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# INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING

## Ihagee Parvola- Camera

for Roll Film

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " (3×4 cm)

$2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " (4×6.5 cm)

and

## Ihagee Twin- Size-Parvola

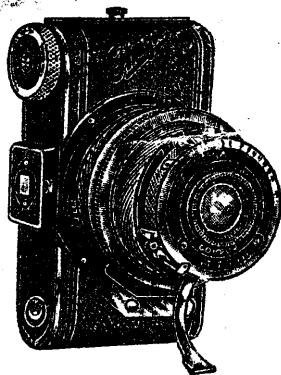
$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " (3×4 cm)

$2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " (4×6.5 cm)

on roll-film

or  $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ " (4.5×6 cm)

on glass plates



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DRESDEN, SCHANDAUER STR. 24

**Loading the camera.** — Before using the camera, be sure that the shutter is closed and the pointer at B or instantaneous speed (instructions for setting the shutter are given in a later section) as otherwise the first film will be exposed and spoilt.

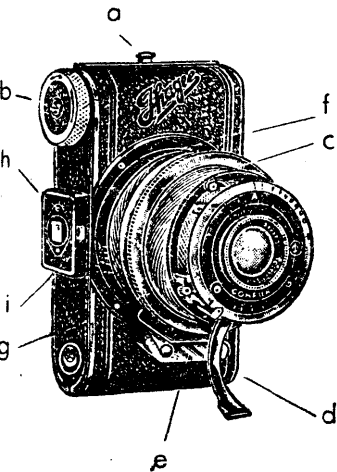


Fig. 1

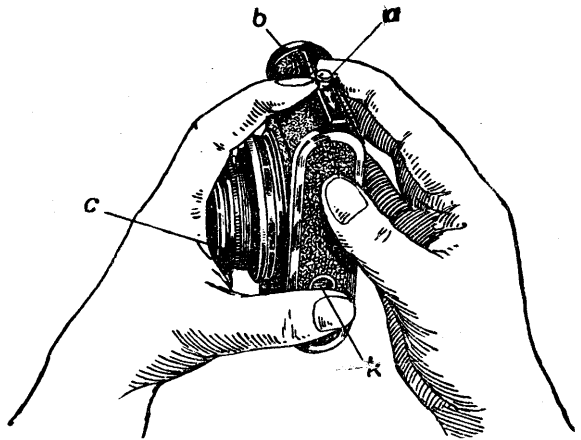


Fig. 2

Cameras of the  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " size, like normal roll film cameras, have **one** red film window in their back while those of the  $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " size have **two** windows. Before putting in the film, take the camera into your left hand and grip the back as shown in Fig. 2. Then depress with your right index finger the button **a** in the direction of the arrow, that is, to the left, and lift of the back from the camera with the aid of the left index finger. Place the roll film with the printed side up on the weak spring of the lower empty compartment. As Fig. 3 shows, draw the paper tongue with your right hand straight up to the empty top spool while holding the film down with the left thumb to prevent it from being unwound prematurely and exposed. Insert the pointed part of the paper sufficiently far enough in the broader slot of the spool, give the latter one turn to prevent the paper from dropping out, and replace the back of the camera so that the lower slide of the camera body fits accurately into the groove

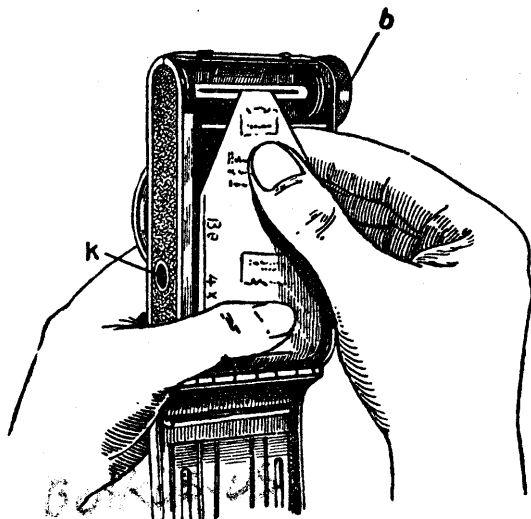


Fig. 3

of the lid. Then turn the film winding key **b** in the direction of the arrow until the number 1 appears in the film window.

