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CS

Single-lens
Reflex
Camera
24 x 36 mm



INSTRUCTIONS
FOR USE

This booklet has been carefully prepared for you and will introduce the new ULTRAMATIC CS. Please read the booklet thoroughly, practicing all steps with the empty camera first before putting your first film into the camera.

The ULTRAMATIC CS, although sturdily built, is a precision optical and mechanical instrument. The camera will repay careful, sensible treatment with beautiful pictures for years to come.

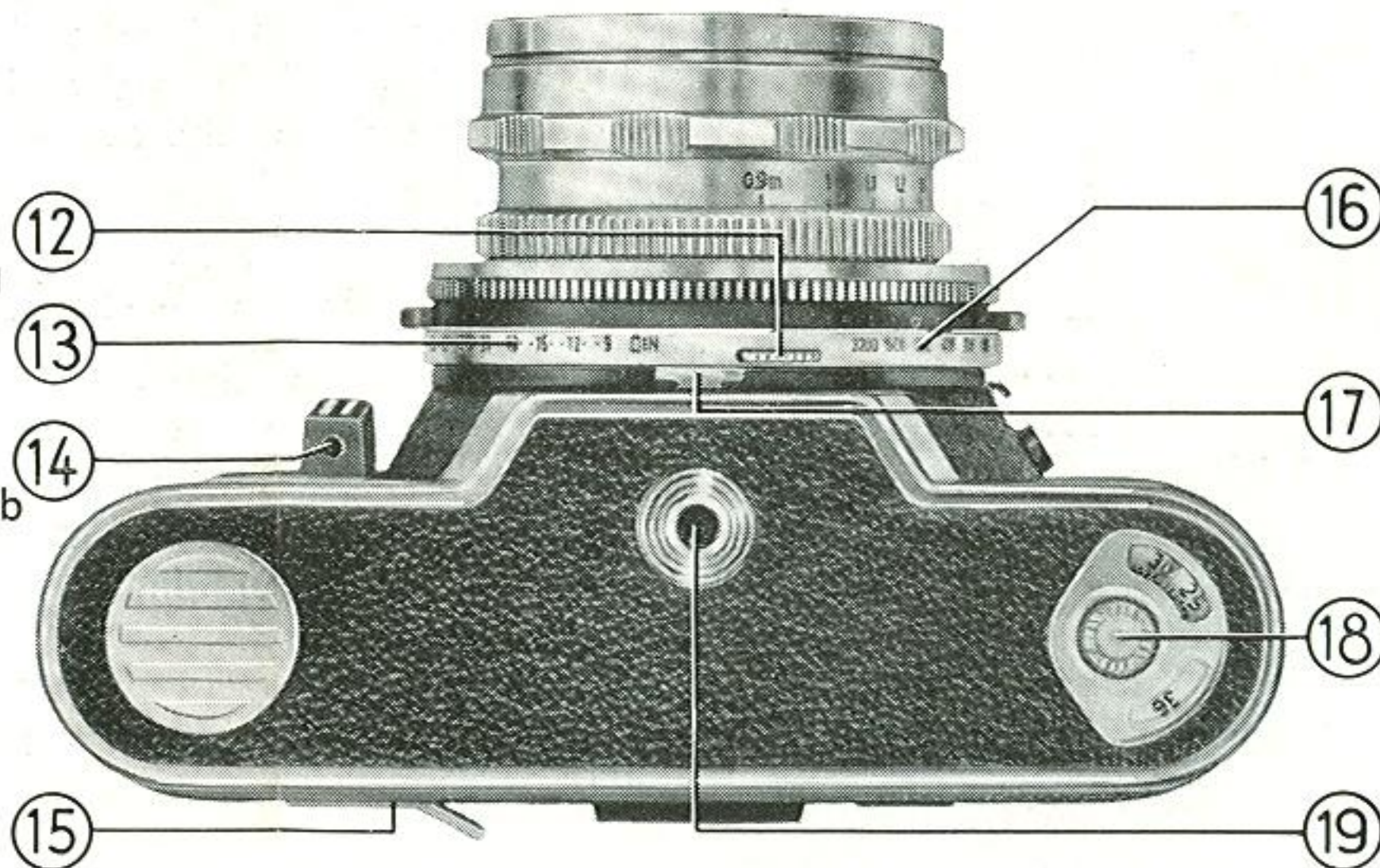
The logo for Voigtlander, featuring the brand name in a white, cursive script font set against a solid black rectangular background.

VOIGTLÄNDER A.G. BRAUNSCHWEIG

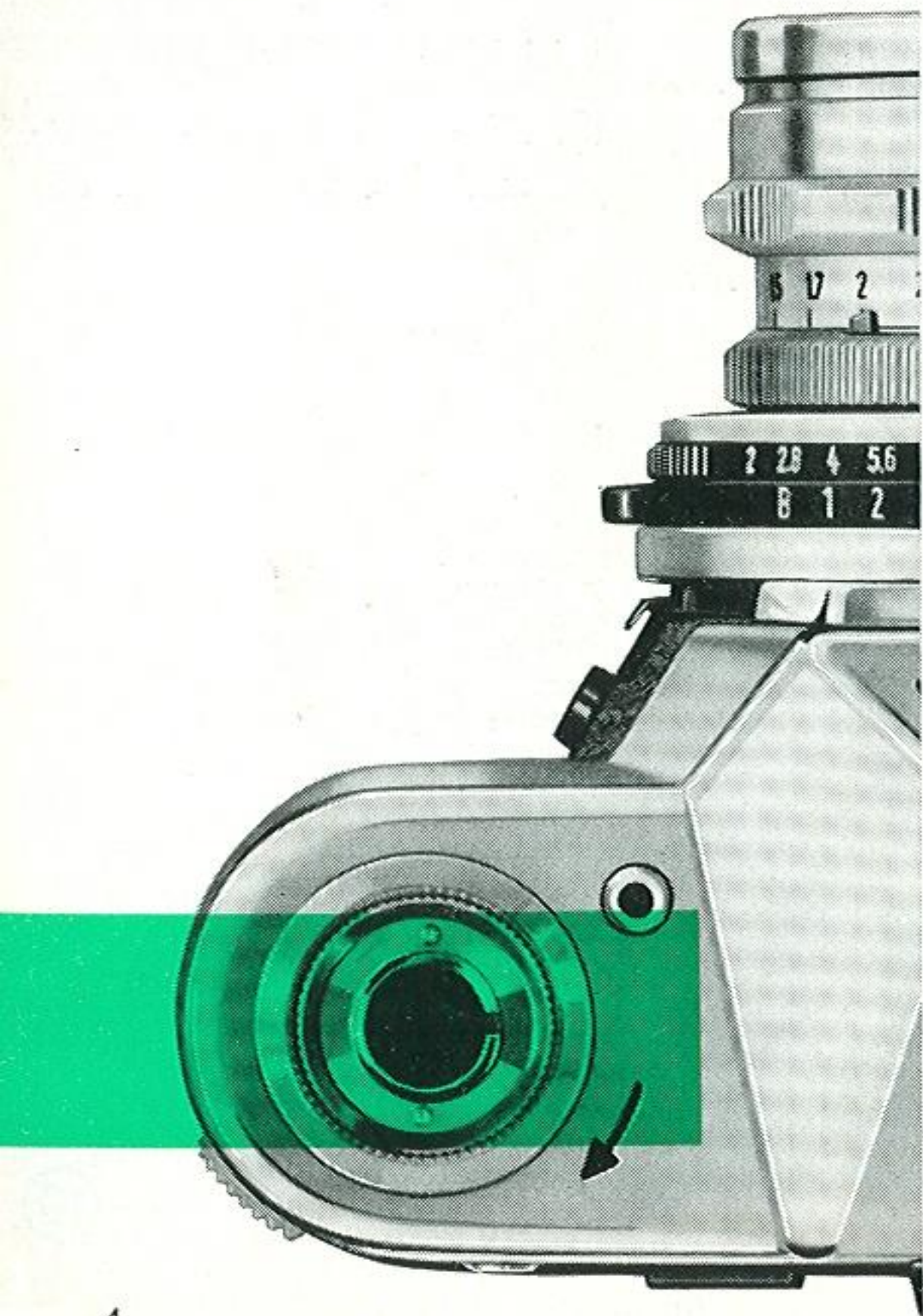
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- ① Lens focusing ring
- ② Distance Scale
- ③ Control ring for automatic or manual aperture control
- ④ Synchronization lever for X or M flash synchronization and self-timer
- ⑤ Flash socket for connection of flashgun
- ⑥ Push button for battery testing
- ⑦ Rewind knob with film type indicator
- ⑧ Reversing lever for rewind knob
- ⑨ Shutter speed setting ring
- ⑩ Shutter release
- ⑪ Filter factor correction scale
- ⑫ DIN/ASA setting-lever
- ⑬ DIN scale
- ⑭ Cable release socket
- ⑮ Rapid film advance lever
- ⑯ ASA film speed scale
- ⑰ Lens release catch
- ⑱ Film counter with adjustment button for 20 or 36 exposures
- ⑲ Tripod-socket



Illustr. II



Any type of 35 mm film may be used with the ULTRAMATIC CS camera. The usual daylight film cassettes with perforated 35 mm film, black and white or colour, will yield 36 or 20 exposures of 24 x 36 mm size. Colour film can be of the colour reversal type for transparencies or colour negative type for prints.

