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- Reading the depth of field

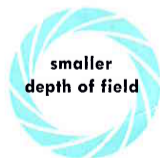
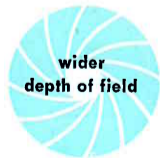
The depth of field covers that part of the subject, in front of and behind the focused distance which is reproduced on the film with acceptable sharpness. This depth of field, however, is not permanent; it grows when stopping down and it decreases the more the lens is opened up.

Please note:

Large apertures (e. g. $f/2.8$)
= smaller depth of field;

Small apertures (e. g. $f/16$)
= wider depth of field.

You can instantly read off the depth of field at any distance setting and with every interchangeable lens with the exception of the Voigtländer-Zoomar $f/2.8$. The two red pointers (9) above the distance scale (8) automatically indicate the limits of the sharp zone (see illustration).

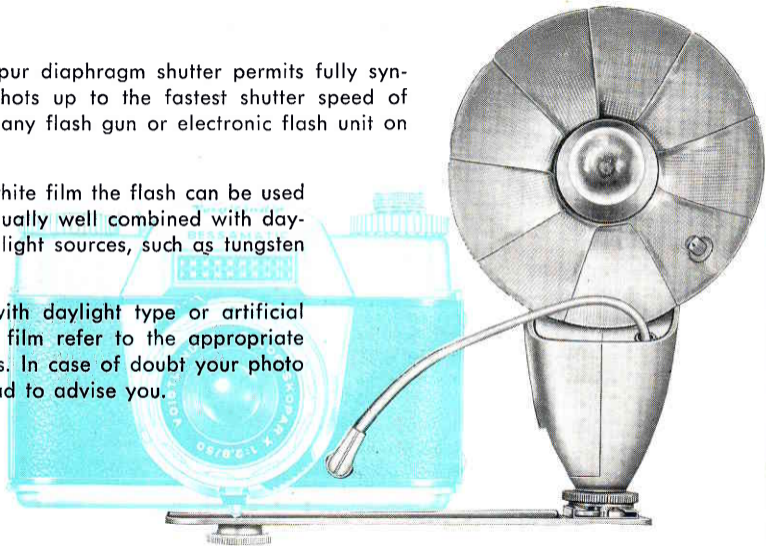


Flash Shots

The Synchro-Compur diaphragm shutter permits fully synchronized flash shots up to the fastest shutter speed of $\frac{1}{500}$ second, with any flash gun or electronic flash unit on the market.

With black-and-white film the flash can be used on its own, or equally well combined with daylight or artificial light sources, such as tungsten lamps.

For flash shots with daylight type or artificial light type colour film refer to the appropriate instruction leaflets. In case of doubt your photo dealer will be glad to advise you.



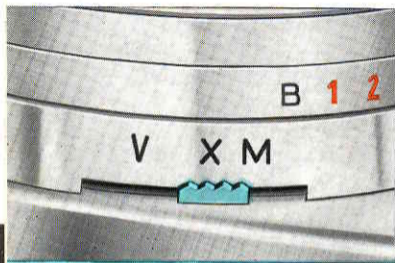
Mounting the Flash Gun on the Camera

The flash gun or the flash holder of an electronic unit is usually fitted to the side of the camera by means of a special bracket – as shown in the illustration on the left for the Voigtländer flash gun. A separate accessory shoe can also be clamped behind the finder eyepiece mount; you can then fit the flash gun on the top of the camera as well.

The flash cable completes the electric circuit between the flash unit and the camera shutter. Push the plug of the flash cable into the flash socket (3) as shown in the illustration on the right.



Setting the Shutter and the Aperture



X setting:

The firing circuit closes when the shutter is fully open.

M setting:

The firing circuit closes before the shutter opens, to allow for the firing delay of class M flash bulbs.

Flash bulbs and electronic flash units differ in their characteristics such as the firing delay and light output. To ensure that the peak brightness of the flash coincides with the instant when the shutter is fully open, there are two types of synchronization: M and X.

Before taking a flash shot therefore depress the locking lever (18) of the Synchro-Compur shutter and move the synchronizing lever (2) to M or X as required. You can then use all types of flash at the appropriate shutter speeds listed in the table opposite. Note: for flash shots with the selftimer (synchronizing lever set to V) use only the shutter speeds listed in the table under X. When moving the synchronizing lever, locking catch (18) has to be pressed.

