Loading with film

- Press together the two locking catches and open the camera. Push film rewind lever (9) to the left; rewind knob (10) will now spring up and should be pulled out as far as possible (Fig. I).
- Attach the film to the take-up spool (19); draw the film cassette over the film track and insert in the cassette chamber; push the rewind knob fully back (Fig. II).
- Turn the milled ring at the bottom of the take-up spool until a perforation hole on both sides of the film engages a tooth of the sprocket wheel (Fig. III). Now close the camera back.
- Turn the milled button of frame counter (17) until the ▼ mark (36 exposures cassette) or ⊙ (20 exposures cassette) is opposite the red dot. Alternately operate rapid film winder (12) and release (8) as often as is required to bring the frame counter to 36 (or 20). The counter will now automatically indicate after every exposure how many frames are still available for picture taking.

Unloading the camera

Push the rewind lever to the left and the rewind knob will jump up. Rotate the knob in the direction of the arrow until ▼ (or ⊙) is once more visible in the window of the frame counter. Open the camera back, pull out the rewind knob to its full extent, and remove the film cassette.

Changing partly exposed film: make a mental note of the last frame number. Rewind film completely and remove from camera. Now insert the other film as described above. Press the release, let go and press once more; hold it down in this position. Then actuate the rapid film wind as far as it will go, until the frame counter shows the number you have noted before. Let go of the release and once more actuate the rapid film wind. The rest of the film can now be exposed in the normal way.

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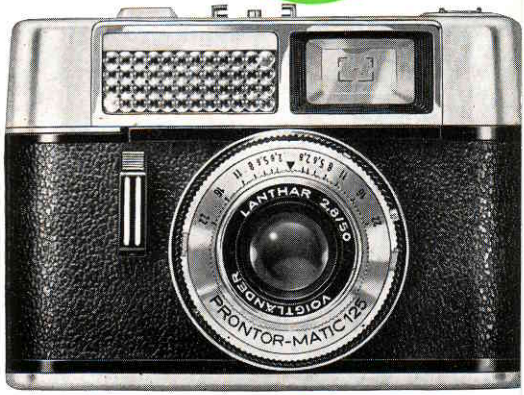
Alterations possible
Printed in Germany

Voigtländer

VITO automatic I

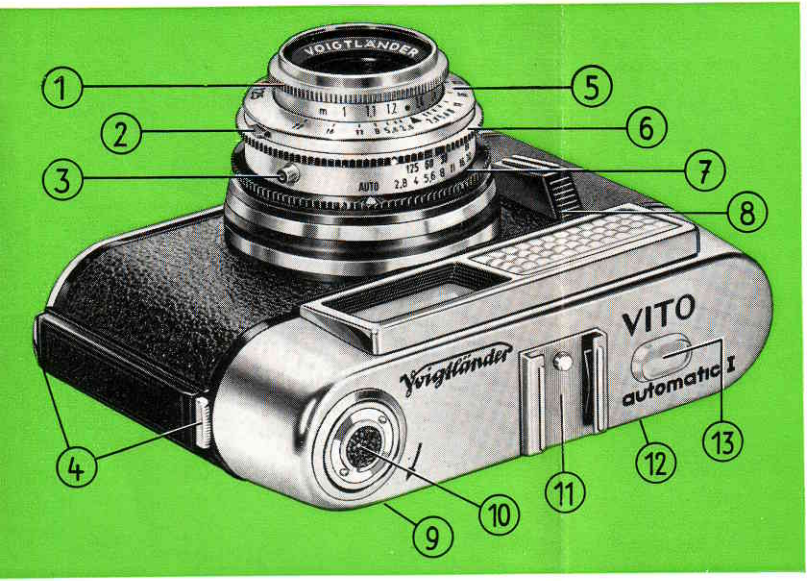


INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

E

The "VITO automatic I" is a camera for miniature (24 x 36 mm) film; having once chosen the shutter speed it will give you fully automatic lens aperture control. Should the nature of your subject require it, you are perfectly free to disengage the automatic device.

Remarkably simple and reliable handling will make you confident to take pictures the moment you have finished reading these instructions.



1 **Lens ring** with focussing scale

2 **Press-key** for changing the film speed (ASA and DIN)

3 **Flash socket**

4 **Back lock**

5 **Aperture** and depth-of-field scales

6 **Shutter speed ring**

7 **Control ring** for automatic or manual aperture control

8 **Shutter release**

9 **Film rewind lever** (see Fig. I on reverse page)

10 **Rewind knob** with film type indicator

11 **Accessory shoe**

12 **Rapid wind lever** (see Fig. I on reverse page)

13 **Illumination** window for viewfinder controls

14a **Press button** for setting "B"

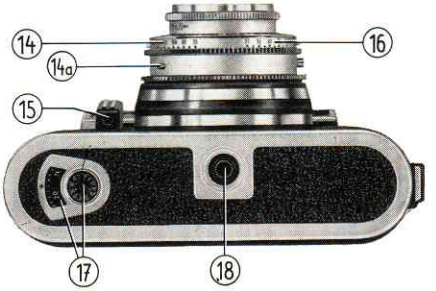
14 **ASA film speed scale**

15 **Socket for cable** release and self-timer

16 **DIN film speed scale**

17 **Frame counter** with milled adjustment disc

18 **Tripod bush**



Rapid film lever – always turn as far as possible. An automatic device, coupled with the shutter release, stops you making double exposures or skipping a frame.

Shutter release – should be pressed smoothly and continuously; never jerk it as that would produce blurred pictures.