Although the cassettes are light-tight, it is advisable not to handle them under bright light conditions. Always load and unload camera in a shaded area. Normally, even your own shadow will be sufficient.

The Film Type Indicator

serves as a reminder of the type of film being used (7). To set, turn disc by means of the two metal pins. White field: black-and-white film — blue field: daylight colour film — yellow field: artificial light colour film.

Film Speed Setting

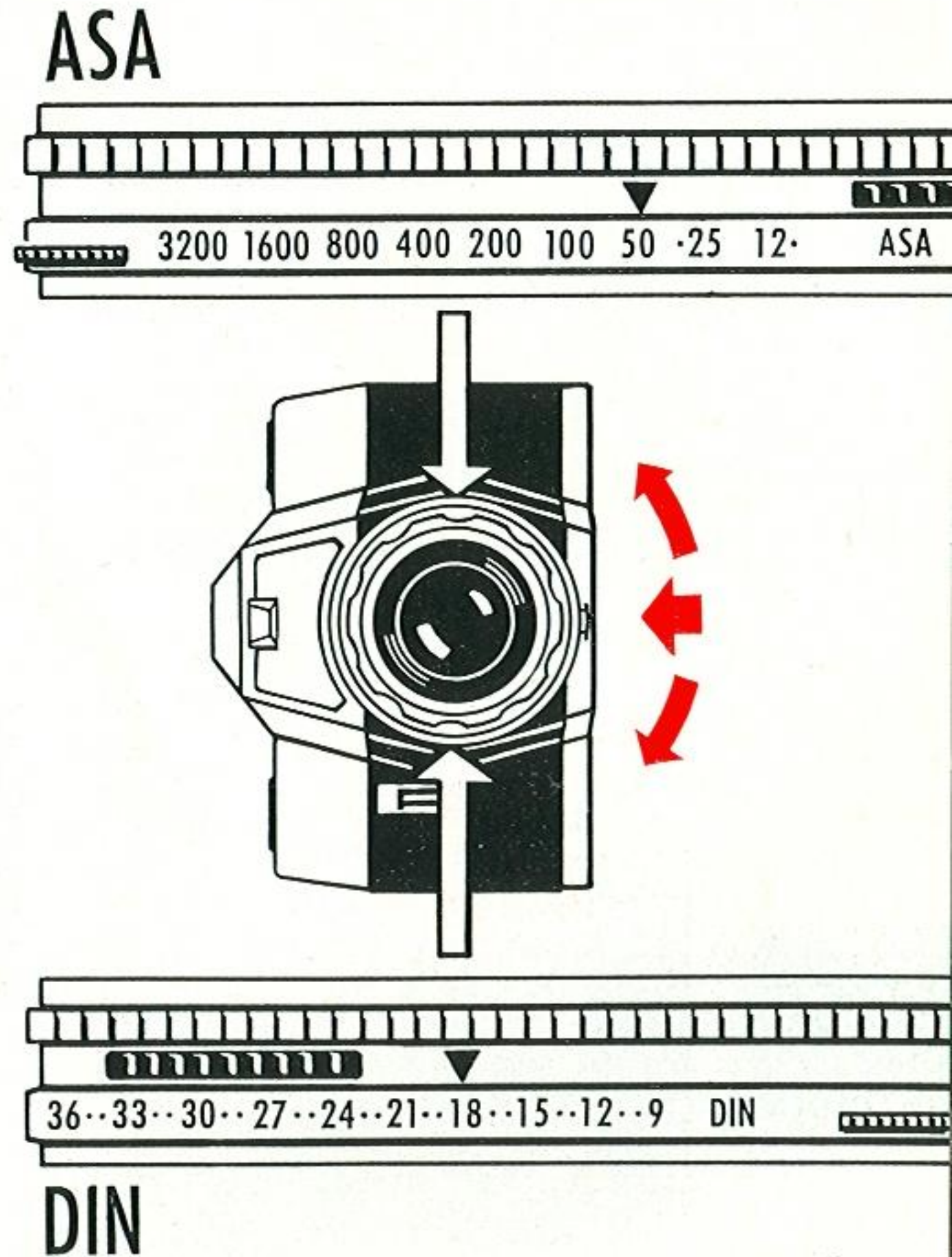
Always make it a rule to set the film speed before loading the camera. The automatic exposure control depends on this setting. The film speed rating, marked in ASA or DIN, appears on the instruction sheet which accompanies the film.

Setting:

Press catch (12) and turn scale ring (13—16) until the desired DIN, or ASA number, appears under the red index mark.

10 ASA: one dot before 12 ASA —

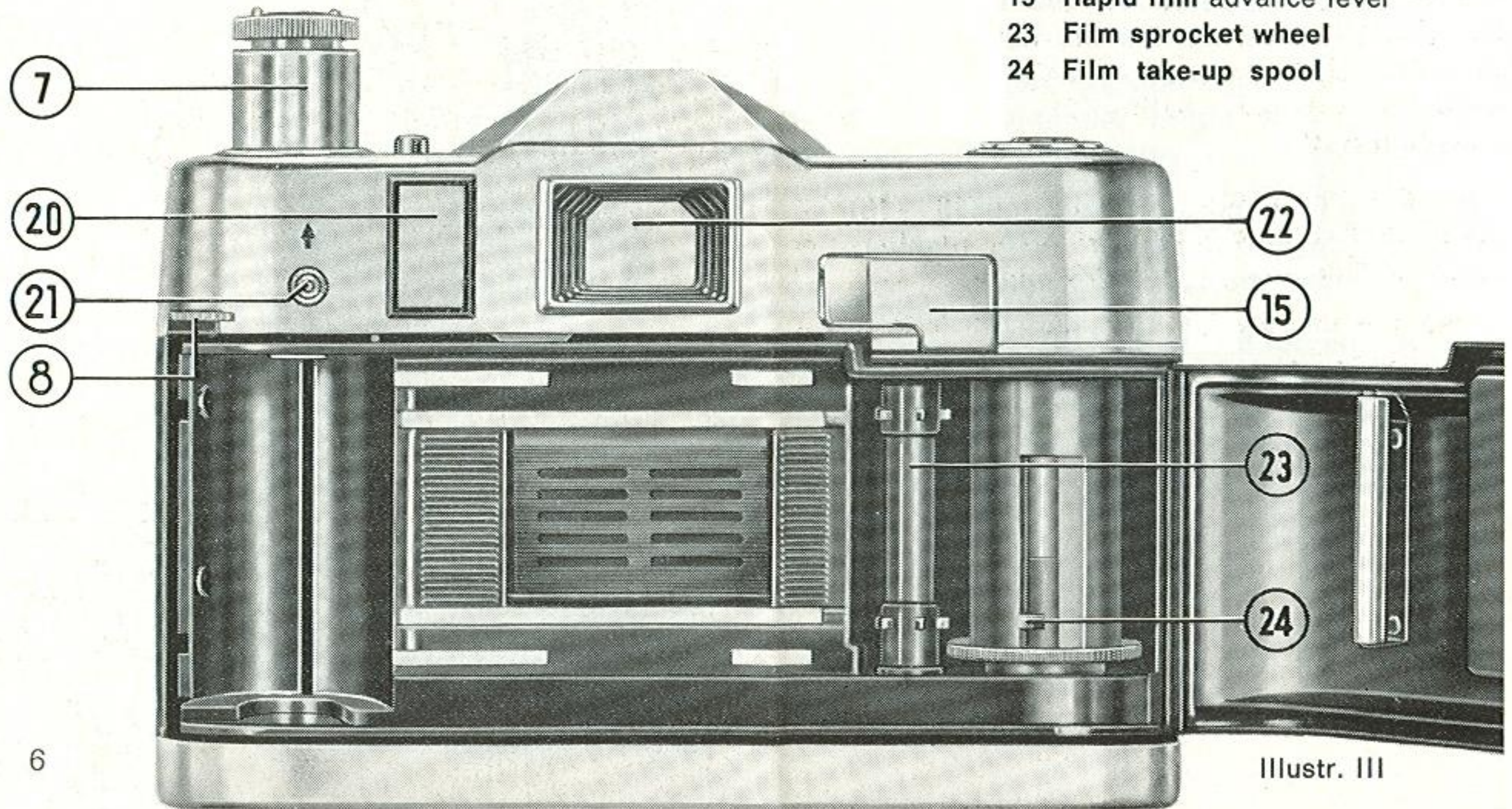
32 ASA: one dot after 25 ASA.



