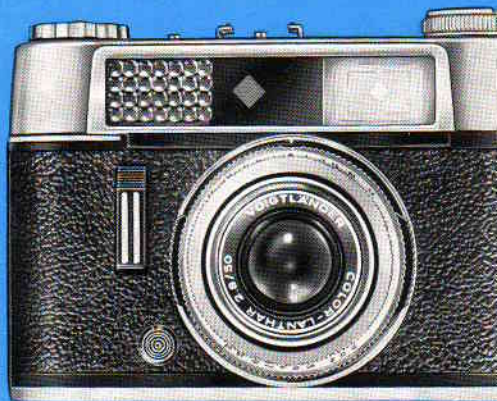


*Voigtländer*

... and for slide shows of course a Voigtländer projector. Whether semi-automatic or fully automatic with remote control — all miniature slide projectors of the Voigtländer Perkeo series live up perfectly to the quality and easy handling of the Voigtländer cameras.



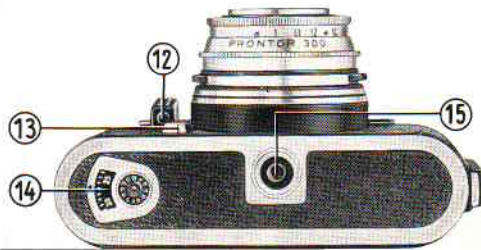
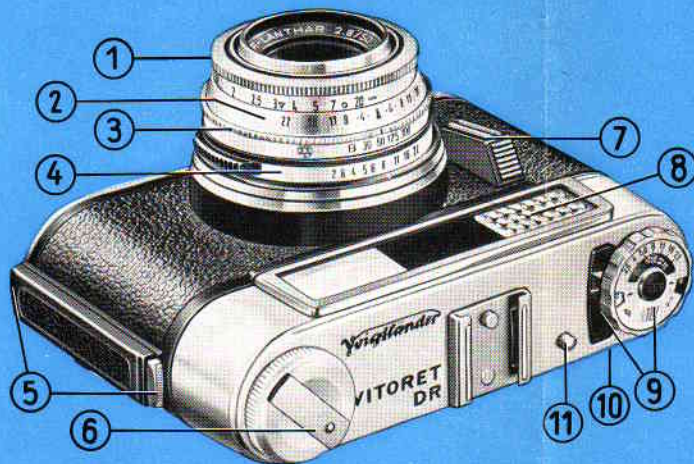
**VITORET  
DR**



Voigtländer

# VITORET DR

24 x 36 · 35 mm

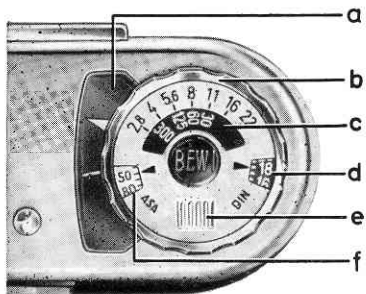


- 1 **Focusing-scale** for adjustment of lens to subject distance by using feet scale or red snapshot symbols for setting
- 2 **Depth of Field Scale**
- 3 **Shutter-speed ring** for setting the shutter speeds
- 4 **Aperture-ring** for adjustment of lens openings
- 5 **Spring catch** for opening camera back
- 6 **Rewind knob** with swing-out rewind crank
- 7 **Shutter release**
- 8 **Lightmeter honey-comb window**
- 9 **Lightmeter** uncoupled, with shutter-speed — aperture readings
- 10 **Rapid-wind** in back of camera, invisible on picture, for cocking shutter and film advance
- 11 **Push-button** for film rewind
- 12 **Socket for selftimer or cable release**
- 13 **Flashsocket** for connecting flash-gun
- 14 **Film-counter**
- 15 **Tripod-bushing**

## The built-in Lightmeter

makes it easier for you to get the correct aperture for whatever shutter-speed is used.

Instructions: Move scale, by pushing the milled square (e), to either left or right until the film-speed (for instance 18 DIN or 50 ASA) appears in either window (d) or (f). Now focus on the subject and turn the setting ring (b) until the two pointers in the lightmeter window (a) precisely cover each other. Now you can read off any combination of shutter-speed-aperture (c) and transmit both to the setting rings on the lens barrel.



## Shutter-speed setting

Turn shutter-speed ring to the selected speed. The correct speed  $1/300$ ,  $1/125$ ,  $1/60$ ,  $1/30$  will then be properly set off in the shutter mechanism when the shutter is released.

On "B" setting the shutter will stay open as long as the release is kept depressed. For this purpose the camera has to be put on a tripod and a cable release has to be used (12).

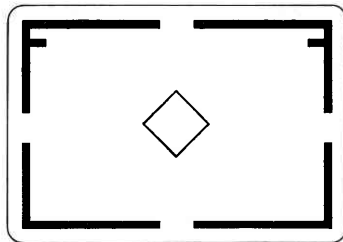
## Setting the aperture

Turn aperture ring (4) by using the two black handles and set the selected lens opening opposite the index marking.

## Setting the distance

In the centre of the crystal-frame finder you can see the bright circular field of the coupled rangefinder. As long as the subject is not correctly focused, the latter appears with double image in the rangefinder field.

Turn focusing (1) until the double outlines fuse into one image. Now the camera is set for the correct distance.