**Cameras for taking  $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " ( $3 \times 4$  cm) pictures** have two little inspection windows in their back and the approach of the first film section is indicated at first in the **lower** window by a small hand or an arrow. On noticing this sign, continue to turn slowly until the number 1 becomes visible in the **lower** window when it is time to **stop** as the first film is now in the camera and ready for exposure. After exposure turn the film until

the number 1 appears in the **upper** window. When the lower part of the first film section has been exposed, turn the film again until number 2 is seen in the **lower** window. After exposure of this film portion keep turning again until number 2 appears in the **upper** window, and proceed in the same manner as described until the 16th exposure has been made.

The ingenious arrangement of two film windows makes it possible to expose first one-half of a film section when the printed number becomes visible in the **lower** window and then the other half after moving the number up so as to appear in the top window.

**In cameras for taking  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " ( $4 \times 6.5$  cm) pictures** only one film window is provided. When a small hand or an arrow appears and indicates the approach of the first number, turn slowly and stop as soon as number 1 becomes visible in the window, which means that the first film is ready for exposure. After exposure continue to turn until number 2 appears, to prevent double exposures.

**The shutter.** — See pages 9–12 of instructions.

**Exposure.** — To make an exposure turn the ring **c** to the left (Fig. 4) until it clicks. The camera is then focussed for "infinity" and objects, persons and the like can be photographed at a distance amounting to approximately 200 times the focal length. The focal

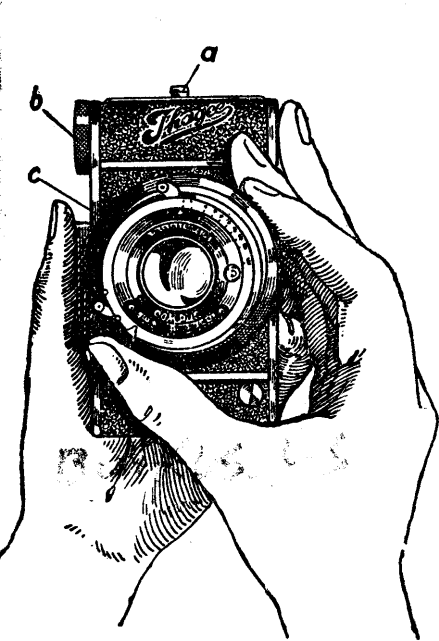


Fig. 4

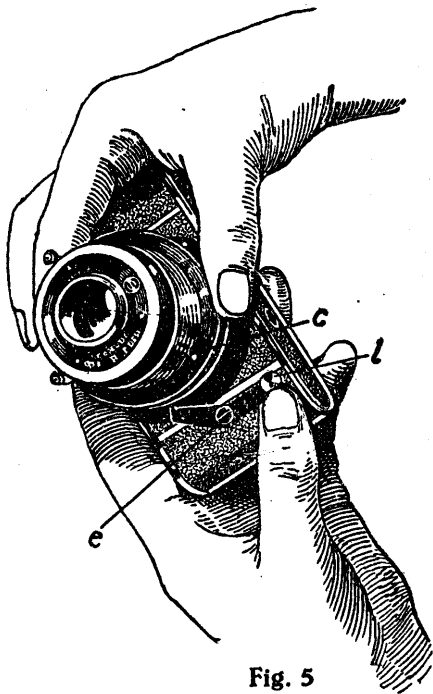


Fig. 5

length is engraved on the front lens mount and, in  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " size, equal to 70 mm. and, in the  $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " size, to 50 mm., so that when focussed for "infinity" a camera of the first-mentioned size will sharply reproduce everything beyond a distance of about 15 yards and the other one everything beyond about 11 yards.

Before making an exposure find out the time required for it by means of an exposure meter or the table printed at the end of these instructions. Furthermore, do not hold the camera in your hand except for snapshots. If exposures exceed  $\frac{1}{25}$  sec., screw the camera

to a tripod or place it on a firm support at the proper height. For this purpose the camera is provided with a bush **k** (Figs. 2 and 3) for making exposures from a stand and with a support **d** which can be turned down and holds the camera when it is used on a table or the like (Fig. 1) To focus for nearer objects, push up the lever **e** with the small knurled knob **l** under slight pressure and, simultaneously, turn the ring **c** farther to the left (Fig. 5.) The number of feet wanted can then be read on the scale **f**, and attention should be given that the red line on the helical mount coincides with the number of feet at which focussing is to take place, such as 10 for 10 feet, 20 for 20 feet, &c. After focussing is finished, the shutter lock **g** can be turned down. The picture to be taken can be observed through the horizontally arranged finder **h** which can be opened by a slight pressure on the lever **i** which causes the finder to open automatically. As soon as the finder opens, it can be used for both vertical and horizontal pictures. When the desired view is secured in the finder, the shutter can be released.