The lens aperture required for correct exposure can be obtained from the so-called guide number. This is usually quoted on the flash bulb packing or in the leaflets issued with the bulb or electronic flash unit. To find the correct aperture divide the appropriate guide number by the distance in feet between the subject and the camera with a flash gun. In short,

$$\text{aperture} = \text{guide number} : \text{distance.}$$

Suitable shutter speeds

Flash bulbs		Synchronizing lever set to	
Type		X	M
PF 1	}	1—1/30 sec.	1/60—1/500 sec.
PF 5			
PF 14			
PF 25			
XM 1	}	1—1/30 sec.	1/60—1/500 sec.
XM 5			
M 2		1—1/30 sec.	not suitable
M 5		1—1/30 sec.	1/60—1/500 sec.
No 0	}	1—1/30 sec.	1/60—1/500 sec.
No 5			
No 25			



Electronic flash units	Synchronizing lever set to
Type	X
Instantaneous firing	1—1/500

Voigtländer-Filter

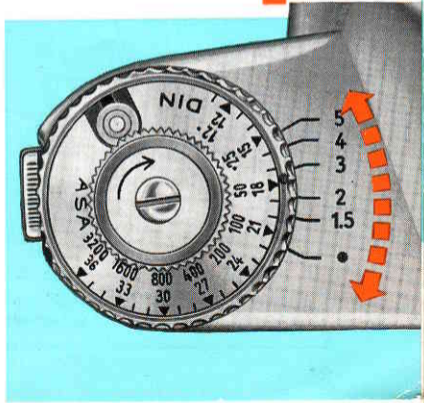
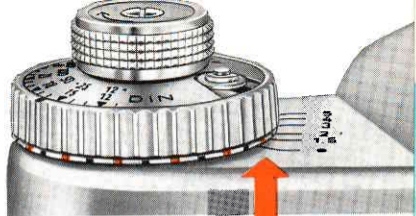
are hard coated and carry a 40.5 mm. diameter screw mount. The filter factors given below are approximate values, as they necessarily depend on the colour sensitivity of the black-and-white film used, and on the light conditions prevailing at the time of the exposure.

		Filter factor
Yellow filter G 1.5 x	Slight filtering effect for outdoor shots such as sports and action subjects, and pictures with low sun.	1.5
Yellow filter G 3 x	Universal filter for landscapes and other outdoor subjects; indispensable for snow pictures.	3
Green filter Gr 4 x	Lightens green tones in landscapes. Recommended for artificial light portraiture and for copying of coloured originals.	4
Orange filter Or 5 x	Strongly cuts blue light for dramatic effects. Reduces atmospheric haze in distant views.	5
Ultra-Violet filter UV	Cuts out ultra-violet radiation in high mountains or near the sea. Eliminates unpleasant blue casts in colour shots. Requires no exposure increase.	—
Polarizing Filter P	Reduces or cuts out disturbing reflections from shiny surfaces (spectacles, polished areas, water) other than metal. Special instructions included with every filter With strong reflections	2.5 4—5

Setting the Filter Factors

With any filter (except the ultra-violet filter) the exposure setting requires some correction. You can carry out this adjustment with the aid of the coloured dots below the setting knob (4) and the filter factors marked alongside from 1.5 to 5. Proceed as follows:

Turn the setting knob to the left until the coloured dot with its index line (or if necessary an intermediate value) next to the black dot is opposite the index line of the required filter factor (16). The setting marker will now no longer be superimposed on the exposure meter needle in the finder.





A Focusing Table with data for scales of reproduction, depth of field, etc. is available on request.

Close-ups with Supplementary Lenses

Large-scale views of small objects and animals, or copies of pictures and documents are not only fascinating and interesting subjects, but often indispensable for professional and scientific purposes. They are really easy with the Voigtländer Focar lenses.

Simply screw the Focar lenses on the camera lens mount. You can now approach the subject with the camera considerably closer than the usual focusing limit of 3 feet. Focus with the rangefinder or ground glass screen. The finder at the same time shows the correct field of view, in full brilliance right into corners. The image is the right way round and free from any parallax error.

To make sure of adequate depth of field for such close-ups, stop down to at least $f/5.6$ or $f/8$. When copying documents and similar originals an aperture of $f/11$ or $f/16$ is advisable. The use of the Focar lenses does not affect the exposure. If filters are to be used, screw the filter in front of the Focar lens.

Right Angle Finder

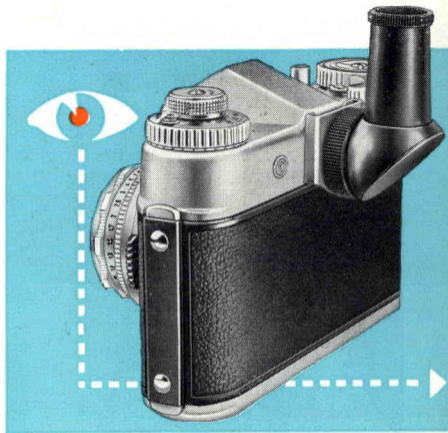
The right angle finder is recommendable for more convenient taking of certain photographs (e. g. close-ups with Focar lenses from the "bottom view"). It permits also to shoot round the corner. The right angle finder is fitted to the eyepiece of the camera by means of its push-on-shoe.

