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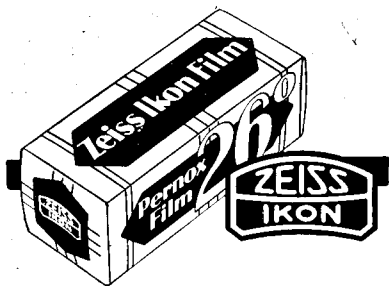
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# INSTRUCTIONS

for using the

## «KOLIBRI»

for 16 exposures  $3 \times 4$  cm ( $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ "

on Roll Films A 8

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



ZEISS IKON A. G. DRESDEN

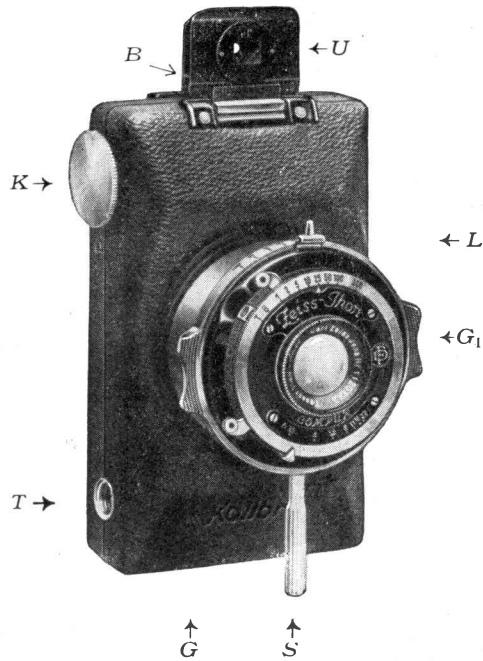


Illustration 1

*B* = Spring button for opening the Camera\*  
*GG<sub>1</sub>* = Grips for pulling out the Lens Tube  
*K* = Film Winding Key  
*L* = Focusing lever

\* Not shown in the illustration

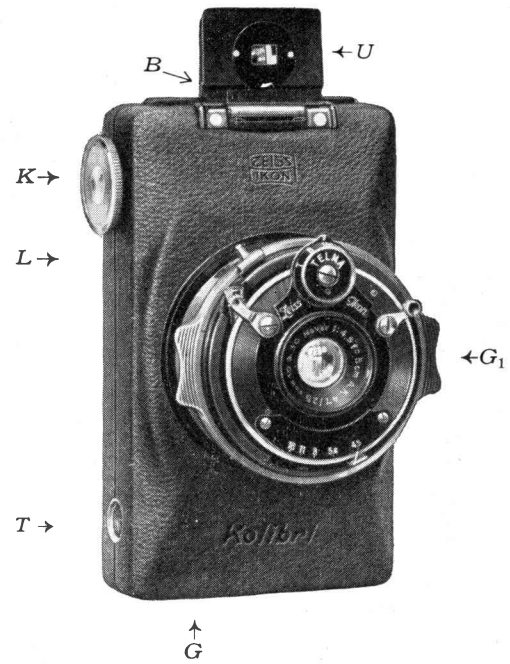


Illustration 2

Kolibri with Novar F/6.3 and Telma shutter  
 with delayed action release

*S* = Lens Strut for horizontal exposures  
*T* = Tripod Bush for vertical pictures  
*U* = View Finder

## General

The size  $3 \times 4$  cm ( $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " ) gives a miniature picture which is large enough to be copied and viewed without enlargement, and, requires no special film, as the standard A8 Spools  $4 \times 6.5$  cm ( $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " ) which can be obtained everywhere, are suitable for this camera and contain 16 exposures  $3 \times 4$  cm ( $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " ).

Special mention should be made of the excellent optical Viewfinder used in the Kolibri Camera for taking pictures at eye level, and the division of the Distance Scale, which generally renders unnecessary the employment of a special table for working out the depth of focus or range of distance at which objects are sharply defined.

When taking pictures at a distance of 1 m to 30 cm (3 ft. to 1 ft.) as, for instance, portraits, Proxar Supplementary Lenses are placed on the lens. With the Compur Shutter, in combination with the rapid Zeiss Tessar Lens F/3.5 sporting pictures can be made, as, the lens being of very short focus,  $\frac{1}{300}$  sec. exposure is sufficient rapid for taking even very rapidly moving objects without the aid of a focal plane shutter.

## The exposure material

Is the Roll Film A8 for 8 exposures size  $4 \times 6.5$  cm ( $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ " ). Each section makes two pictures; each number on the film, in winding, will appear once at the bottom window and once at the top. In this way 16 exposures  $3 \times 4$  cm ( $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ " ) can be made on a single spool. The films can be inserted in the camera and also taken out after exposure, in full daylight. The film, however, should not be changed in direct sunlight, but in the shade of your own body. Before inserting the sensitive film it is advisable to become acquainted with the working of the camera.

## To open the camera

Push the Button *B* situated between the two portions of the view finder in the direction of the arrow. This releases the hinged camera back. In this position the films are loaded and unloaded.