Opening Camera

Push button (21) in the direction of the arrow and simultaneously press reversing-lever (8) to the right. The rewind knob will now pop up. Pull rewind knob out all the way and the camera back will open.

- 7 Film rewind knob pulled up all the way
- 20 Chamber for mercury battery
- 21 Button for reversing-lever 8
- 8 Reversing-lever for rewind knob
- 22 Viewfinder eyepiece
- 15 Rapid film advance lever
- 23 Film sprocket wheel
- 24 Film take-up spool

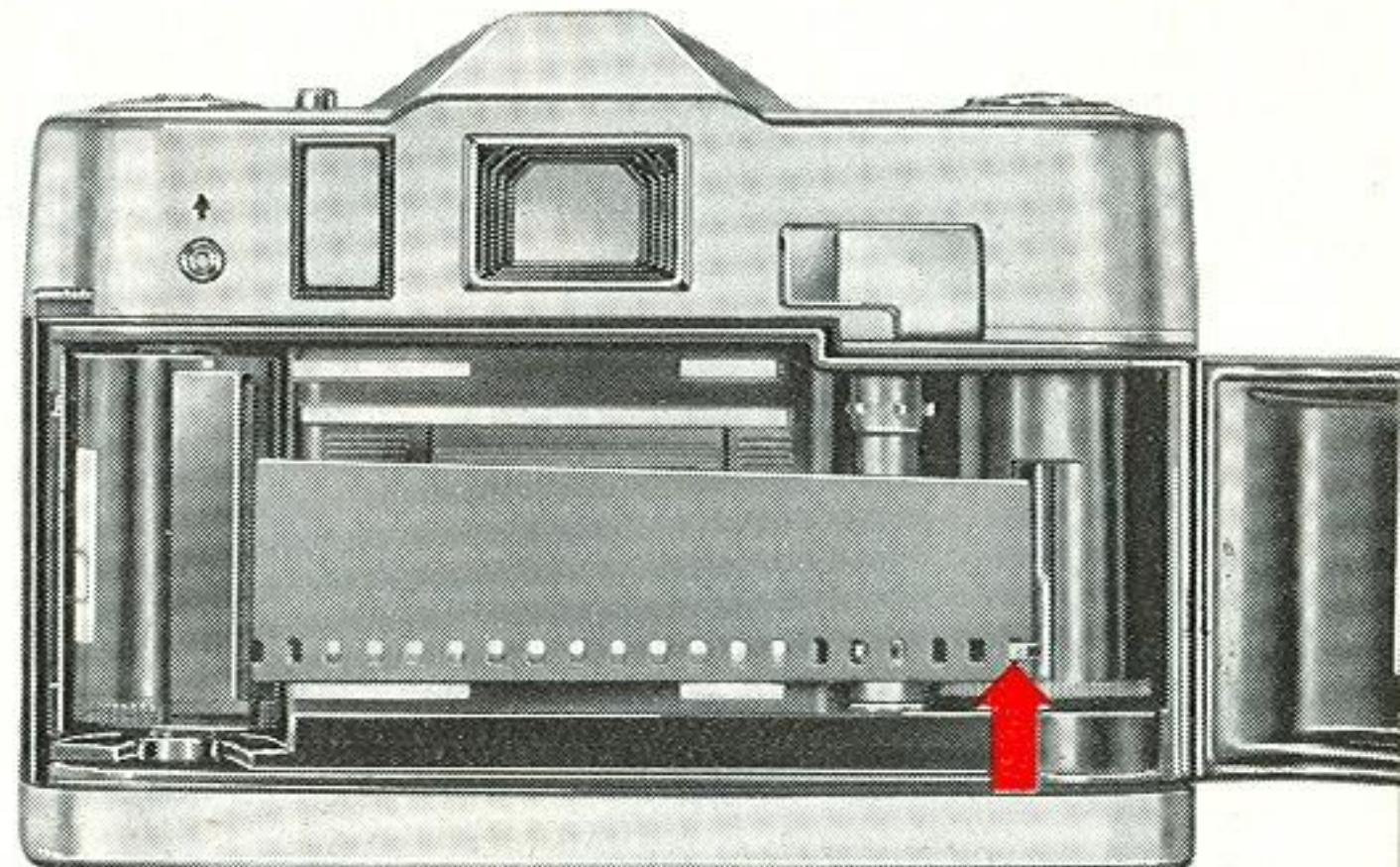


Inserting Film Cassette

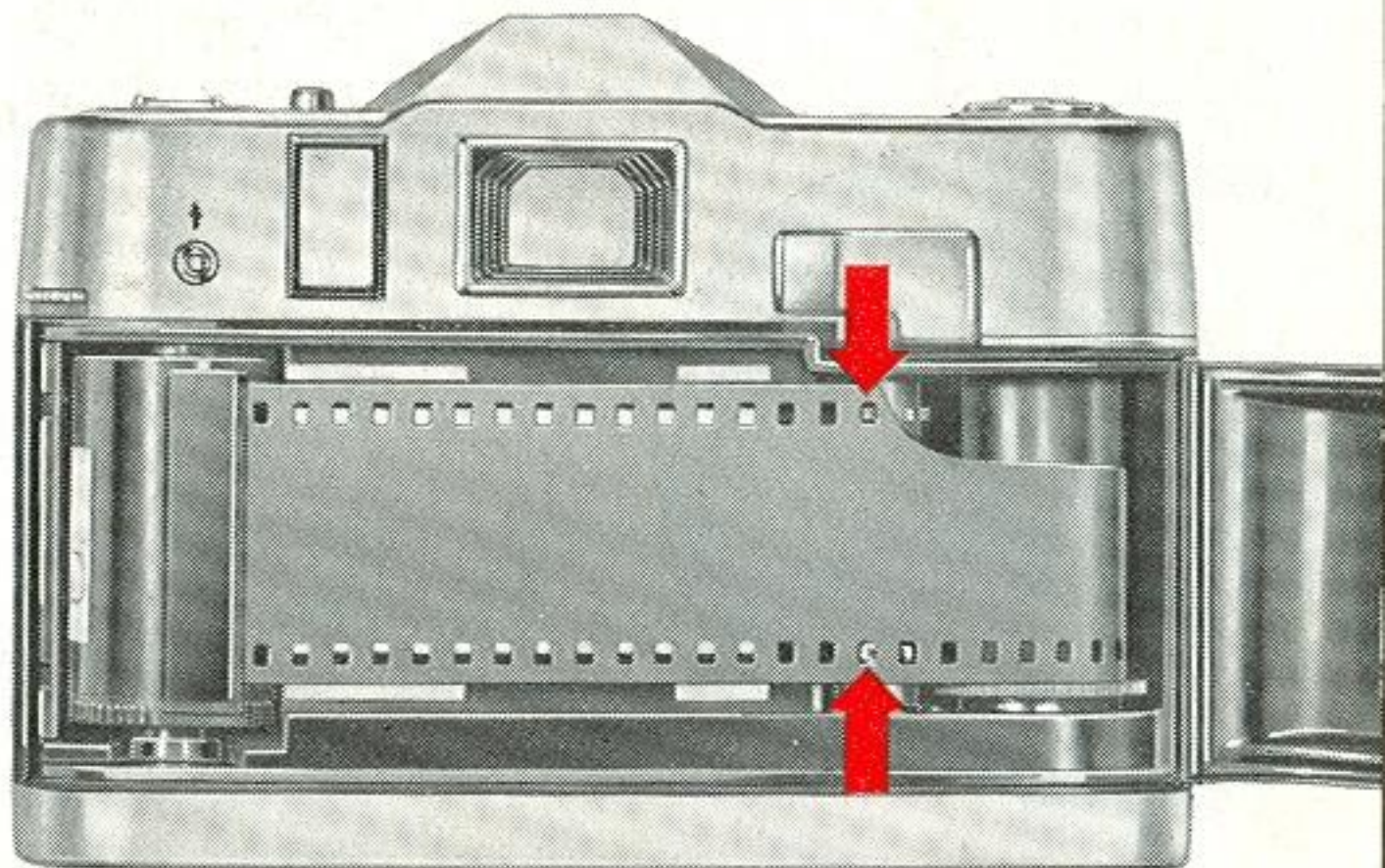
Attach film leader with one hole of the film perforations to the hook on the film take-up spool (24). Pull film cassette across the film track, drop it into the film chamber, and push rewind knob (7) all the way down so that it locks and lies flush with the camera top. **It is important that the shaft of the rewind knob is properly engaged inside the film cassette** (see figure IV).