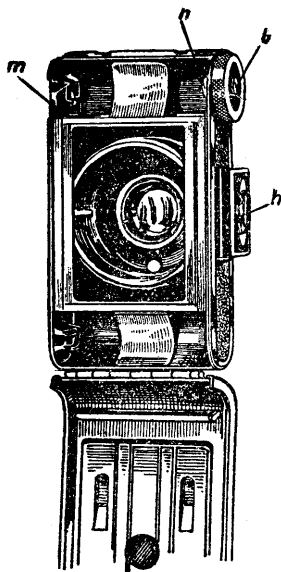


Fig. 6

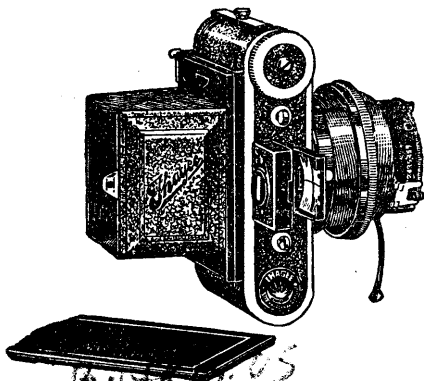
**Changing the film.** — Make it a habit to turn the film key **b** after each exposure in the direction of the arrow until the next number appears in the window (compare what has been said on pages 4 & 5) to indicate that a new film is ready for exposure. After eight exposures have been made with the  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " size and sixteen with the  $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " size continue to turn the film-winding key **b** until the protective paper of the film cannot be seen any more in the little red window (in the  $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " size the top one). Then the back of the camera can be removed as in loading and the film taken out. For this purpose the small bolt **m** (Fig. 6) opposite the film-winding key in the body is depressed slightly whereby the full spool is raised to facilitate its removal. During its removal the full exposed film spool should be held together by pressing it slightly to prevent it from unwinding. Seal it tightly with the label furnished with each spool and keep it until it is time to develop. The lower empty spool is then moved to the top and a new film inserted as before. To secure

the empty spool in the top compartment turn the film key **b** in the direction of the arrow until the small web of the key is in a horizontal position inside the body **n**. Then place the empty spool with its notch on the web and press it on the other side into the body until it clicks audibly. Give the key **b** a few turns to make sure that the spool is firmly held. It will facilitate the insertion of a new film when the broader slot of the spool is turned towards the outside. Close the back of the camera as described.

**After each exposure** turn the ring **c** to the right until the lens is in its former position again.

**The Diaphragm.** — As the annexed directions for operating the shutter indicate, every shutter is provided with a diaphragm or stop which can be reduced or enlarged at will. Just a few words about how stops are used. If it is intended to take a picture in which an object in the foreground and the background with houses, mountains, trees, &c. appear equally sharp, a stop is needed. By means of a small lever mentioned in the directions the diaphragm can be closed more or less to obtain a better depth of focus. The rule is: **the smaller the diaphragm, the greater the depth of focus and the longer the exposure.** Snapshots require larger diaphragms and time exposures smaller ones.

## The Twin-Size Parvola



The Twin-Size Parvola is arranged to take negatives either  $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " ( $3 \times 4$  cm) or  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " ( $4 \times 6.5$  cm) on roll-film, and negativ.  $2\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$ " ( $4.5 \times 6$  cm) in size on glass plates as well.

**Exposures on roll-film.** For use with roll-film, the camera back is provided with a slide which has the two observation windows for the film number, and the instructions given earlier regarding loading and changing the film etc. still hold good when it is used. It is

important, though, to decide when loading the film whether exposures

$1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " ( $3 \times 4$  cm) or  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " ( $4 \times 6.5$  cm) are to be made, since it is not possible to expose part of a film for one negative size and the rest for the other.

When taking exposures  $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " ( $4 \times 6.5$  cm) in size, the mask in the camera must be removed. To do this, the camera back is opened and the small lever under the rectangular aperture where the film is held during exposure is moved from the letter Z (locked) to the letter A (open). The mask may then be lifted out of the camera by raising the lower end, and sliding the upper end from its slot. When winding on the film, only one window (either the upper or lower one) in the back of the camera must be used when watching the numbers move forward.

When exposures  $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " ( $3 \times 4$  cm) are to be made, the mask must be replaced. Its upper end is first slipped into the slot and the lower end then pressed against the camera body, and the lever moved from A (open) to Z (locked). The instructions given on pages — and — regarding winding on the film should then be followed.

