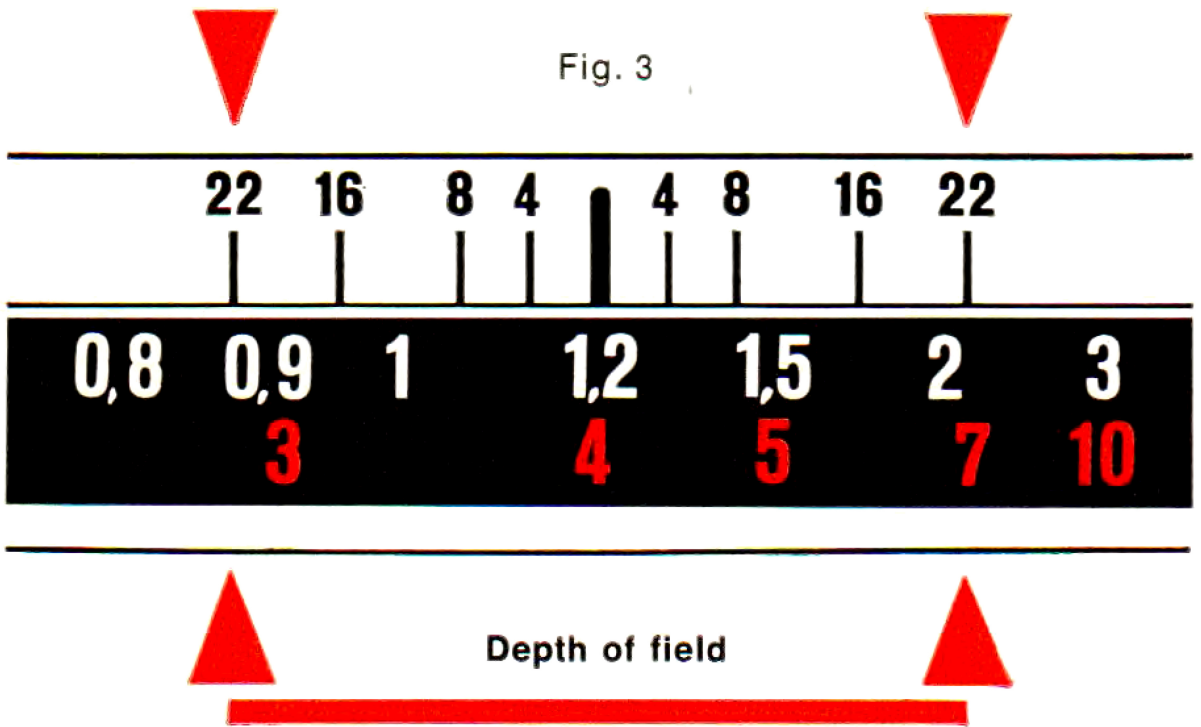
Note that

a large aperture ($f/2.8$) means little depth of field

a small aperture ($f/22$) means maximum depth of field

If it is necessary to know the exact depth of field, this information is to be found in the table on the back cover.

Fig. 3



Setting the shutter speed

Turn ring 4 with the shutter speed scale so that the desired speed is beneath the index mark in the centre above the scale. Always set precisely on the selected speed. The choice of shutter speed depends on the movement of the subject. The faster this movement, the shorter the exposure time. The figures on scale 4 indicate fractions of a second (60 means 1/60 second, etc.).

When set to "B", the shutter will remain open for as long as you press release button 8. A tripod and cable release are essential in this case.

Coupled exposure meter

Hold the camera up to the eye after having set the shutter speed. Adjust the pointer of the exposure meter by means of finger-grips 7 to the centre of the notch (see Fig. 4). If this is not possible, it means that the light conditions require either a shorter or a longer exposure. For exact light measurement, always hold the camera in the horizontal position, even when a vertical format will be used for the actual exposure.

The exposure meter indication is also visible on top of the camera (2). Adjustment is carried out on the centre between the two triangles (Fig. 4).