Film type indicator – reminds you which kind of film is in the camera. Pull out rewind knob (see "Loading with Film") and turn the disc to white (black-and-white film), blue (daylight colour film) or yellow (artificial light colour film).

Taking pictures automatically

Having loaded with film and adjusted the film type indicator (very important!)

① **turn ring (7) to "AUTO" –**

② **choose your shutter speed –**
turn shutter speed ring (6) so that red mark clicks in opposite 1/30, 1/60 or 1/125 second;

③ **now focus –**
either with the red symbols: ● for portraits (4 feet), ▽ for groups (10 feet) and ○ for landscapes (35 feet) ... or direct by turning lens ring (1) according to the distance in feet.

④ **Taking the picture –**
look through the viewfinder and frame your subject; you can press the release (8) when you see a green or green / red signal in the circular exposure indicator at the top of the viewfinder (diagrams a and b).

a

b

c

But please note:

When the circular signal is half green / half red, correct exposure is still possible. But when the red part is larger than the green, or even fills the entire field (diagram c), automatic exposure is impossible under the prevailing light conditions.

The numbers you can see in the exposure indicator are the lens aperture values. More about these under "Manual Aperture Control" and "Aperture and Depth-of-field".

Manual aperture control

This is essential with shutter speeds longer than 1/30 second and when taking flash pictures. It is also sometimes used with colour reversal film when you might need, perhaps, to correct the aperture value as directed by the film makers. Manual control is obtained by turning ring (7) to the range of aperture numbers (2.8 to 22); the automatic exposure device is now out of action, however the exposure meter is still working and always shows in the viewfinder the light value, according to the prevailing light conditions.

- **Flash pictures –** insert the flashgun in the accessory shoe (11) and the flash lead in the flash socket (3); set shutter speed ring (6) to 1/30 second. You can now calculate the correct aperture number by dividing the guide number of the flash-bulb or electronic flash unit by the distance in feet (aperture = guide number ÷ distance).

- **Time exposures** – Press button (14a) and turn shutter speed ring (6) to "B". The shutter will now remain open while you are pressing the release button. But you must place the camera on a rigid support (table, tripod, etc.) and screw a cable release in socket (15).

- **Aperture correction with colour reversal film.** First read off the aperture number which you find automatically reflected in the exposure indicator (at top of viewfinder). Say this number is 5.6; if you have to use a smaller aperture, turn ring (7) to 8; in case of a larger aperture to 4. If it is required to decrease or increase the aperture by two values, set (in this example) to either 11 or 2.8.

The crystal-frame viewfinder

clearly shows exactly what will be recorded on the film – in natural size.

But you should remember that at short subject distances the viewfinder image shifts slightly. The two short lines near the top of the luminous frame indicate the correct subject framing for a distance of 3 feet – downwards or sideways, according to whether you hold the camera horizontally or upright.

Aperture and Depth-of-field

Depth-of-field is that part, in depth, of the subject area which is sufficiently sharp on the film – in front of, and behind the focused distance. This range depends on the aperture setting, which you can always read off in the viewfinder. If two numbers are visible at the same time (e. g. 8 and 11), take the average value.

> **Note:** When using the large apertures (e. g. f 2.8 or f 4), the depth-of-field will be less than when using a small aperture such as f 8 or f 11.

By just looking through the viewfinder, you can estimate if your picture will have sufficient depth-of-field. But if you want to be very accurate, you should refer to the focusing scale on the lens ring (1). The depth-of-field extends from the aperture number which is shown in the viewfinder on the left of the focused footage to the same aperture number on its right scale (5).

Setting the film speed

You should make it a rule to set the speed (in ASA or DIN, as marked on the film carton) before you put the film in the camera. Correct exposure depends on it!

You will find the ASA and DIN scales (14 and 16) next to the black shutter speed ring. First depress key (2) with the thumb; then place your index finger on the rigid grip on the other side of the ring, and turn the film speed scale so that the correct ASA or DIN number clicks in opposite the red mark.

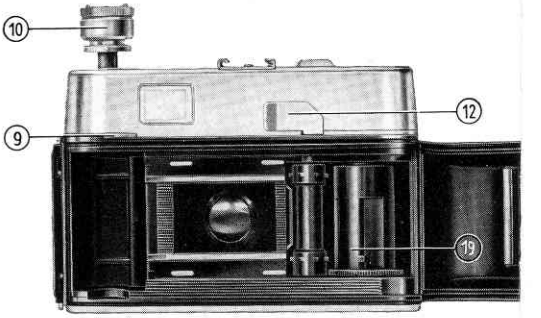


Fig. I

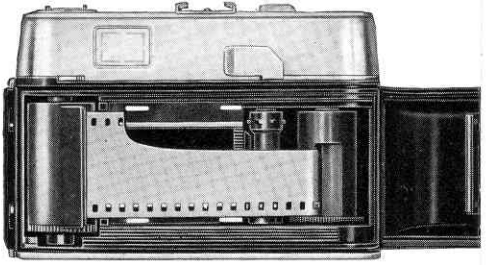


Fig. II

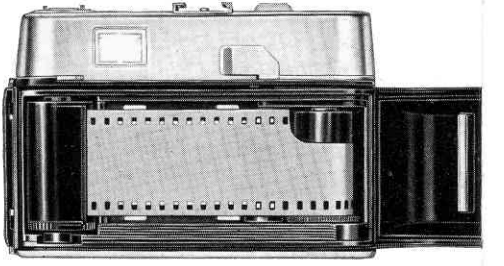


Fig. III