**When roll-film is used in the camera the focussing distances marked in white on the scale must be used.**

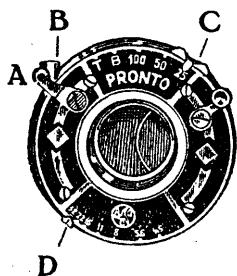
**Exposures on plates.** When using plates, the mask inside the camera must always be removed first of all. The slide holding the ground-glass focussing screen is then substituted for the slide with the two observation windows in the rails on the camera back. After focussing on the ground-glass screen, it is removed, the shutter closed, and a dark slide containing a plate placed instead in the rails. The cover plate of the dark slide is removed before exposure so that the plate is uncovered. This cover plate must be completely removed, in order that the velvet light-trap blocks out all light.

**When plates or film-packs are used in the camera the focussing distances marked in red on the scale must be used.** It will be found that there is no stop fitted to the helical focussing mount of the lens for the infinity position where plates are used, so that the red mark on the mount must be set opposite the red infinity mark on the scale.



# Shutters for Ihagee Parvola Camera

The shutters best suited for our Parvola Camera are briefly described below:



The **S.-Pronto shutter** shown is of the automatic type, that is, it is always ready and need not be set for normal work. Furthermore, the shutter is fitted with a self-release which enables you to photograph yourself as described later. Exposure is made by depressing the finger release **A** or, if preferred, the wire release which can be screwed in to the small nut **B**.

If longer time exposures are desired, adjust the lever **C** so that the letter **Z** snaps into the notch. The shutter will now open by pressure on the release and remain open until a second pressure takes place. When the release has been pressed after the shutter is set to **Z**, the latter is opened for long time exposures as is often required for indoor work.

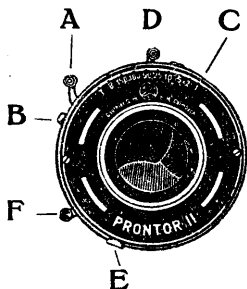
For short time exposures set the lever to **B**. If the release is pressed down now, the shutter will open but close again as soon as the pressure ceases so that both very short or long exposures can be made.

When making **instantaneous exposures** or snapshots observe the following: The instantaneous shutter speeds stated are parts of a second; **25**, for example, means  $\frac{1}{25}$ ; **50**,  $\frac{1}{50}$ ; and **100**,  $\frac{1}{100}$  sec. According to the time of exposure ascertained, one of these three speeds should be chosen by adjusting the lever so that the pointer indicates the speed desired. Then depress the finger or wire release, whereupon the shutter will open, remain open for the time set, and close again automatically. The exposure is now made.

**Self-Release.** — To take a picture of oneself, screw the camera to a stand or put it on a table or the like turning down the small support as described. Then choose one of the instantaneous speeds (the self-release cannot be used for time exposures), according to the time of exposure ascertained, by turning the disc **C** whereupon

the shutter is set by means of the small red lever E which is pressed to the right. Release is effected as under normal conditions by depressing the finger or wire release, the self-release releasing the shutter in about 10 to 12 seconds for exposure for the time set. After the release of the shutter the latter is set again for normal exposures and has to be wound again before each self-portrait is made.

The **Diaphragm Scale** will be found below the lens. A small pointer D can be displaced to the right and left and easily set to the correct diaphragm in each case.



The **Prontor II** shutter shown here can be used in different ways. For exposure, either the small lever A is pressed down or a wire release screwed into the nut B.

All exposures require previous setting of the shutter by pushing the lever D to the left before release is possible.

For **time exposures of longer duration** turn the milled disc C so that the red mark is opposite the letter T. Pressure upon the release causes opening of the shutter which closes only after a second pressure, so that time exposures of unlimited duration can be made. For **short time exposures** set the disc with the red mark to B. A slight pressure applied to the shutter will open it, the shutter remaining open until the pressure ceases. In this way, very short as well as longer exposures are possible.

For **instantaneous and short time exposures** of definite duration set the disc to the corresponding speed as indicated by one of the numbers. 1 is equal to 1 second, 2 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 to  $\frac{1}{5}$ , 10 to  $\frac{1}{10}$  sec., etc. Set the pointer to one of these figures, according to the time of exposure desired, and press the release, the shutter of course having been previously set. The shutter will then open, remain open for the time desired, and close again automatically.