Turn the lower milled flange of the take-up spool until the sprocket wheel engages both sides of the film perforations. (See Figure V.)

Close the camera back by clicking it into the locked position.



Illustr. IV



Illustr. V

20



36

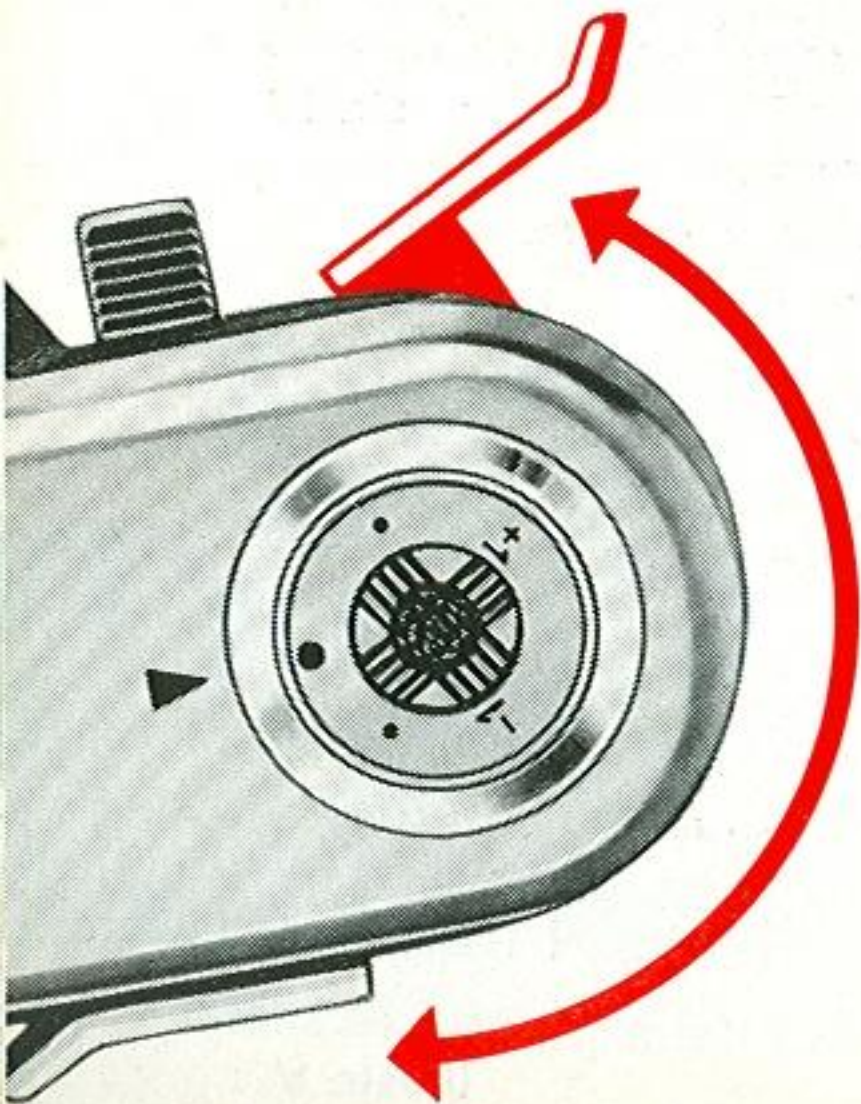


The Film Counter

The film counter has two positions: one for 36 exposures, and one for 20 exposures. Turn the setting button (18) either left or right, and the appropriate number will appear in the window.

Setting: When opening the camera, the film counter automatically returns to the zero position \blacklozenge . After loading the camera and closing the camera back, operate the rapid wind lever (15) and the shutter release (10) alternately until the film counter shows either 36 or 20 below the mark \blacktriangledown in the window. After each exposure, the film counter will show the number of exposures left on the film.

If the rapid wind lever is locked after the camera has been loaded, press shutter release before continuing with the above instructions.



The Rapid Wind

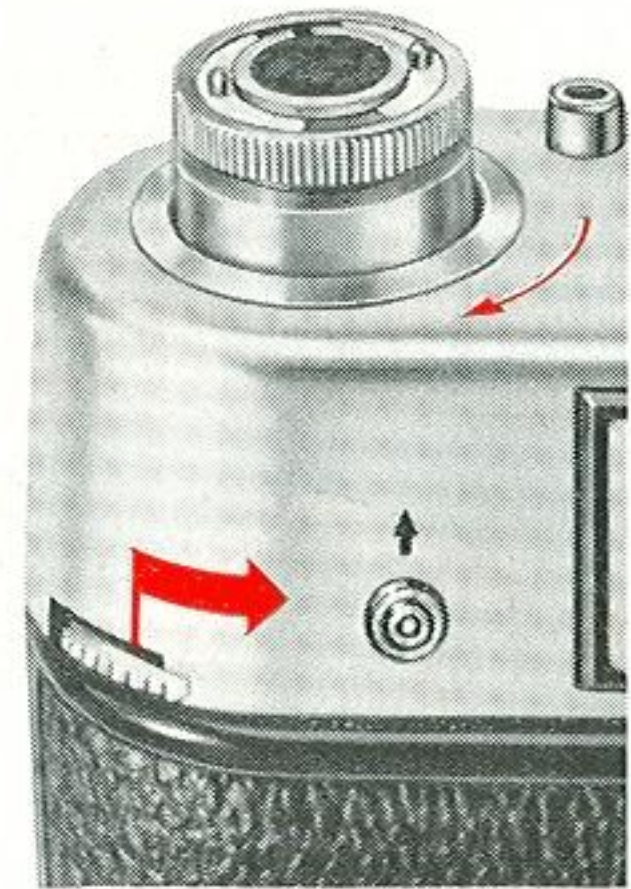
should always be advanced all the way in order to smoothly return to its position against the camera back.

Unloading the Camera

After the last exposure, the film must be rewound into the film cassette. Push up button (21) and simultaneously push reversing-lever (8) to the right. This will pop up the rewind knob. Turn rewind knob in the direction of the arrow until a definite resistance is felt. This means that the exposed film has been rewound into the film cassette.

Pull out rewind knob all the way, open camera back and remove film.

When attempting to obtain more than 36 or 20 exposures on one roll of film, it may happen that the film advance lever locks part way through its cycle. In the event that this happens, never apply force. Forcing the film advance lever may tear the film perforations or cause the film to be completely pulled out of the cassette. To correct the situation, let the rewind knob pop up. The film advance lever may then be operated normally. The film should then be rewound into the cassette as described above.

