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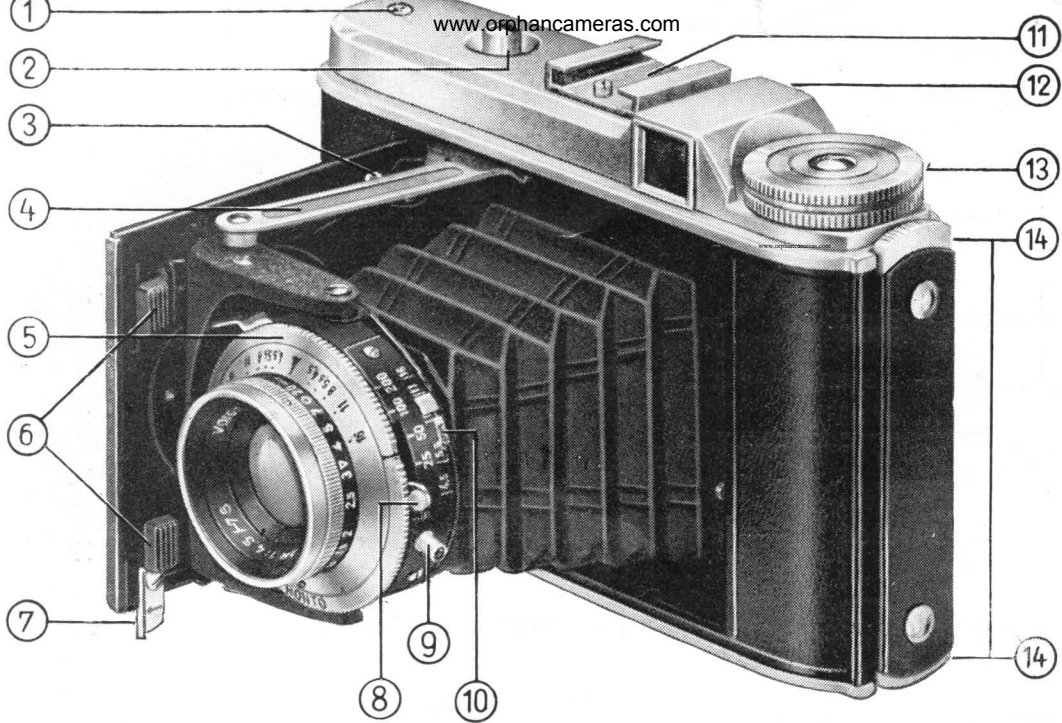


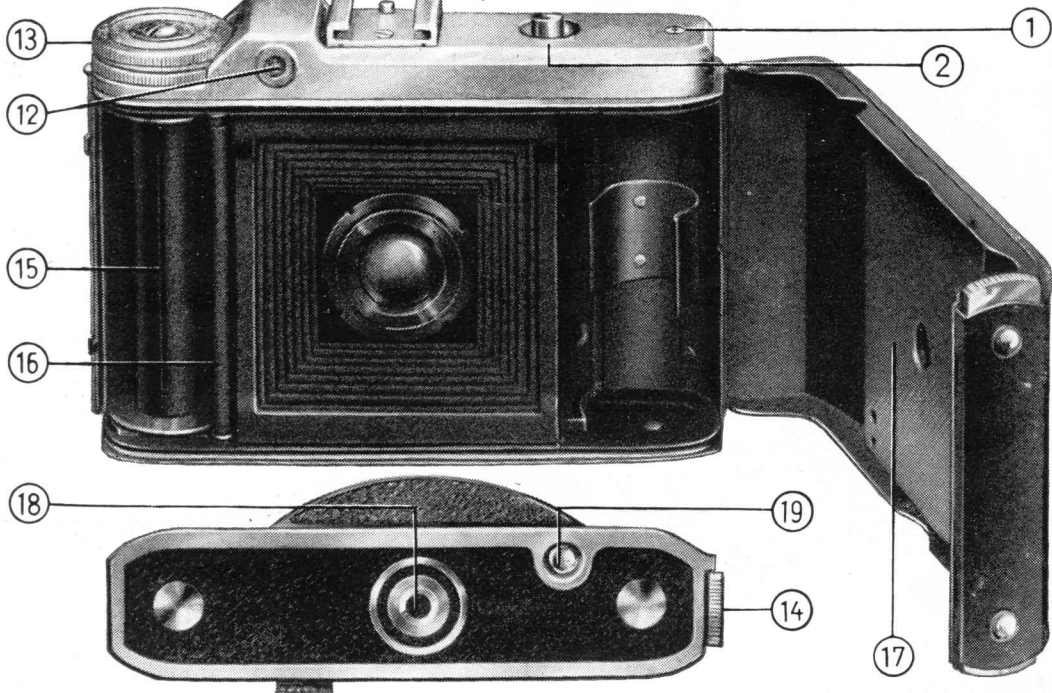
Voigtländer

PERKEO I

2 1/4" x 2 1/4"