Accessory Shoe

Every BESSAMATIC is supplied with its accessory shoe. The shoe is meant to hold your flash gun or, as the case may be, the reflector of your electronic flash unit. It is clamped behind the finder eyepiece mount.

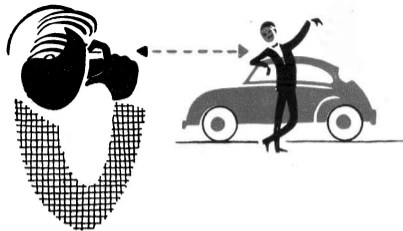
Portrait Attachment for Super-Dynarex

With this attachment you can approach the subject as near as 6' when taking portrait photos with the Super-Dynarex f/4 tele-lens. The attachment has to be screwed to the lens mount and even permits the use of the maximum aperture.



Hints on Using the Exposure Meter

Generally it is sufficient to sight a subject with the camera as described on page 10. (Holding the camera **horizontally** renders the most accurate exposure.) This measures the light reflected from the subject and is suitable for all average conditions without excessive contrasts of light and shade.



In some cases, however, a more refined method should be adopted, using the so-called close-up readings:

- with light subjects against a dark background and vice versa;
- with close-ups of small objects and animals;
- and principally with pictures of people, especially portraits.

In this case go sufficiently close to the subject so that the meter cell reads only the important parts of the subject.

With tricky subjects **incident light** readings are more useful. This especially applies to extreme brightness contrasts between the subject and its background or surroundings (for instance against-the-light shots, snow scenes, etc.).

In this case mount the diffusing screen in front of the exposure meter window (20). Take the reading from the subject towards the camera position to be used. This then measures the light actually reaching the subject. Incident light readings are also successful for interiors – with or without artificial light.

Note, however, that with incident light readings the correct exposure will of course also depend on the light reflected from the subject. Naturally it is not possible to quote any correction factors for that. So go by your own experience in deriving exposures from incident light readings.



Hints for Colour Shots



- Motives representing large coloured areas without any excessive light contrasts are most suitable for colour shots.
- Persons should be placed in good contrast against a quiet and neutral back ground; outdoor portraits give best results when the sun is slightly covered by clouds.
- When shooting landscapes make sure to get a coloured foreground into your picture. In high mountains and on the beach a UV haze filter helps to avoid a bluish colour cast.
- Sunlight appears orange in the morning and evening. Motives illuminated by the blue sky only and not by direct sun light tend to show a bluish cast on the picture.
- For the purpose of lighting up shadows when taking daylight pictures use a white reflector or blue type flash bulb or electronic flash unit. Combined artificial and daylight may render wrong colours in the picture.

Shots with Self-timer

Tension the shutter, press the locking catch (18) and set the synchronizing lever (2) to position "V". If you now press the release, the shutter runs down automatically after a delay of about 10 seconds. At that point the synchronizing lever moves back from the V into the "X" position.

Do not use the self-timer with the shutter set to "B". The synchronizing lever, once set to "V" cannot be pushed back to the X or M positions by hand.

Self-timer and flashlight: See page 18.



Double Exposures "at will"

on the same picture frame required for i. e. certain trick shots are very easy, in spite of the automatic double exposure prevention device.

Move the reversing lever (15) towards "R" after the **first** exposure and operate the rapid winder again. The shutter has been tensioned again, but the film has not been transported. Now you are ready to expose the same picture frame for a **second** time.

The Universal Case for the BESSAMATIC Camera

— fashionable and well-shaped, made of best genuine cow hide, has the advantage that your complete camera outfit is at your disposal at the right moment.

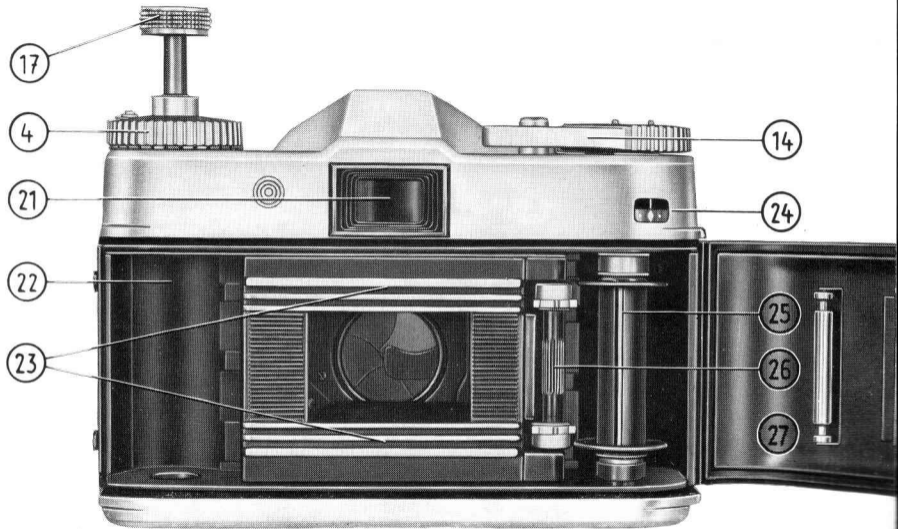
Within the universal case the BESSAMATIC camera with its Color-Skopar standard lens is put into a separate leather container with a leather strap, which can be carried round your neck in the same way as the ordinary everready case. Moreover, space is available for the additional interchangeable lenses and two lens hoods, for the right angle finder, the accessory shoe and eight filters and/or Focar lenses.