## The exposure

To prepare the camera for work take hold of the lens tube by the two grips *G* and *G*<sub>1</sub> and pull it forward turning it gently to the left till it stops and is automatically fixed by a spring. In order that you should not forget to do this the distance scale is covered with a metal strip when the tube

is pushed in. To take horizontal pictures with the Kolibri without the use of a stand, a little Strut should be fixed to the lens tube (Illustration 1).



Illustration 3 Opening the camera

The distance of the object to be photographed is set by means of the lever *L*. It should be mentioned that after setting the distance scale the depth of focus (or the distance at which all objects are sharply

*Range of Depth of Focus  
(or Distance at which all objects are sharply defined) for different apertures when the lens is set at 8 feet*

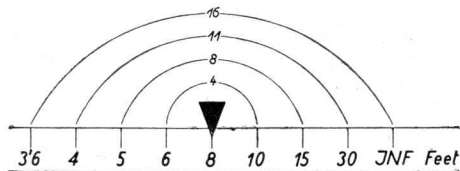


Illustration 4

defined), for any aperture can be seen at a glance. If for example, the pointer is set to the number 8 the depth of focus or range at which all objects are sharply defined is,

with

aperture 4 (3.5 and 4.5)	from 6 – 10 ft.
aperture 8	from 5 – 15 ft.
aperture 11	from 4 – 30 ft.
aperture 16	from 3,6 ft. – ∞

that is to say, that, starting from aperture 4 on decreasing the aperture by one figure (except aperture 5.6) the depth of focus increases correspondingly by a further interval on the distance scale on either side of the set

distance. Combining the depth of focus for the apertures 3.5, 4 and 4.5 is justified as the difference between them is so small, that the depth of focus for these apertures can be said to be the same.

The distance scale is set for distances from  $\infty$  (infinity) to about one meter (3.6 feet). To make close-up exposures the Proxar Supplementary Lens  $1\times 24$  or  $2\times 24$  is fixed on the front of the lens. The figures on the distance scale are then no longer of use in the same manner and the correct distance should be taken from the following table:

Distance marked on scale	Distance for combined Tessar and Proxar Lens	
	$1\times 24$	$2\times 24$
$\infty$ (infinity)	3'5"	1'8"
30'	3'1/4"	1'7 1/4"
15'	2'9"	1'6 1/2"
10'	2'6 1/4"	1'5 1/2"
8'	2'4 1/2"	1'5"
6'	2'2"	1'4"
5'	2'1/4"	1'3 1/4"
4'	1'10"	1'2 1/2"
3'6"	1'8 1/2"	1'1 3/4"

The working of the Shutter i. e. setting it for the exposure and aperture is explained in a later paragraph (pag. 13 to 15).

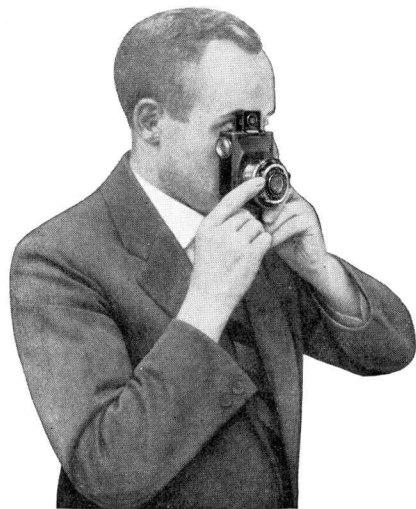


Illustration 5 Showing how the camera is to be held when making the exposure

## The optical view finder,

shows on a reduced scale the same picture that is defined by the lens on the film. The objects, therefore, that should be on the picture must be visible in the finder. For use, the two halves of the finder lying flat

on the camera, should be raised, as shown in Illustration 5 and the eye held directly behind the back finder lens, leaning the camera on the nose so that it can be held steady. With close-ups (distances of 1.5 m and less) it must be taken into account that, due to the difference between the optical axis of the finder and the lens, the picture in the finder does not correspond to the actual picture photographed. Therefore, when using a Proxar Lens  $1 \times 24$ , incline the camera slightly so that the centre of the object to be photographed lies about half way between the centre and the lower edge of the view finder. With a Proxar Lens  $2 \times 24$ , the centre of the object to be photographed should appear almost on the level of the lower edge of the view finder frame. It should be noted that, in this position, the camera takes horizontal pictures.

## Loading the film

Open the Camera as described at the beginning. In the upper spool chamber you will find an empty spool on which the film, after exposure, is wound and which is turned by the Film Winding Key K. To insert the full spool press the spring spool holder to one side with the spool itself; the other end of the spool can now be easily placed in the chamber opening. After tearing the seal lead the paper band over the guide

rollers and the square opening and place the pointed end in the long slot of the empty spool core. Then turn the key two, or three times in the direction of the arrow so that the protective paper winds up securely.