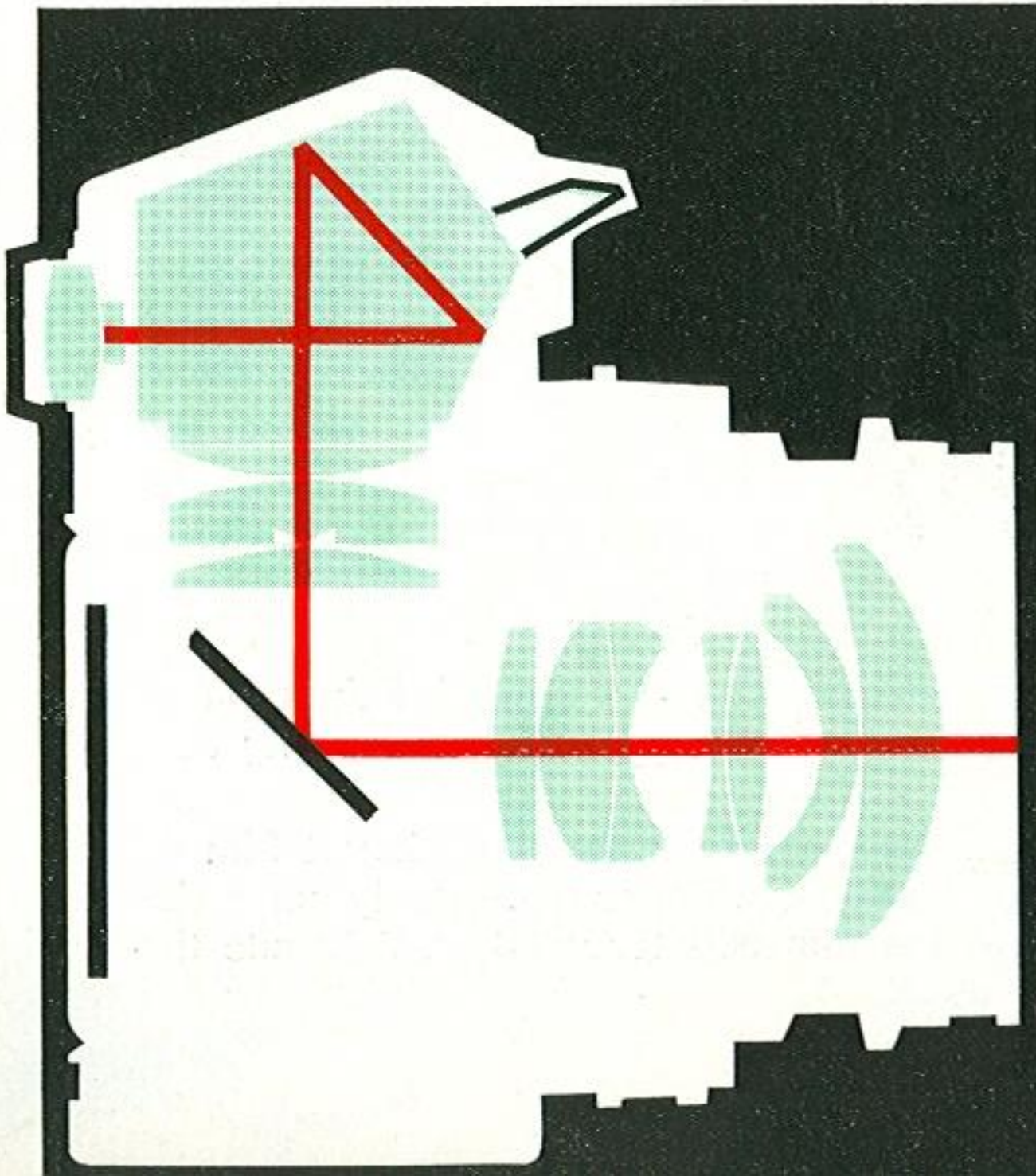


Changing Partly Exposed Film

Rewind partly exposed film as outlined above. Remember to make a note of the number of the last frame taken, also of the type of film used and the film speed for resetting at a later date.

When reloading the original film, first place the black lens cap over the lens. Insert film as usual and operate the rapid film advance lever and shutter release alternately until the number of the last frame previously taken appears in the film counter window. Advance the film one more time and continue taking pictures as usual.

The best technical designs in comfort and handling have been incorporated into this camera to make it easy for you to take pictures with the ULTRAMATIC CS. Briefly here are the most important features for photography with the ULTRAMATIC CS.



- The light evaluation is made by means of two cadmium sulphide photo resistors. This method of light measurement is very accurate, since the CDS cells are built into the camera immediately behind the viewfinder eyepiece and thus measure the light which enters through the lens image angle eliminating faulty meter readings.
- Fully-automatic exposure control allows you to use the automatically-correct lens opening with a pre-selected shutter speed, or you can select manually any shutter-aperture combination.
- The large, brilliant reflex viewfinder has full ground glass focusing, as well as split-image rangefinder in the center of the ground glass screen. By viewing through the finder, you see the subject upright, laterally correct from left to right, and free from parallax. At the same time, you can see the automatic aperture indicator and control the shutter speed-aperture combination which is reflected into the viewfinder of the picture area.

The CDS Lightmeter

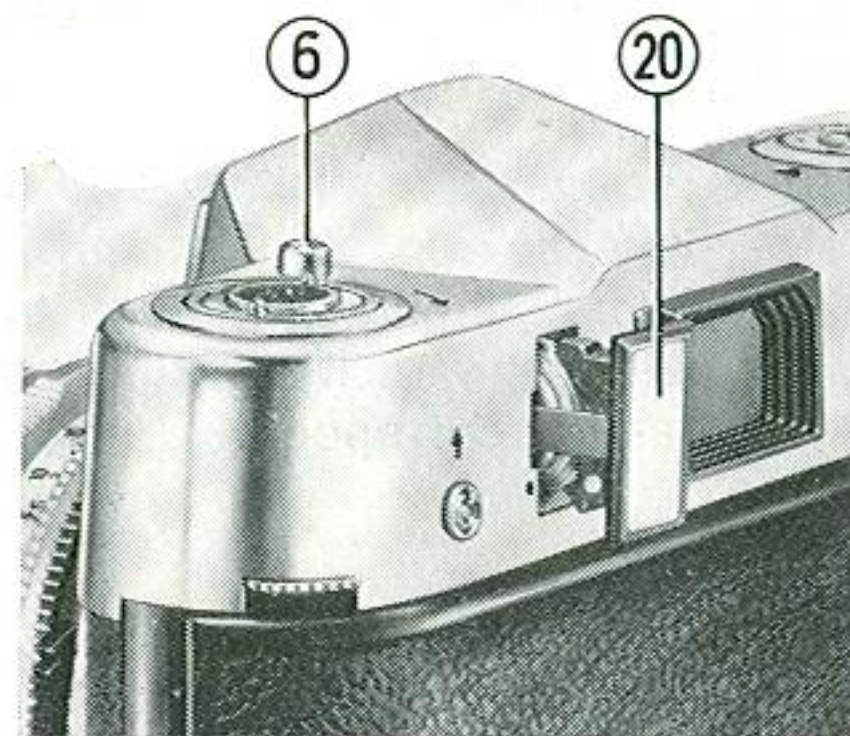
A readily available Mercury battery, Mallory PX-13, is used as a power supply for the cadmium sulphide photo resistors. These batteries have a lifetime of approximately two years in ordinary use. The battery will function properly in temperatures as low as 32° Fahrenheit (zero ° Centigrade). If the camera is to be used for a prolonged period of time in sub-zero temperatures (winter sports, expeditions etc.), a "Mallory PX-625" battery should be used. This battery has an average lifetime of one year.

Loading the battery: Pull out battery holder (20) and fit battery with the + pole pointing to the right. When closing the battery chamber, the red dot on the camera back and the red dot on the battery chamber should be in alignment.

Checking the battery: Press down green button (6) on the camera top cover. If the battery still has sufficient capacity, the lightmeter pointer inside the viewfinder should be in the green field. (See illustration). If this is not the case, a new battery should be obtained. Before checking, move the green field toward the middle of the aperture scale, by turning the shutter speed ring (9).

Light cap for the eyepiece: This accessory should be used whenever photographs are being taken without looking through the viewfinder (such as when using a self-timer). This is necessary in order to prevent stray light from influencing the cadmium sulphide photo resistor cells. This protection of the viewfinder, and of the lens as well by using a lens cap should also be used when the camera will not be in use for a long period of time.

Eye Cup for Viewfinder Eyepiece: When using a telephoto lens on the camera and under extreme light conditions, (subject dark with stray light falling in from the side), a rubber eyecup should be used. This special accessory is attached to the frame of the eyepiece.

