

Loading the camera

- Press the two parts of the spring catch (4) together, open the camera back and pull the rewind knob (5) out to its full extent (see Fig. I).
- Attach the film to the take-up spool (19) so that one perforation fits over the lug; then pull the film across the film channel, fit the cassette into its recess and push home the rewind knob (Fig. II).
- Press down on the button (9) and turn the take-up spool by the milled edge at the bottom until both rows of perforation engage on the sprocket teeth of the film advance spindle (Fig. III). Close the camera back.
- Turn the milled edge of the film counter (12) until the diamond mark ♦ is against the red dot when loading a 36-exposure film (or the ⊙ mark for a 20-exposure film). Operate the rapid wind lever and shutter release alternately until the counter indicates 36 (or 20). It will now automatically show the number of frames left unexposed each time the film is advanced.

Unloading the camera

Press button (9) and hold it down. Turn the rewind knob (5) in the direction shown by the arrow until the ♦ or ⊙ mark reappears in the film counter window. Then release the button, open the camera back, pull out the rewind knob and remove the cassette from the camera.

Changing partly-exposed films

After noting the number indicated by the film counter, remove and reload the partly-exposed film as described above. After reloading, press the shutter release down, release it briefly, then press it down again and hold it down with a firm pressure. Operate the rapid lever wind, using the full extent of its travel, until the film counter shows the number previously noted. Let go of the shutter release, operate the rapid wind lever once and the film can then be exposed as normal.

Right to introduce modifications reserved
176 09 - 13A / 364 ACO Printed in Germany

Voigtländer

VITORET F



OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

www.orphancameras.com

Voigtländer

VITORET F

24 x 36 · 35 mm

1 **Focusing ring** for adjusting lens to the subject distance, using the feet or metre scale or the red snapshot settings

- 4 1/2 ft (1.3 m) = portraits
- ▽ 11 ft (3.3 m) = groups
- 33 ft (10 m) = views

2 **Depth of field scale**

3 **Flash contacts** for synchronising separate flashgun

4 **Spring catch** for locking camera back

5 **Rewind knob**

5a **Aperture calculator** for use with built-in flashgun

6 **Shutter speed ring** for setting the shutter speed. This clicks into place with the red mark against 1/125, 1/60 and 1/30 sec. When set to "B" the shutter will remain open as long as the shutter release is pressed.

7 **Aperture ring** for adjusting the diaphragm; this clicks into place with the white line against the aperture numbers

8 **Shutter release**

9 **Press-button** for rewinding film

10 **Accessory shoe**, with flashgun reflector underneath

11 **Threaded socket** for cable release or delayed-action release

12 **Film counter**

13 **Tripod bush**

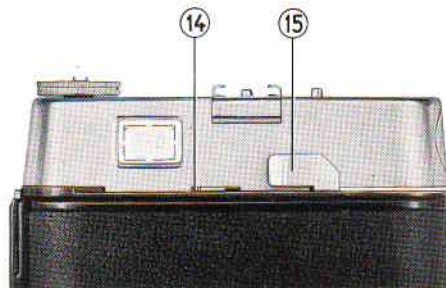
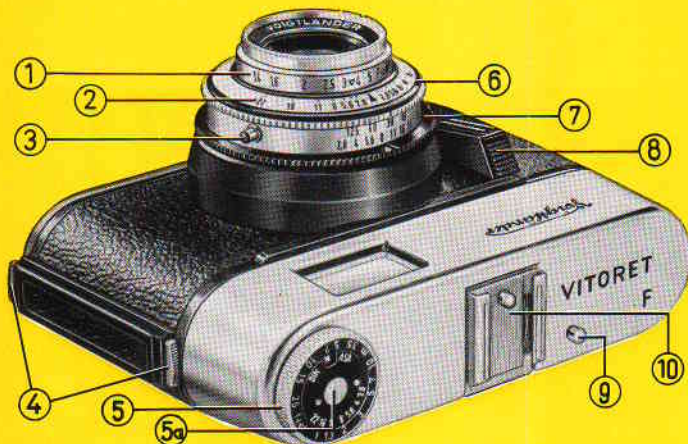
14 **Catch for built-in flashgun**

15 **Rapid wind lever**

16 **Socket for AG-1 flashbulbs**

17 **Slots for flash-guard**

18 **Cover of battery housing**



Bright-line viewfinder

The clear, bright-line frame in the viewfinder shows the exact limits of what you will get on the film — and you see the subject bright and life-size.

As you come nearer to the subject, the area seen by the viewfinder shifts slightly to one side. The two short lines at the edges of the bright-line frame indicate the top and sideways limits of your picture at a distance of 3–6 feet (1–2 m), depending on whether the camera is being used for an upright or horizontal picture.

Rapid lever wind

The lever must always be taken to the full extent of its travel; this cocks the shutter, advances the film and operates the film counter. An automatic interlock, working in conjunction with the shutter release, prevents double exposures and missed, blank frames.