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE





- www.orphancameras.com
- 1 Checkwindow for exposure lock
 - 2 Release key
 - 3 Cable release thread
 - 4 Struts
 - 5 Exposure setting ring
 - 6 Keys for closing the camera
 - 7 Camera front support (swung out)
 - 8 Shutter setting lever
 - 9 Flash contact
 - 10 Aperture lever
 - 11 Accessory clip
 - 12 Optical finder
 - 13 Film winder
 - 14 Camera back catch

**Explanations
to illustration on left**

- 1 Checkwindow for exposure lock
- 2 Release
- 12 Optical finder
- 13 Film winder
- 14 Camera - back latch.
- 15 Take - up spool
- 16 Film roller
- 17 Film pressure plate
- 18 Tripod bush
- 19 Button to open camera front

**Explanations
to illustration on right**

Opening and closing camera front

On depressing button **19** the camera front will open up.

It is pulled down with thumb and index finger on both corners until both struts **4** engage. Now the lens carrier is in its correct position for use.

To close, depress both keys **6** simultaneously, press front back towards camera body. **Attention!** Camera front support **7** must be completely swung in.

Setting of the camera

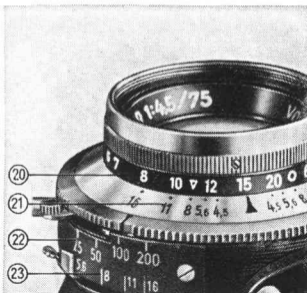
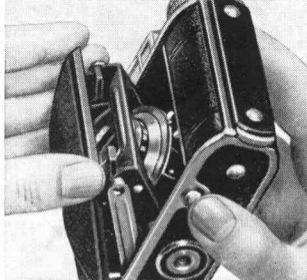
is exceptionally convenient as all scales may be observed in one direction from above and all levers set with one hand.

20 Distance scale on lens mount

21 Aperture scale on front plate allowing to read off depth of focus

22 Shutter speed scale

23 Aperture scale

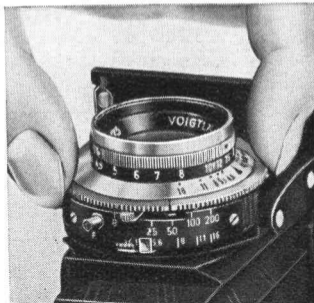
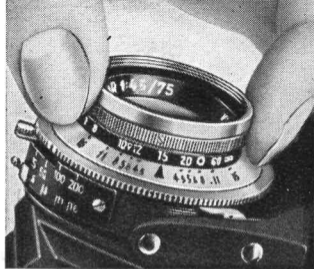


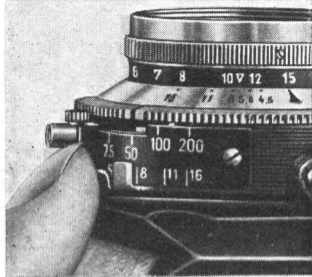
Distance setting

Turn lens mount **20** until the distance in feet shows to the mark **▲** on the front plate **21**. Beside the distance figures the distance scale shows a few signs: ∞ = infinity, ∇ = near zone (11 feet) and \circ = far zone (33 feet). The latter two are zone focusing settings. Details on these may be found on page 11.

Exposure time

Turn large milled rim **5** until the red dot on the rim comes exactly opposite the time on the shutter scale **22**. All figures are fractions of seconds. On setting to "B" — (time exposures) the shutter remains open as long as the release **2** remains depressed. Before making an exposure the shutter has to be set. Pull the setting lever **8** upwards as far as it will go.





The aperture (= opening of the lens)

is set by the lever **10**. It regulates the amount of light reaching the film and controls the depth of focus. Small figure (e. g. 4.5) = large aperture = short exposure time. Large figure (e. g. 16) = smallest aperture = long exposure time. It is advisable to follow the exposure meter when using Co'our film.

The depth of focus

comprises the part of the picture field to the foreground and background which is reproduced fully sharp. But this does not remain constant. Its extent is regulated by the aperture.