For instantaneous speeds the **delayed time mechanism** (automatic release) can be employed. After tensioning set the time desired and depress the red lever F. When the release is then pressed the mechanism delays the release of the shutter so that the actual exposure is delayed for a few seconds. The shutter is then set

again for normal work without delayed release, and each further actuation of the delayed mechanism requires renewed tensioning of the red lever F:

The **Diaphragm Scale** is positioned above the lens. The small pointer E can be displaced to the left and right and easily set to the correct diaphragm in each case.



The **Compur shutter** is an ingeniously designed clockwork and should be treated as such. Above all, never use force and do not fail to read the instructions carefully. Exposure is made by pressing the finger release A or, if preferred, the wire release which can be screwed into the small nut B.

**Explanation of Letters:** Lever A serves for releasing the shutter. The wire release is screwed into the small nut B. By turning the disc C the various speeds are adjusted. By means of the lever D the shutter is set for snapshots, and the pointer E serves for setting the diaphragm. By being pushed back after the shutter has been set the button F will disengage the lever D for a second additional setting whereby the delayed action release is set. However, the button F is found only on shutters provided with automatic release. Shutters lacking this device contain all the parts described with the exception of the button F.

**Time Exposures:** The shutter need not be set For longer time exposures the outer ring C is turned until the letter T is at the point marked. Pressure on the finger release A or on the wire release will open the shutter which remains open until the release is pressed again. In case of time exposures of shorter duration the letter B is moved to the marked point, and when the finger release A or the wire release is pressed, the shutter will open and remain open as long as the pressure lasts. This procedure is followed if exposures exceed 1 second.

**Instantaneous Exposures:** For instantaneous and short time exposures up to 1 second, turn the outer ring C until the desired exposure time is at the marked point when the shutter will close automatically if opened. The figures marked on the ring, with the exception of 1, indicate fractions of a second, 2 being equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5 to  $\frac{1}{5}$ , 10 to  $\frac{1}{10}$ , etc., while at 1 the shutter will remain open

a full second. When the desired time coincides with the marking, push up the tension lever in the direction of the arrow until it clicks. The shutter is now set and ready for exposure. Pressure on the finger release A or the wire release will cause the shutter to unwind by opening automatically, remaining open for the time set, and closing again. The shutter is then ready again for time exposures after the ring has been set to T or B, while every instantaneous exposure requires previous setting.

**Correct Position of the ring C is Important!** The Compur shutter is constructed so that if the letters T and B are on the index line, the tension lever D is locked, and in case of speeds ranging from 1 second to maximum, the time mechanism (T-B) is disengaged, an arrangement which prevents failures even if the camera is handled carelessly. The speeds increase without interruption from 1 second to  $\frac{1}{100}$  sec., and it is possible to obtain intermediate speeds by setting between two figures, (for example, between  $\frac{1}{50}$  and  $\frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{75}$  sec.). No intermediate speeds are possible between  $\frac{1}{100}$  and maximum speed ( $\frac{1}{200}$ ,  $\frac{1}{250}$ ,  $\frac{1}{300}$ ) or between B and 1 second. For maximum speeds arrange the time before setting the shutter, as it will be hardly possible after setting.

**Delayed action Release** applies only to shutters which are fitted with an advance mechanism and the button F. If you wish to appear in the picture to be taken, set the shutter as described and push back the knob F located on the edge, whereby additional tensioning of the lever D is made possible and the automatic release will be set. Release takes place in the regular way by depressing the lever A or the wire release, whereupon the automatic release will operate the shutter in about 12 seconds and exposure be made according to the time set. The shutter is now set again for normal work, and it is necessary to proceed as described if one wishes to take a picture of oneself. The automatic release can be employed for all instantaneous speeds stated with the exception of the maximum ones ( $\frac{1}{250}$  to  $\frac{1}{300}$ ).

# Directions for use

In column A look for the month and hour respecting the exposure concerned. In column B you find the number for the object to be photographed or for the subject concerned, in table C the number for lighting, in table D the number for the sensitivity of the film, and in column E the number of aperture. The sum of these figures states in table F the time of exposure\*.

**Example:** To make an exposure at 11 o'clock A. M. in May of a street of medium width at slightly clouded sky on a normally sensitive film of  $\frac{10^0}{10}$  DIN at a diaphragm opening of F/8, one will find:

Table A: May 11 A. M. number 1.

Table B: for streets of medium width number 6.

Table C: for slightly clouded sky number 2.