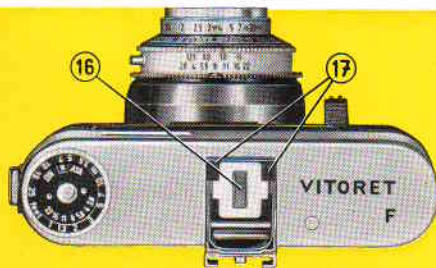
Shutter release

This should be gently squeezed — never jerked, as this will lead to a blurred picture.

Flash exposures

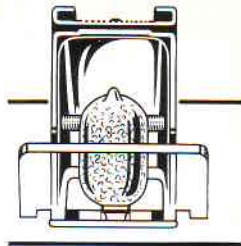
The built-in capacitor flashgun means that the camera is ready to use at any moment; flash is not only for taking pictures after dark, in the home or at parties — you can use it out-of-doors on dull days to give close-up portraits an attractive “sun-shine” effect, or to lighten the dark shadow areas when shooting against the light.

Type AG-1 flashbulbs must be used.



Inserting the flashbulb:

Press the catch (14) to the right to allow the reflector to spring up into position. Press an AG-1 flashbulb vertically down into the socket (16). For safety's sake you should use the flash-guard supplied with every camera; this fits with the two lugs engaged in the slots (17) so that it comes in front of the bulb (see diagram, top right).



Setting the aperture:

Set the centre disc of the calculator (5a) for the speed (ASA or DIN number) of the film being used. You can then read off against the feet scale (in yellow) or the metre scale (in white) the aperture number needed at a given subject distance; set this on the aperture scale (7).



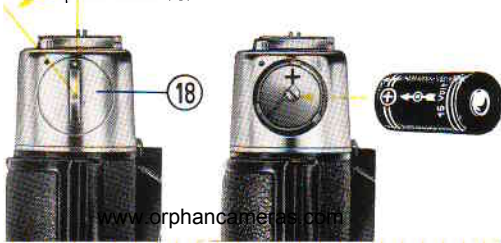
Shutter speed: $\frac{1}{30}$ sec

Ejecting the flashbulb:

Pull the reflector gently to the rear. The spent (and hot) bulb will then be loose in its socket and will drop out if the camera is tilted to one side.

Fitting the battery:

Press the cover (18) gently inwards and twist it to the left until the two red dots are in line. It can then be removed, and later replaced by reversing the procedure. The 15 V battery must be fitted with the + pole inwards.



Aperture and depth of field

The depth of field is the area of the subject, in front of and behind the point focused on, which will be reproduced with acceptable sharpness on the film; it extends from the distance shown on the left of the focusing scale against the aperture number on scale (2) matching that set on the camera to the distance shown against the same aperture number to the right of the ▲ mark.

Note: when the aperture is set on small numbers (e.g. 2.8 or 4) there is less depth of field; at the higher aperture numbers (e.g. 11 or 16) there is greater depth of field.

Small accessories you will find useful

- If you find it difficult to judge the subject distance the neat Voigtländer rangefinder, which clips into the accessory shoe, will relieve you of this trouble.
- Voigtländer filters (32 mm diam) are available in various colours and densities for black-and-white and colour photography. All filters are surface-coated.
- If you want to photograph small objects and animals in close-up, there are two Focar supplementary lenses you can use. The PROXIRECT device will help with close-up focusing.
- The Voigtländer lenshood will not only keep out all the stray light which spoils the sharpness and flattens the contrast of your picture — it is invaluable for protecting the lens from rain and snow during "bad-weather" photography.

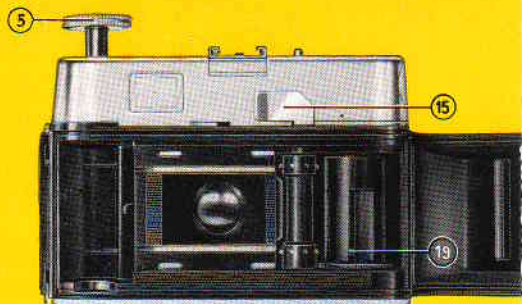


Fig. I

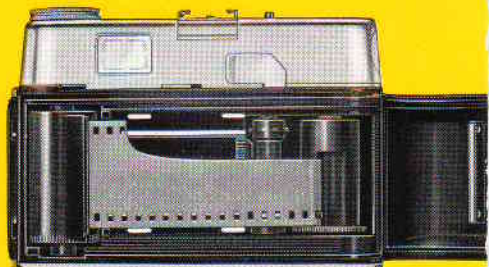


Fig. II

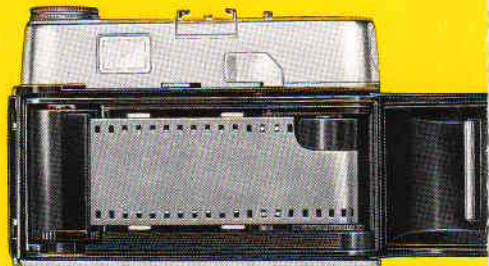


Fig. III