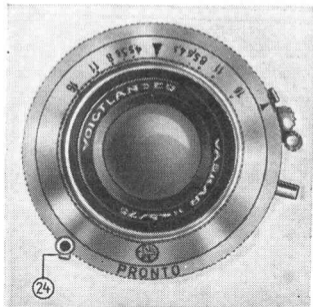
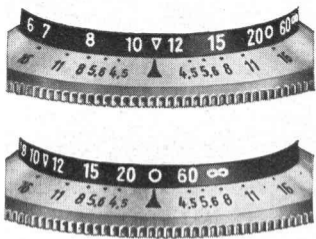
The depth of focus is found by setting the correct distance and then you will find to the right and left from the index mark ▲ (front plate 21) aperture figures similarly arranged. Immediately above is the distance scale in feet. The field of depth of focus extends from the feet figure above the left aperture number to the feet figure above the same aperture number on the right.

The snapshot setting

will help to obtain surprisingly nice shots. For snapshots (e. g. playing children! sports scenes etc.) one does not set to the exact distance but to the signs ∇ and \circ . On near zone setting ∇ one obtains a depth of focus from 8.5 to 18 feet and on far zone setting \circ from 18 feet to ∞ , condition being, that the lens is at least stopped down to 8.

The delayed action release

permits the photographer to appear in the picture himself. If no tripod is used, place the camera on an even support (e. g. a table) after having swung out the camera front support **7**. Set the shutter as usual, pull up the lever **24** with a red mark on it as far as it will go. After pressing the release the photographer has 8 seconds to go to the pre-arranged spot. The delayed action release must not be used on "B" setting.



Short instantaneous ($\frac{1}{25}$ sec. or less)

may be taken from hand. Should you have a quiet hand or a support to lean on, you can take longer exposures up to $\frac{1}{5}$ sec. without a tripod.

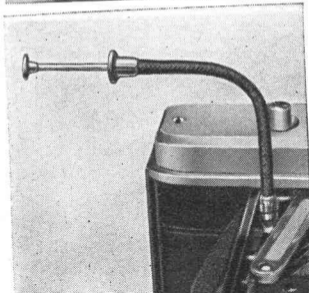
You should look exactly through the centre of the finder **12**, being visible all four edges of the finder image. Then hold your breathe and release gently by depressing the lever softly avoiding so shaky pictures.



Time exposures

require an absolutely rigid support of the camera. Fix the Perkeo I to a tripod by means of its tripod bush **18** or put it on an even plane after having swung out the camera front support **7**.

The shutter is set to "B". It is strongly advised to get a cable release with fixing screw which is locked after depressing and thus keeps the shutter open until it is unlocked.

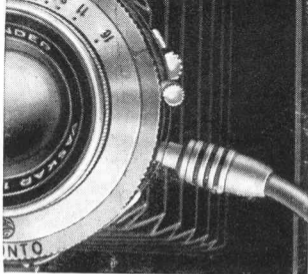


The Automatic Interlocking Device

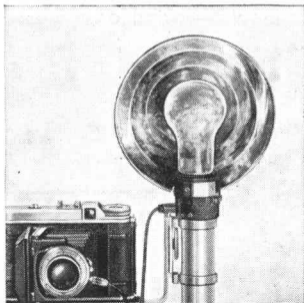
locks the release **2** after each exposure thus forcing to wind on the film to its next number.

Between exposures the checkwindow **1** should be noted. The arrow shows at any time whether one is ready to expose or has to wind on the film. After loading the camera and setting for the first exposure the arrow will point forward = expose! After setting and releasing the shutter the arrow will automatically swing round and point to the camera back = wind on film! At the same time the release is locked.

On winding on the film the arrow will point forward again at the same time the release becomes unlocked. **Attention:** The wing back of the arrow after a quarter turn on the film winder **13** does not indicate that the film is in position for the next exposure! The winder **13** has to be turned until the next number appears in the film window.



The shutter is internally synchronised allowing the use of the usual flash bulbs and speed lamps with the help of which photographs may be taken in poor light or in complete darkness. The flash unit has to be connected by cable to the flash contact **9**. After setting and on releasing the shutter the flash is released simultaneously at the moment the shutter is fully opened up (O-synchronisation).



The correct exposure time in connection with aperture, subject distance and film speed, should be taken from the instructions issued by the makers of the flashes. On buying a flash outfit your dealer will help you with his expert advice.

Close-ups

with Voigtlander Focar lenses open up a particularly interesting photographic field.