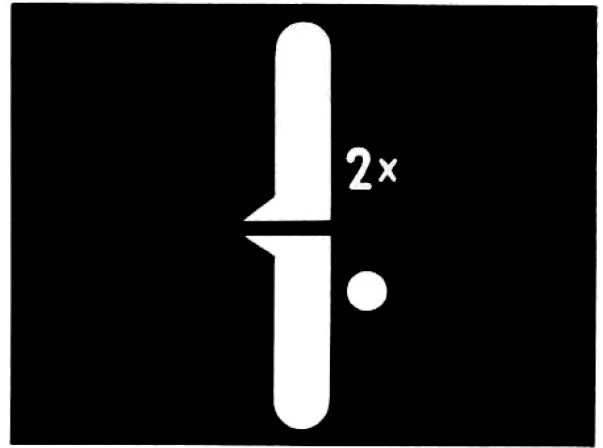
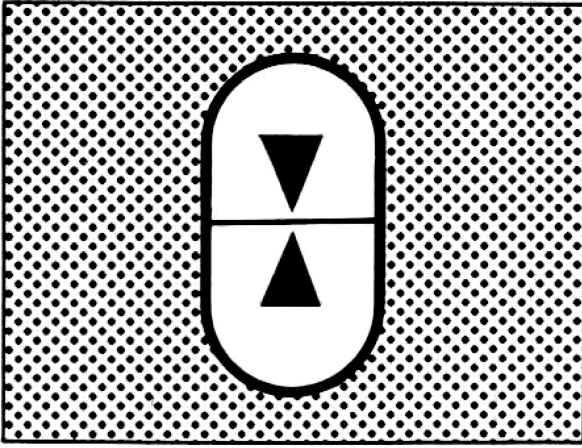


Fig. 4 Adjusting the exposure meter
on top of the camera

in the viewfinder

When the pointer is in the correct position, the aperture appropriate for the selected shutter speed is also set, and the frame can be exposed.

We recommend, however, first comparing the adjusted shutter speed — aperture combination with the requirements of the subject. By turning shutter speed ring 4, it is possible to obtain other shutter speed — aperture combinations which may correspond more sympathetically to the taking conditions. When the subject is widely dispersed, a small aperture will give more depth of field, while in the case of a fast moving subject, a short exposure is often of greater importance.

Make sure not to exceed the extreme aperture values $f/2.8$ and $f/22$, otherwise the basic combination will be upset.

Taking the picture

To expose, press button 8 gently but firmly — never with a jerky movement. At this moment, the viewfinder image will disappear, only to return after actuating rapid film wind 16. With shutter speeds longer than $1/30$ second, a tripod should be used.

General advice on picture taking

The exposure meter has been accurately calibrated and will give the correct exposure under average picture taking conditions. However, open landscapes with large expanses of sky, and particularly against-the-light photography, with the use of the exposure meter described above, may lead to incorrect

exposures because the lighter sky areas or the infalling light distort the measurement. In these cases, the normally obtained exposure must be corrected by opening up the diaphragm. This is also necessary for pictures on colour reversal film of low-contrast subjects, e. g. when an overcast sky occurs. On the other hand, high-contrast subjects, particularly those where the most important parts of the subject are brighter than their surroundings (e. g. pictures taken from within or through a porch), demand a reduction of the aperture. The exposure meter indicator in the viewfinder has two marks besides the notch. If a correction is necessary for any of the above reasons, the pointer is set to one of the two marks, as explained in Fig. 5.