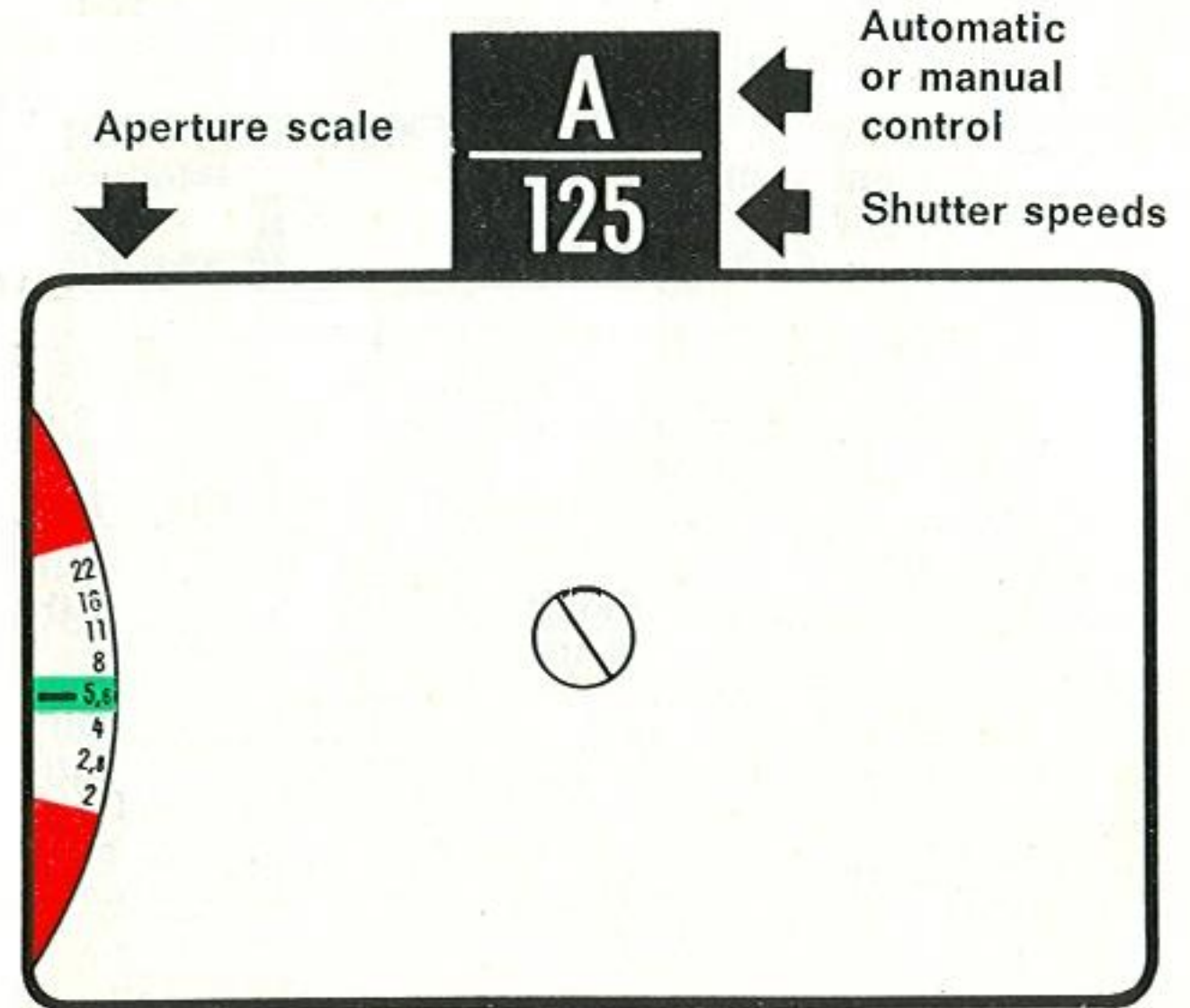


The Automatic Exposure Control

- ① Turn control ring (3) to "A" position.
- ② To set the shutter speed, turn shutter speed ring (9) until the required speed clicks into position opposite the red index mark. (See page 15).
- ③ Set the distance as described on page 14.
- ④ View subject through viewfinder. If the aperture pointer is in the white field, the photograph can be taken. The correct lens opening is automatically set.

Should this pointer be in either one of the two red fields, it is not possible to take a picture under the existing light conditions at the pre-selected shutter speed. If possible, use a longer or shorter shutter speed.

The depth of field indicator, which rides over the distance scale, does not function on "A" setting. The aperture number indicated by the pointer in the viewfinder will serve as a guide to the extent of the depth of field. More information on this on page 17.



Manual Aperture Control

Sometimes it is desirable to disengage the automatic exposure control in order to set the shutter speed — aperture combination manually. For instance, when using flash, or in order to use the depth of field markers for special photographic effects.

① Changing to “manual” control

Advance rapid wind lever to cock shutter. Turn control ring (3) from the “A” position to the aperture numbers.

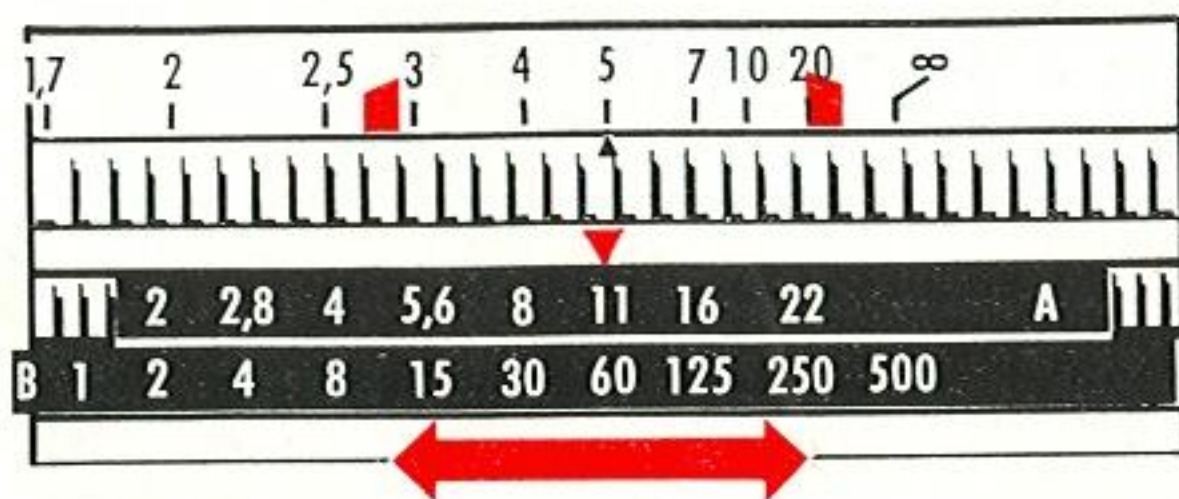
② Focusing

As described on page 14.

③ Determining the depth of field

Set aperture ring to selected lens opening. This will point out the correct depth of field on the distance scale. (You will find more information about this aperture and depth of field on page 17.) As the illustration indicates, at f/11 and a distance of 16 feet, the depth of field begins at 10 feet and extends to 67 feet.

④ For taking the picture, look through the viewfinder and turn the shutter speed ring (9) until the needle (in the white field) indicates the same aperture to which the control ring has already been set.





I

Focusing

Focusing in the reflex viewfinder of the ULTRAMATIC CS may be accomplished in two ways. The ULTRAMATIC CS has a full ground glass focusing screen, with an additional 45° angle split-image rangefinder in the center of the field.

The circle in the field center, divided by the diagonal line, is the split-image rangefinder. By turning the focusing ring (1), the vertical lines of the particular subject are split to either left or right. (Illustration No. I). The lens is properly focused when the two half pictures merge (Illustration No. II).



II

The ground glass is most suitable for obtaining correct focus on subjects without prominent vertical or horizontal lines. Turn lens focusing ring until the subject appears clearly on the ground glass screen.

The Shutter • Holding the Camera • Taking the Pictures

- The white figures on the shutter speed ring ($1/30$ of a sec. to $1/500$ of a sec.) are used mainly for hand-held shots under normal conditions. When using the yellow figures, (one second to $1/15$ of a second), the camera should be put on a tripod or at least should be firmly supported to avoid blurred pictures which might occur through camera movement.