Care of the Camera and Lens

Successful results and long life of your BESSAMATIC depend largely on proper care and correct operation.

- Therefore always handle the camera gently and never use force. In particular protect the camera against hard knocks and do not drop it. When travelling by car do not keep the camera in the glove compartment. In the long run such a "vibration test" will not do the built-in photo-electric exposure meter any good.
- Clean the lens only with a soft, fluffless cloth. However, first remove coarse particles of grit (or sand at the seaside) carefully with a soft sable brush. Finger marks and other traces of grease on the lens surface can be removed with a piece of cotton wool moistened with pure alcohol or ether.
- In case of any trouble consult your photo dealer, or post the camera to the Voigtländer agent in your country, or to the Service Department, Voigtländer AG, Braunschweig, Western Germany.



BESSAMATIC without film and with extended rewind knob

Illustration III

- 4 Setting knob**
for exposure meter readings
- 14 Rapid winder**
for tensioning the shutter and
advancing the film
- 17 Film rewind knob**
- 21 Finder eyepiece**
- 22 Cassette chamber**
- 23 Film track**
- 24 Film counter window**
- 25 Take-up spool**
with slit on top
- 26 Film transport shaft**
with milled centre for setting the
film counter
- 27 Camera back,**
open
- 28 Shaft of rewind knob**
engaged in cassette
- 29 Film leader**
folded over and hooked into
take-up spool
- 30 Sprocket of transport shaft**
engaged in the film perforations

Please, notice when taking tripod shots

According to the standard of the American Standard Association (ASA) for light-weight-cameras the tripod screw may have a length of up to 0.175 inch (about 4.5 mm). If screws longer than 0.175 inch are forced into the threaded socket the camera will be damaged.

With tripods having a 0.340 inch screw a spacer must be applied before mounting the camera to the tripod.

BESSAMATIC with film in position

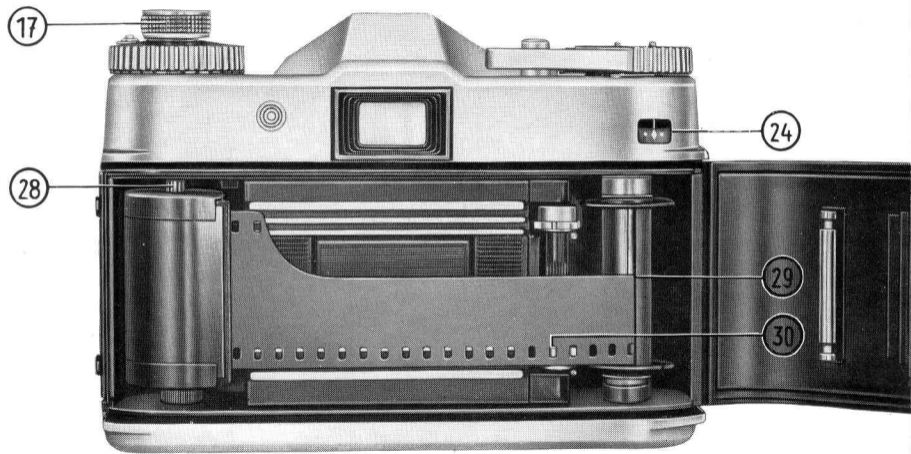
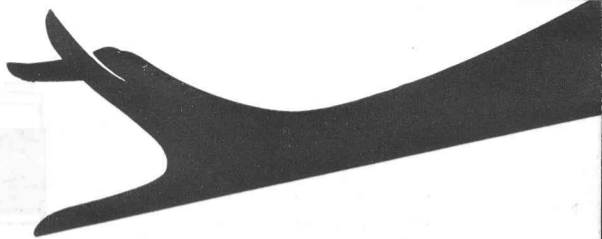


Illustration IV



We guarantee this camera according to present-day standards of technical perfection against defects due to faulty material and workmanship. Should any such defects become apparent in use, they will be rectified free of charge if the claim is made within a reasonable time after purchase. We cannot entertain claims for further damages, consequential or otherwise, or for the free repair of faults caused by incorrect handling or storage.

VOIGTLÄNDER A. G. BRAUNSCHWEIG