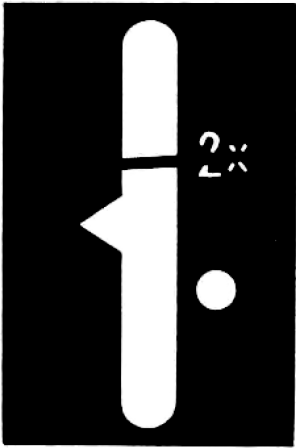
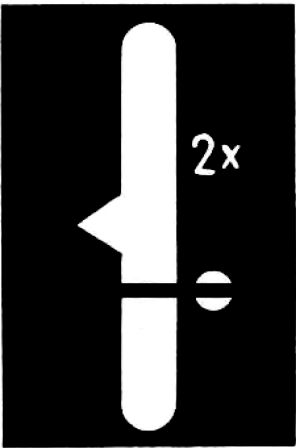


Fig. 5
This adjustment corresponds to a correction by which the diaphragm is opened up by 1 stop (e. g. filter factor 2x)



This adjustment corresponds to a correction by which the diaphragm is closed down by 1 stop

Self-timer

First tension the shutter with rapid wind lever 16, and only then slide setting lever 20 to "V". Approximately ten seconds will pass after pressing the release button before the exposure

takes place automatically. Shutter speed setting "B" cannot be used in conjunction with the self-timer.

Use of filters

Most filters require an increase in exposure. This "filter factor" is engraved on the filter mount (e. g. 2x, 4x, etc.).

When filters are used, the film speed set on scale 23 should be decreased correspondingly.

When using the ASA scale, divide the ASA number of the film used by the filter factor and set as closely as possible to the new value (e. g. 160 ASA film with a 4x filter becomes 40 ASA).

For the DIN scale, the following corrections are necessary:

Decrease by 0 DIN for filter factor 1x

Decrease by 3 DIN for filter factor 2x

Decrease by 5 DIN for filter factor 3x

Decrease by 6 DIN for filter factor 4x

Decrease by 7 DIN for filter factor 5x

Decrease by 8 DIN for filter factor 6x

Decrease by 8 DIN for filter factor 7x

Decrease by 9 DIN for filter factor 8x

Only filter factor 2x can be adjusted directly with the pointer of the exposure meter, without having to change the film speed setting (see also Fig. 5).

After removing the filter, do not forget to reset the film speed to the original value.

Flash pictures

Either slide the flashgun into accessory shoe 14, or attach it to the camera by means of a bracket screwed into tripod bush 25. The cable is plugged into flash socket 13. Only then insert the flashbulb in the flashgun. The shutter speed should be set to 1/30 second for flashbulbs, and to any desired speed for electronic flash. The shutter has "X"-synchronization.

The lens aperture depends on the guide number as well as on the subject distance. For further particulars, see the instructions provided with the flash equipment or on the flashbulb carton.