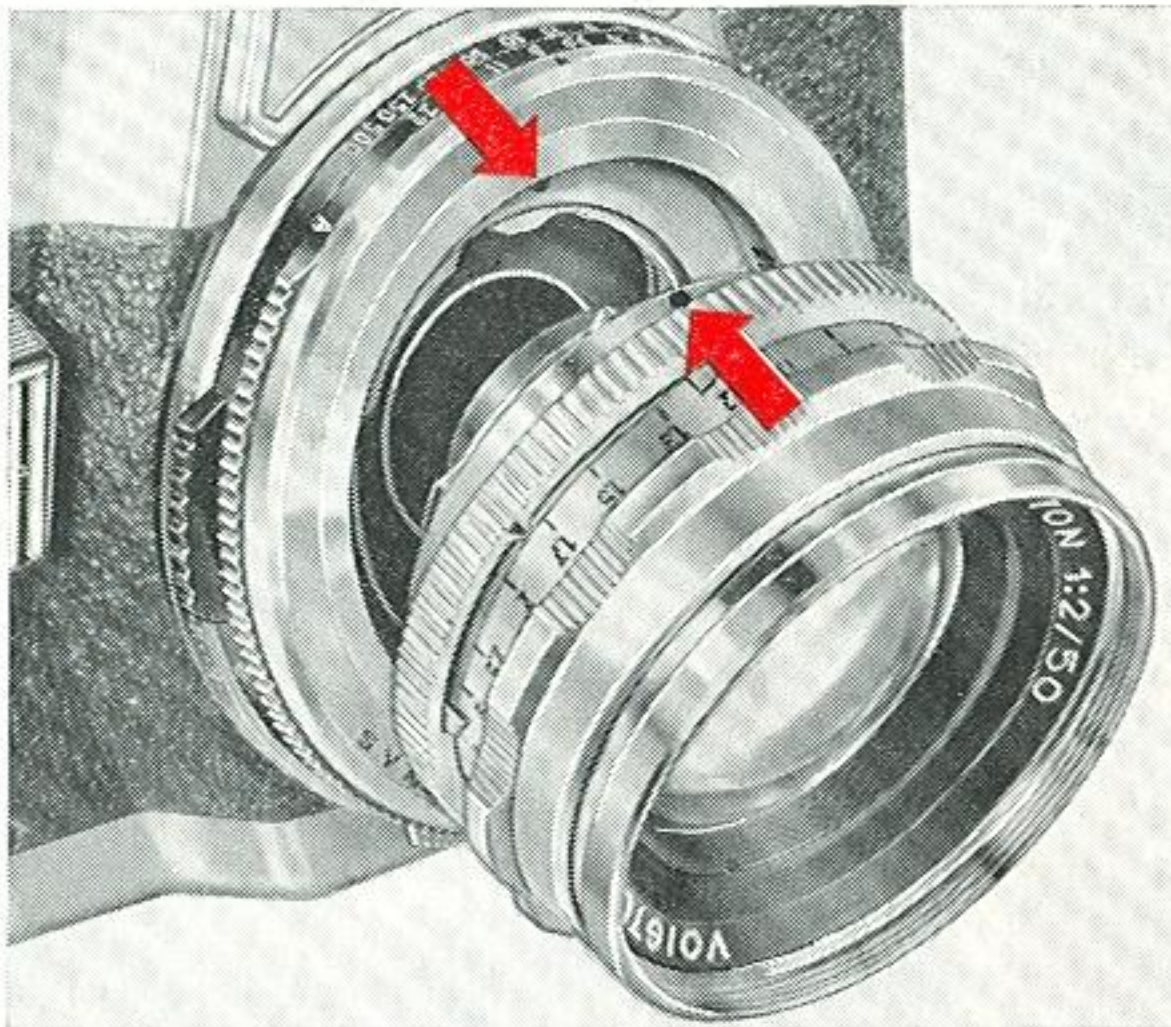
At the "B" setting, the shutter remains open as long as the release (10) is depressed. Here again, the camera should be put on a tripod and a cable release should be used. For a cable release, a socket has been provided on the bottom of the shutter release button (14).

- When taking a photograph, the camera should be held as shown in the illustration to get the eye as close to the viewfinder as possible.
- Always press the shutter release firmly, but smoothly. Never jerk it! The picture image in the viewfinder disappears at the instant of exposure and reappears when advancing the film.



Interchangeable Lenses

The available range of interchangeable lenses for the ULTRAMATIC CS camera starts with the 35 mm wide angle lens and goes to the 350 mm telephoto lens, including the famous VOIGTLÄNDER-ZOOMAR f/2.8, 36 to 82 mm lens.



Inserting and Removing the lenses

When inserting a lens, line up the red dot on the lens mount with the red dot on the aperture control ring. (See illustration). Insert the lens in the shutter and turn the lens to the right until it clicks into position and is mounted securely on the camera.

To remove lens, press lens catch (17), turn lens to the left all the way and remove from shutter mount.

The Automatic Diaphragm

on all interchangeable lenses permits subject focusing and setting at full aperture. Only when the shutter is released does the aperture automatically set to the pre-selected f/stop.

Please remember every lens can only be used to its largest opening on the aperture scale. This limitation is also pointed out through the position of the lower red field in the viewfinder.

When using the Super Dynarex f/5.6, 350 mm telephoto lens, the red field only goes as far as the f/4.0 lens opening. Consequently, a correct reading is not given when the light meter pointer goes beyond f/5.6 to f/4.

Aperture and Depth of Field

The depth of field covers that part of the picture area in front of and behind the focused distance which is rendered with a sharp image on the film. The range of the depth of field depends on the respective aperture, either automatically given by the light meter, or selected manually. A large aperture (f/2.8 or f/4) will render a short depth of field, whereas a smaller aperture (f/8 or f/11) will increase the depth of field.

- With the Color-Lanthar f/2.8, 50 mm lens, set the distance and hold the camera in such a way that the distance scale, as well as the aperture figures on the depth of field scale (on the lens barrel) can both be viewed at the same time. The depth of field now ranges from the distance reading above the aperture figure on the left to the distance reading on the right of the index mark ▲ above the same aperture.
- All other interchangeable lenses for the ULTRAMATIC CS, for instance the Color-Skopar f/2.8, 50 mm, or the Septon f/2, 50 mm, have an automatic depth of field indicator. These are the two red marks above the distance scale which change their range on the distance scale according to the respective aperture. The distance between the two red markers indicates the depth of field on the distance scale.
- For the Voigtländer Zoomar f/2.8 lens, which incorporates different focal lengths from 36 to 82 mm, a special depth of field calculator is provided.

Flash Pictures

Flash allows you to take lively indoor photographs, as well as giving special effects to outside pictures taken under unfavorable light conditions or to fill in harsh shadows on outdoor photographs.

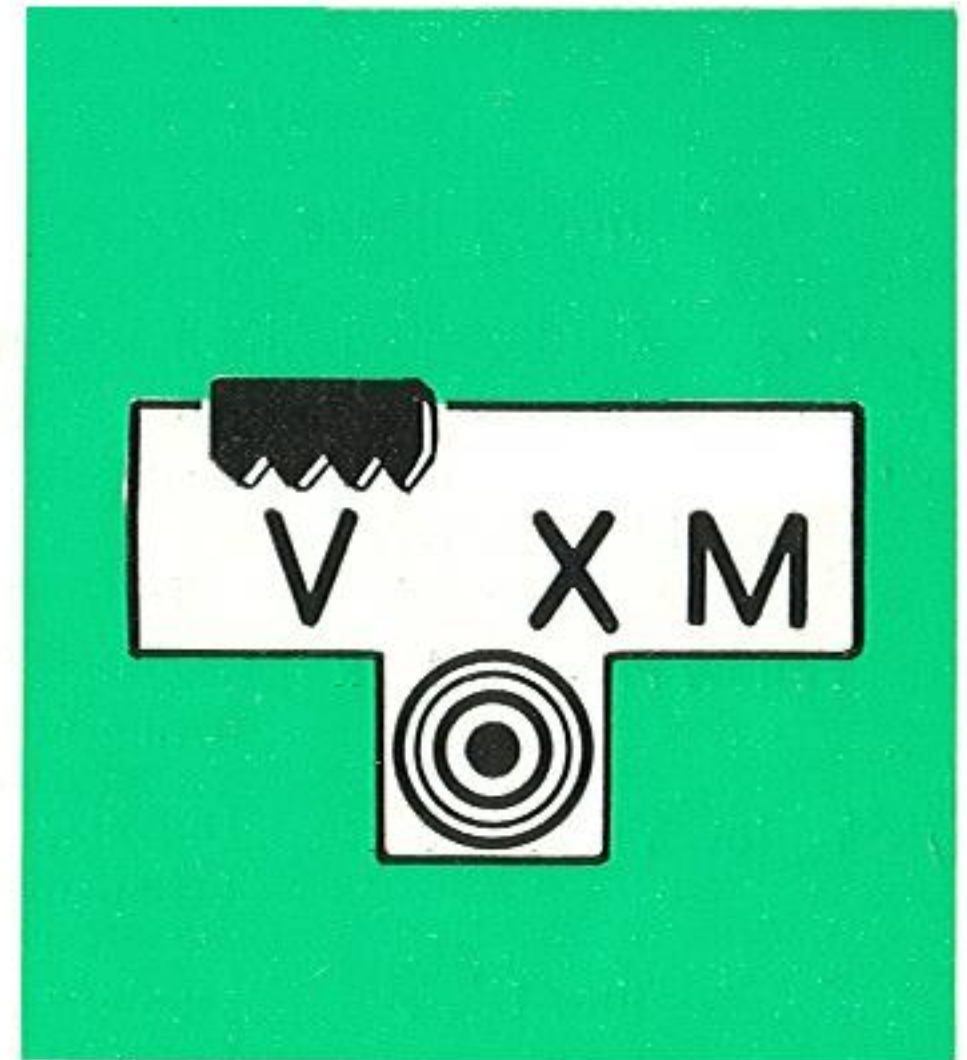
- Small compact flash units, for example the "Voigtländer Blitzer" using AG-1 bulbs are attached to the accessory shoe of the camera. Larger reflectors of electronic flash units or larger flashguns can be attached to the cameras by means of a special bracket. The connection between the flash unit and the camera is provided by using a synchro cable.
- The ULTRAMATIC CS has both X and M flash synchronization. According to the type of flashgun or bulbs used, the synchro lever is set on X or pushed to M if required. Exact instructions for the necessary synchronization to be used in connection with the specific shutter speeds can usually be found on the package or on a special leaflet accompanying the flashbulbs, or the electronic flash unit. On such leaflets you will find information regarding the aperture setting, (for manual settings, see page 13). With the guide number of the bulbs, the aperture can be determined as follows: Guide Number : Distance = Aperture (80 : 10 feet = f/8).
- When using flash and self-timer together (Synchro-lever set to "V", see page 19) only those shutter speeds which are X synchronized should be used.