Of course, you can also use the footage scale or the red snapshot markings for focusing: ● ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet) = Portraits, ▽ (11 feet) = Group, ○ (33 feet or more) = landscapes.

## The crystal-frame inside the viewfinder

outlines clearly in life-size the picture you will get. On short subject distance the two small lines within the finder will indicate the limitations of the picture area — between 3 and 7 feet either horizontally or vertically.

## The Rapid-wind

Always turn one full swing, thus cocking the shutter, transporting the film, and advancing the frame-counter. There is also an automatic double-exposure prevention in connection with the shutter release.

## The Shutter release

Press quickly and smoothly — do not jerk, this may otherwise result in blurred pictures.

## Aperture and Depth of Field

The depth of field is that zone of the picture which is sufficiently and sharply rendered in front, as well as behind the focused distance. It is taken from the distance in feet opposite the selected aperture on the depth of field scale (2) to the distance setting opposite the **same** aperture value on the other side of the ▲ mark.

**Please remember:** When using a large aperture (2.8 or 4) you will get a short depth of field. When using a smaller aperture (11 or 16) you will get a large depth of field.

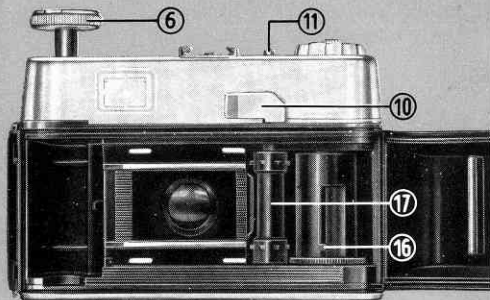
## Flash shots

The camera is X-synchronized. The flash unit is connected with the camera thru the flash contact (13). When using flash bulbs (Type XM-1/PF-1 or AG-1) the shutter-speed must be  $1/300$  (not above). When using electronic flash units, all shutter-speeds up to  $1/3000$  can be used.

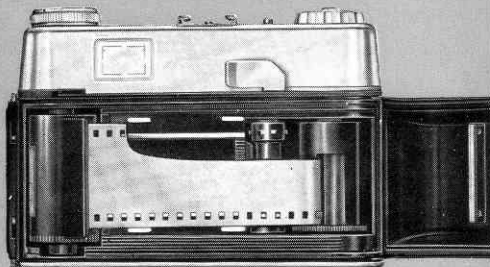
The Guide number of the respective flash bulbs or unit has to be used in order to figure out the correct aperture. This guide number can usually be found in the instructions coming with the equipment.

## Practical Accessories

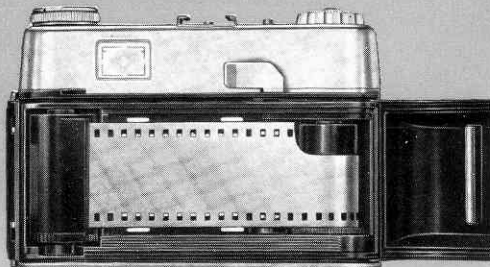
- For black and white or color film there is a range of Voigtländer filters in various colors and densities.
- For close-up shots there is the Voigtländer PROXIMETER.
- The Voigtländer sun-shade not only keeps out all stray light, which may spoil the contrast and the picture sharpness, but is also useful for protecting the lens in "bad weather" shots.



Illustr. I



Illustr. II



Illustr. III

### Loading the camera

- Press spring catch (5), open camera back and pull knob all the way out (6). See No. I
- Attach film to the take-up spool (16) with one hole of the perforation. Pull the film across the film channel, drop film cassette into place, and push the rewind knob all the way back. See No. II
- Press down button (11) and turn take-up spool at the milled edge until both sides of the perforation are engaged on the sprocket of the transport spindle (17). Now close camera back. See No. III
- Turn film counter (14) until the diamond mark ♠ on the 36 exposure, respectively the ⊙ on the 20 exposure, appears opposite the red dot. Now operate rapid wind (10) and release (7) alternatively until the counter is set to either 36 or 20. Now the counter will automatically show the number of frames left each time the film is advanced.

### Film advance control

Once the film has been properly loaded, the rewind knob should turn anti-clockwise with every advance stroke. The turning of the rewind knob will start after about 3 to 6 frames depending on the film tension in the cartridge.

### Unloading the camera

Press down button (11) and hold in that position. Swing out crank and return film (6) until the ♠ mark, respectively ⊙ mark, appears once again in the counter window. Release button, open camera back, pull rewind knob all the way out, and remove cartridge.

### Changing partly exposed film

Make a note of the last frame taken, then remove and reinsert film, partly exposed, just as described above. Then press down shutter release, let go, press again and **keep depressed**. Now wind the film thru the camera until the counter shows once more that frame number last exposed. Let go shutter release and advance one frame. Now the rest of the film can be exposed in the usual fashion.

## Guarantee

In common with all other Voigtländer products, a guarantee certificate is enclosed with this camera. Please check that your dealer duly fills in and stamps this certificate. Only then will you be sure that if the camera needs attention within the duration of the guarantee — as shown on the certificate — that this will be given free of charge by one of our appointed service agents or by the factory itself.

Keep the guarantee certificate even after the expiry date. In case of loss you will need to refer to the camera and lens numbers registered on the certificate.

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