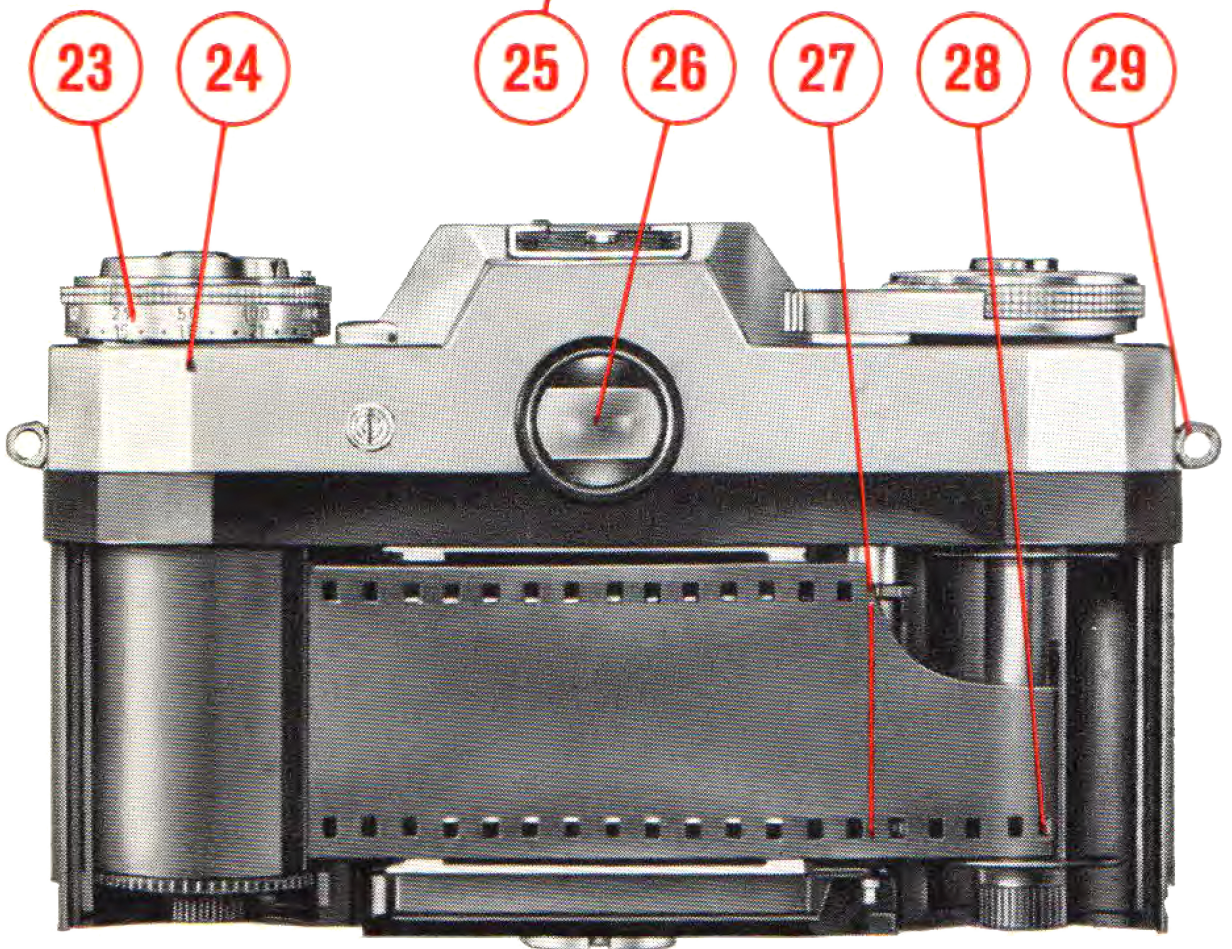
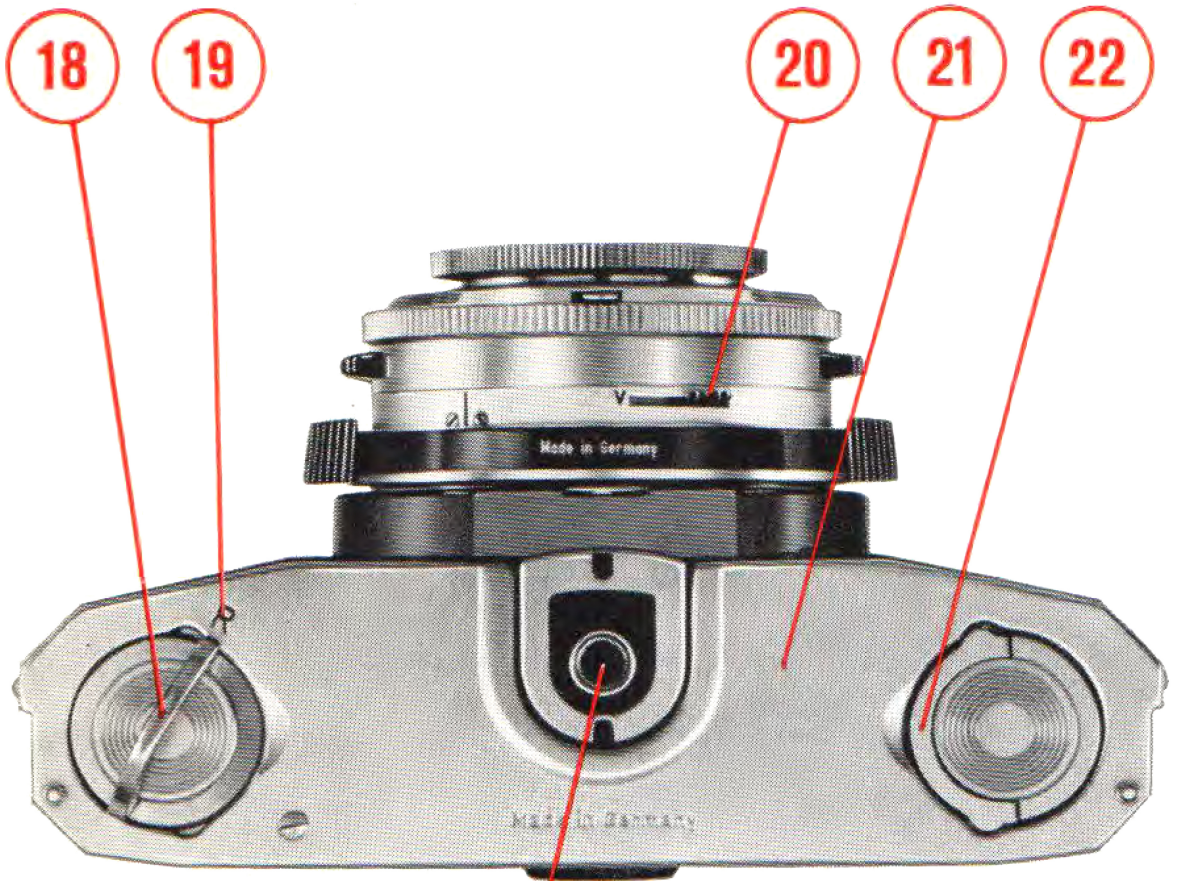
Accessories