To take pictures, fix the camera to a tripod with the tripod bush **18** and approach the subject until the finder shows it in the size required. If the distance is between 2'7½" ft. and 1'6" ft. use Focar lens F 1, if it is between 1'6" ft. and 1'½" ft. Focar lens F 2 should be chosen (ϕ 32 mm.)

Now the distance between the front of the Focar lens and subject is measured and the distance scale set in accordance with the table on the right.

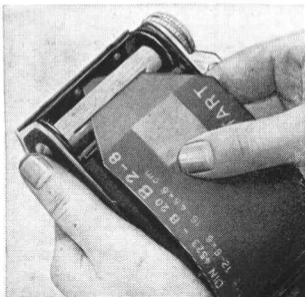
The exposure time remains unchanged when using Focar lenses.

When focussing on	Sharp definition with	
	Focar 1	Focar 2
∞	2' 7½"	1' 5½"
60'	2' 6¼"	1' 5"
○	2' 5"	1' 4¾"
20'	2' 4"	1' 4¼"
15'	2' 2¾"	1' 4"
12'	2' 1¾"	1' 3½"
▽	2' 1½"	1' 3½"
10'	2' 1"	1' 3¼"
8'	2' 0"	1' 2¾"
7'	1' 11"	1' 2½"
6'	1' 10"	1' 2"
5'	1' 8¾"	1' 1½"
4,5'	1' 8"	1' 1¼"
4'	1' 7"	1' ¾"
3,5'	1' 6"	1' ½"

Loading and unloading the film

On compressing the two latches **14** the camera back can be opened.

The new film is inserted into the right hand side spool chamber. If the empty spool should still be there, remove it and place into the left chamber. Lift up film winder **13** and fix it in this position by giving it a quarter of a turn. Swing out spool holder and place the empty spool with the circular opening towards the pin into it. Now push spool holder and transporter back. The new film is pushed into the right chamber, break the gummed seal, pull the backing paper over the film aperture and insert paper end into the slot of the empty take-up spool **15**. Give film winder **13** three full turns to ensure that the backing paper of the film winds itself tightly to the take-up spool. Make sure that the film runs straight.



Now close camera back and turn film winder **13** slowly until No. 1 appears in the red window in the camera back. The film is now ready for the first exposure. After opening the camera front, setting the camera and shutter, the first exposure can be taken.

It is advisable to transport the film after each exposure immediately to the next film number.

After all twelve exposures have been taken, wind on film winder **13** until the whole film has been wound on to the take up spool. The passing of the paper trailer can be observed in the film window.

Now the camera back is opened, the film winder lifted up and fixed in this position. Swing out exposed film with its spool holder, fold over paper end and seal it with its adhesive label. Hold film tightly to avoid it unrolling.



Voigtlander yellow filters

are almost indispensable in outdoor photography and particularly with snow. You can get these filters from your photographic dealer: they are simply pushed on to the lens mount. Filter G 1 is suitable for most pictures, for more dramatic effects use Filter G 2. Filters increase the exposure time. G 1 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 x normal exposure G 2 approximately 3 to 4 x.

The Voigtlander lenshood

is recommended for photographs against the light, being exceptionally effective, and it is advised to use the lenshood even with coated lenses to protect them from direct sun rays. In poor weather it will protect at the same time from drops of water.

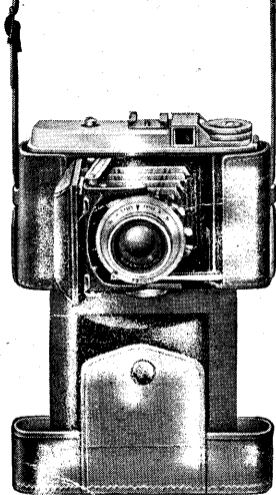
The Voigtlander Lenshood is satin-chromed outside and black inside. (Fitting diameter: 32 mm.)

Care of the lens

The lens is as valuable to the camera as the eye to the human. It has to be treated with particular care. Further the glass surfaces, including the outer ones, are coated with an anti-reflection film. Taking this into consideration the coating is very hard and will withstand careful cleaning methods (see below). On the other hand these careful cleaning methods are a indispensably necessary condition for maintaining the best possible optical performance.

Finger marks are poison to the lens and have to be avoided at all cost. They reduce the definition. Dust or sea sand should be removed with a fine hair brush or a soft chamois leather. Oil or grease can be dabbed off with a piece of cotton wool dipped into alcohol, or ether.

www.orphancameras.com



The stylish

***Voigtländer* everready rase**

has been made "to measure" from best leather.

The camera can remain in this case even during the exposure, it offers full protection and does not reduce the quick readiness of the PERKEO I.

17009—13 A/851

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