Table D: for a film of  $\frac{10^0}{10}$  DIN number 8.

Table E: for the diaphragm number 5.

The sum of these numbers is 22 equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  sec. exposure time in column F.

\* Negative figures like -1, -2 etc. must be deducted during addition.

# Exposure Table

## A. Month and Hour

A. M.	P. M.	July June	August May	September April	October March	November February	December January
12	—	1	1	2	2	3	4
11	1	1	1	2	3	4	5
10	2	1	2	2	3	4	5
9	3	2	2	3	4	5	6
8	4	2	3	4	5	6	—
7	5	3	4	5	—	—	—
6	6	4	5	6	—	—	—
5	7	6	6	—	—	—	—

## B. Subject

Water or Snow without foreground	Snow with dark foreground	Beach and Shore Distant views	Dunes	Broad Squares, Landscapes with bright foreground	Bright broad Streets		
1	4	2	3	4	4		
Streets of medium width	Narrow dark Streets	Large and bright gardens without trees	Smaller gardens and landscapes with dark foreground	Under trees with little foliage	Under trees with dense foliage		
6	8	5	8	10	14		
Portraits by diffused light				Indoors			
In the open air	Indoors distance from window				Bright rooms	Well-lighted indoor rooms with dark walls	Dark rooms and corridors
	0	1	2	3 metres			
9	12	14	16	18	20	24	30

### C. Illumination

Sun without clouds	Sun with white clouds	Heavily clouded sky	Medium clouded sky	Cloudy weather	Very cloudy or fog
1	0	2	3	4	5

### D. Sensitivity of Films

DIN <sup>o</sup>	$\frac{10}{10} - \frac{11}{10}$	$\frac{12}{10} - \frac{13}{10}$	$\frac{14}{10} - \frac{15}{10}$	$\frac{16}{10} - \frac{17}{10}$	$\frac{18}{10} - \frac{19}{10}$	$\frac{20}{10} - \frac{21}{10}$
	8	6	4	2	0	-2

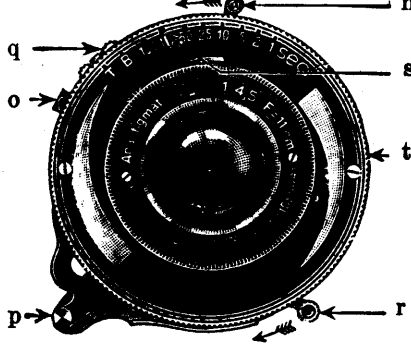
### E. Diaphragm = Lens aperture

Rel. aperture:	F/1.9	F/2.8	F/3.5	F/4	F/5.6	F/8	F/11	F/16	F/22
	-3	-1	0	2	3	5	7	9	11

### F. Exposure time

<b>Seconds:</b>	$\frac{1}{1000}$	$\frac{1}{800}$	$\frac{1}{600}$	$\frac{1}{400}$	$\frac{1}{280}$	$\frac{1}{200}$	$\frac{1}{125}$	$\frac{1}{100}$	$\frac{1}{80}$	$\frac{1}{50}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{25}$
<b>Total:</b>	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>Seconds:</b>	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	1.5	2	3
<b>Total:</b>	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
<b>Seconds:</b>	4	6	8	12	15	25	30	50	<b>Minutes:</b> 1		1.5	2
<b>Total:</b>	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	
<b>Minutes:</b>	3	4	6	8	12	15	25	30	50	60	90	120
<b>Total:</b>	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50

Set shutter to speed closest to the exposure time ascertained.



## THE PRONTOR II SHUTTER

The shutter must be set for all adjustments by pressing the lever (n) in the direction of the arrow.

The figures represent fractions of seconds, e.g. 5 means 1/5th of a second, 100 means 1/100 second and so on.

For the "T" adjustment the shutter opens when the release lever (p) is first pressed and closes when it is pressed a second time. For the "B" adjustment however, the shutter remains open as long as the pressure on the release is maintained.

The various markings are set opposite the mark (s) by revolving the milled ring (t). If necessary, adjustment is possible between the times indicated e.g. between 1/50 and 1/100 sec. = 1/75 sec. If absolutely necessary the shutter can also be readjusted after setting.

For delayed action-release: Adjust speed and set shutter as usual. Push lever (r) in the direction of the arrow. Release in the usual manner. The shutter operates only after the delayed-action mechanism has run down, so that you have about 10 seconds to return to your position. A slight click indicates that the shutter has been operated. For "B" and "T" the delayed-action release must not be used.