Ever-ready case	23.0007
Filters G, GR, O, R, UV; Ikolor B, C and F; screw-in 27 mm	20.1000
Filter set (G, GR, O and UV); screw-in 27 mm, in case	20.7071
Rubber lens hood; screw-in 27 mm	20.0713
ZEISS PROXAR lenses; push-on 28.5 mm from 100 to 49 cm (40—19 1/3 in); 1 diopter	20.0800
from 51 to 34 cm (20—13 1/3 in); 2 diopters	20.0801
from 34 to 25 cm (13 1/3—9 3/4 in); 3 1/3 diopters	20.0802
from 21 to 17 cm (8 1/4—6 3/4 in); 5 diopters	20.0803
ZEISS DOUBLE PROXAR for subject distances up to 3 1/2 in; screw-in 27 mm	20.0804
PROXAR lens set with depth-of-field calculator and case	20.7070
CONTAPOL polarizing filter; screw-in 27 mm	20.1200
Eye-correction lens from approx. 0.5 to approx. 5 diopters	20.0504
Eye-correction lens for colour blindness	20.0505
Cassette with spool and container	20.0300
Camera strap with shoulder pad	20.0211

ZEISS interchangeable lenses and accessories

ZEISS PRO-TESSAR f/3.2, 35 mm wide-angle lens with container	11.1201
ZEISS PRO-TESSAR f/3.2, 85 mm telephoto lens with container	11.1202
ZEISS PRO-TESSAR f/4, 115 mm telephoto lens with container	11.1205
ZEISS PRO-TESSAR 1:1 for same-size close-ups, with leather case	11.1204
ZEISS Telescopic Attachment 8 x 30 B for telephoto pictures with a focal length of 400 mm	20.1629
Filters for PRO-TESSAR 35 and 85 mm, G, GR, O, R, UV; Ikolor C, F; screw-in 60 mm	20.1009
Filters for PRO-TESSAR 115 mm, G, UV; Ikolor C; screw-in 67 mm	20.1017
Adapter ring for using screw-in 67 mm filters with PRO-TESSAR 35 and 85 mm	20.1643