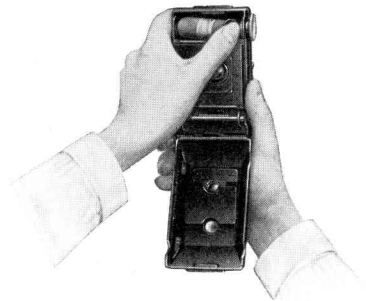


Illustration 6 Taking out the exposed film spool

When closing the camera you will probably hear a slight noise, as, on doing this, the film spool loosens. You must, on no account, open the camera again, as, otherwise, the light may enter and spoil the film.

After closing the camera, turn the film winding key in the direction of the arrow

till, in the lower window at the back of the Camera, first a hand and then the figure 1 appears. Then make the exposure. After this first exposure continue turning the key till the number 1 appears in the top window. The film is now ready for the second exposure.

Each number must appear once in the lower and once in the upper window, as the size of picture  $4 \times 6.5$  cm ( $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ "), for which the numbering was originally calculated, is divided into two pictures size  $3 \times 4$  cm ( $1\frac{5}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ ").

## Unloading the exposed film spools

After the 16<sup>th</sup> exposure (No. 8 in the upper window) roll up the film completely. This operation can be easily followed through the red window. Open the camera as previously described and seal the end of the protective paper with the gummed strip. To be certain that the paper protects the film from light pull the end of the paper slightly before sealing.

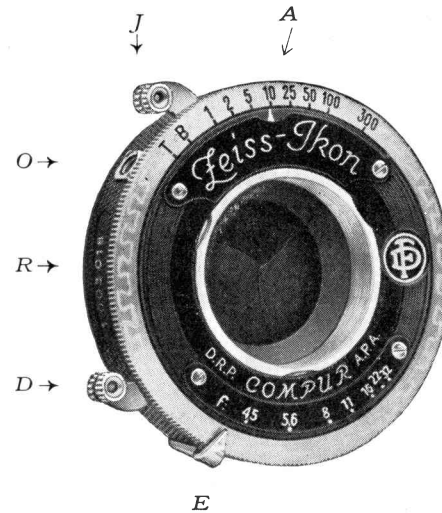
Take the exposed film out of the camera by pressing it in the direction of its axis against the spring holder and lift it out.

To prepare the Camera again for further pictures take the now empty spool out of the lower chamber and place it in the upper chamber.

## The Compur Shutter

has the following scale:

T - B - 1 - 2 - 5 - 10 - 25 - 50 - 100 - 300.



### T Time Exposures of long duration

Push letter T over the small pointer A. One short pressure on lever D opens the shutter which will remain open till a second pressure on the lever closes it.

### B Short time Exposures

Push the letter B over the pointer A; on pressing the lever D the shutter opens and closes again as soon as the pressure is released.



## Snapshots (Instantaneous Exposures)

First set the required time (e. g. the number 25 =  $1/25$  sec.) over the pointer **A**. Then set the shutter by pushing lever **J** to the right till it clicks. One pressure on lever **D** releases the shutter. Setting shutter with the lever **J** is necessary only for instantaneous exposures. For time exposures it is preferable to use the wire release as much as possible. This release is screwed into the shutter at **O**, and the camera should be screwed on to a stand (tripod).

## The Telma Shutter with Delayed Action Release

for speeds of  $1/25$ ,  $1/50$  and  $1/100$  sec. as well as short (**B**) and long (**T**) time exposures.

### **T** Long Time Exposures

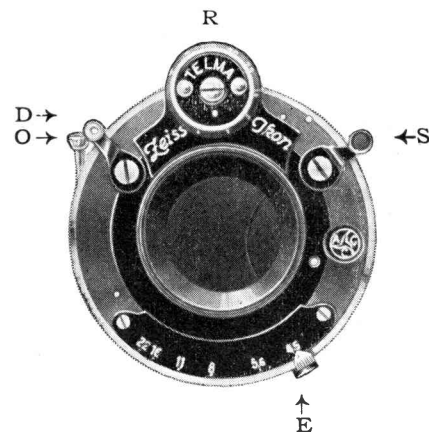
Set the dial (**R**) at **T**, open by pressure on lever (**D**) and close the shutter by a second pressure.

### **B** Short Time Exposures

Set the dial (**R**) at **B** and open the shutter by pressure on lever (**D**). Immediately this pressure ceases, the shutter will close.

### Instantaneous Exposures without Delayed Action Release

Set the dial (**R**) till the intended speed is opposite the indicator. Expose by depressing the



lever (**D**) or by using the flexible release. When using delayed action release proceed as follows:

Set the dial (**R**) as described above.

Fix the delayed action release by means of lever (**S**) which bears a red disc.

A pressure on lever (**D**) will set the clockwork of the delayed action release in motion and after about 12 seconds the shutter is discharged in the usual way.

Instead of lever (**D**) use preferably the flexible release which must be screwed into the bush (**O**) of the shutter.

### Diaphragm

The lens apertures are altered by shifting the pointer (**E**). The speeds engraved on the scale are 22, 16, 11, 8, 5.6, 4.5.