Rubber lens hood for PRO-TESSAR 35 and 85 mm; screw-in 60 mm	20.0716
Lens hood for PRO-TESSAR 115 mm; screw-in 67 mm	20.0714
Leather case for 67 mm screw-in lens hood	23.2003
Leather case for 1 PRO-TESSAR and 1 filter	23.1001
Leather case for 2 PRO-TESSARS, 2 filters and lens hood	23.1201
Case for ZEISS Telescopic Attachment	20.7812
Universal case for camera with strap, 3 PRO-TESSARS, Telescopic Attachment, interchangeable back, filters, close-up lenses and lens hoods	23.0206
Interchangeable back	
Interchangeable back	20.0302
Case for 1 interchangeable back	20.7855
Case for 2 interchangeable backs	23.0201
Tripod extension	20.0201
Copying devices	
Table copying stand	20.1850
Illumination device	20.1852
REPROPHOT Universal copying stand	20.1853
Accessories for reproductions and photomicrography	
Right-angle finder	20.1614
Micro adapter	20.1620
Connecting ring for micro adapter	20.1616
Miscellaneous accessories	
Cable release with time-lock	20.0281
IKOBLITZ 6, cableless capacitor flashgun	22.0008
IKOBLITZ S 1, electronic flash unit with swivel foot; guide number 54 for 50 ASA film	22.0101
Zip pouch for the above	23.2004
IKOLUX 12 N, semi-automatic slide projector with single-knob control	38.0916
Carrying case for the above	38.7702
IKOLUX AN 24, automatic slide projector with remote control	38.0046
Extra strong carrying case for the above	38.7703



Depth-of-field table for the CONTAFLEX super with ZEISS TESSAR f/2.8, 50 mm

Dis- tance	Aperture f/2.8	Aperture f/4	Aperture f/5.6	Aperture f/8	Aperture f/11	Aperture f/16	Aperture f/22
∞	64'4" - ∞	45'1" - ∞	32'4" - ∞	22'9" - ∞	16'8" - ∞	11'6½" - ∞	8'6" - ∞
20'	15'4"-28'9"	14'-35'6"	12'6"-51'7"	10'8¾"-162'5"	9'2" - ∞	7'4½" - ∞	5'11¾" - ∞
10'	8'8½"-11'9"	8'3"-12'8"	7'8¾"-14'3"	7'½"-17'5"	5'¼"-11'8"	5'5½"-71'4"	4'8" - ∞
7'	6'4¼"-7'9½"	6'1½"-8'2¼"	5'10"-8'9½"	5'5¼"-9'10½"	5'¼"-11'8"	4'5½"-17'	3'11¼"-37'4"
5'	4'8"-5'4½"	4'6½"-5'6¾"	4'4¾"-5'9¾"	4'2"-6'3"	3'11¼"-6'11"	3'7"-8'5"	3'3"-11'5"
4'	3'9½"-4'2¾"	3'8½"-4'4"	3'7¼"-4'6"	3'5½"-4'9"	3'3½"-5'1¼"	3'¾"-5'10"	2'9¾"-7'1"
3'	2'10¾"-3'1½"	2'10¾"-3'2"	2'9½"—3'3"	2'8½"-3'4½"	2'7¼"-3'6½"	2'5½"-3'10½"	2'3¾"-4'4¼"
2.5'	2'5"-2'7"	2'4¾"-2'7¼"	2'4¼"-2'8"	2'3½"-2'9"	2'2¾"-2'10¼"	2'1½"-3'½"	2'½"-3'3¾"

All distances measured from film plane mark 12

Care of the **CONTAFLEX super**

Before loading with film, clean the film chamber and inside of the camera back with a soft brush. Take care not to press hard on the film cover plate, as this could damage the mechanism. If necessary, carefully wipe the lens with a soft linen cloth which has frequently been washed (not with chamois leather). Dust should be removed beforehand with a fine hair brush.

Serial number

Each **CONTAFLEX super** has a serial number engraved in the base of the camera, consisting of letters and figures. We recommend making a note of this number so that the camera can be identified in case of loss or theft.

We reserve the right to change our specifications in the interest of technical progress without prior notice



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