Shots with the Self-timer

The Synchro-Compur V shutter can also be released through a delayed action (self-timer) on manual, as well as automatic exposure control.

Put the camera on a steady base (preferably a tripod). Advance the rapid wind, thus cocking the shutter, and push the synchronizing lever to "V". Now press the shutter release, and you have about ten seconds to move into position. The shutter will then automatically be released and at the same time return the synchronizing lever to 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 X manually, but will only return to the X position by pushing the shutter release button.



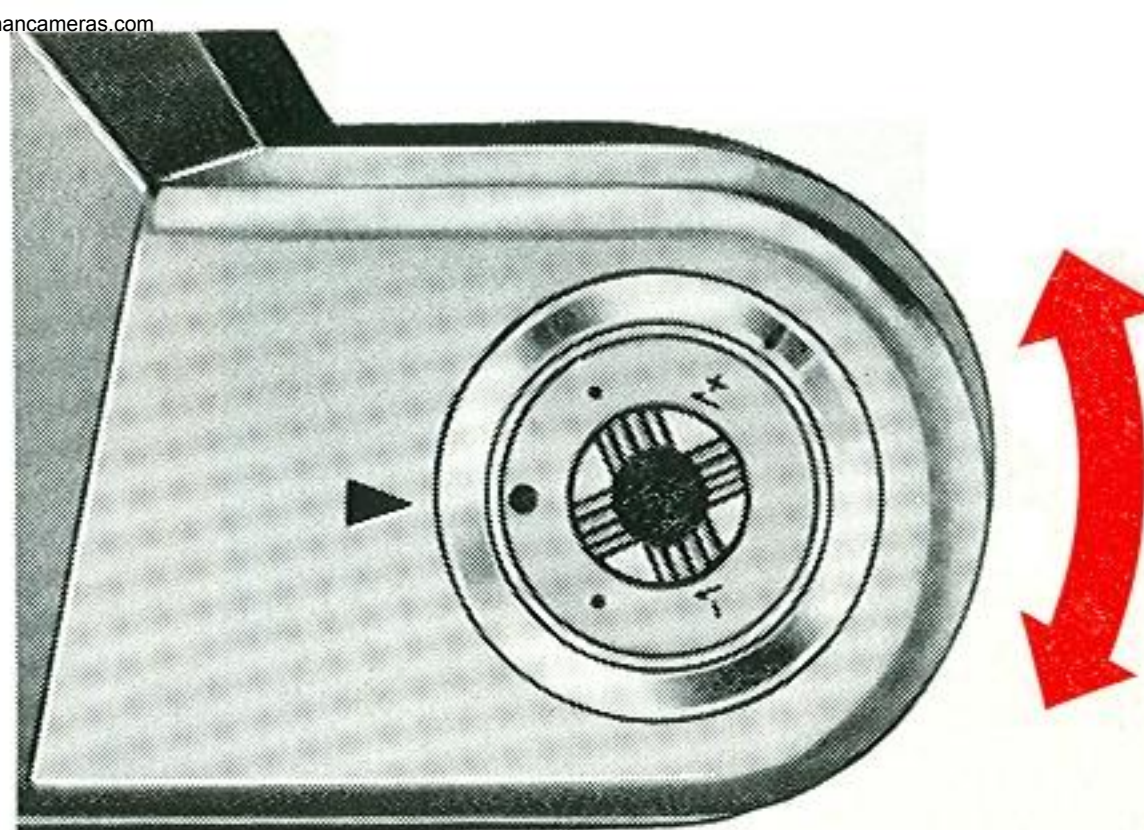
Voigtländer Filters

have a hard-coated finish which minimizes reflections. The coloured filters, such as yellow, green and orange, can only be used for black-and-white films. The ultra violet, skylight and polarization filters are suitable for colour films, as well as black-and-white.

		Filter-factor correction
Yellow Filter G 1,5 x	Slight filter effect for outdoor shots such as sports and action subjects	1.5 — 2 times
Yellow Filter G 3 x	Universal filter for landscapes and other outdoor subjects; indispensable for snow photographs	3-times
Green Filter GR 4	Lightens green tones in landscapes. Also recommended for artificial light portraits and copy work of coloured originals	3 — 4 times
Orange Filter OR 5 x	Darkens blue for special effects. Reduces atmospheric haze in distant views	5-times
Ultra-Violet Filter UV	Absorbs the ultra-violet rays prevalent in high mountains and at sea. Eliminates unpleasant blue cast in colour shots	None
Skylight Filter SF	Acts as a UV and slight conversion filter. It completely absorbs the ultra-violet parts of the light	None
Polarizing Filter Pol	Reduces or cuts disturbing reflections on glass and water. etc. Has no effect on metallic reflections	See special instructions

Compensating for Filters

In general the compensating factor is automatically accounted for when using a filter. However, when using a Yellow, Green, or Orange filter, turn the filter factor disc from zero position (red dot opposite the red ► mark to the + 1 position.



This filter factor compensation can also be used when you want to get a slightly different reading than the exposure meter gives. This can be useful especially for taking colour photographs.

Please always read carefully the instructions when using a colour-reversal type film and correct the lightmeter readings by using the filter factor disc. The aperture opens for $\frac{1}{2}$ an f/stop when turning the disc from its zero position to the black dot on the left, for 1 full stop when set to + 1, or 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ stops when turned all the way.

When turning the disc from zero to the right, the aperture automatically becomes smaller. On the black dot for $\frac{1}{2}$ stop, on minus 1 for a full stop.

Please remember: When taking pictures with the Super-Dynarex f/5.6, 350 mm telephoto lens, always turn the filter factor compensation disc to the minus one position.



For Close-Up Shots

For close-up shots of small items, as well as for reproduction work of pictures or prints, there are a variety of focar lenses available. From 0.25 to 6.5 diopters, these lenses can be combined to a maximum power of 10 diopters, which will allow a scale of reproduction of 1 : 1.85.

The focar lenses are screwed, or clamped on the camera lens mount and the camera is then focused as usual.

To insure an adequate depth of field, use at least an aperture of $f/5.6$, or $f/8$. When doing copy work, an f /stop of 11 or 16 should be used. The exposure is not influenced by the use of focar lenses. When filters are used with focar lenses, the filters should be put on last. When a combination of several close-up lenses is used, the focar with the maximum diopter must be put on first.

A detailed Focusing Table for all Focar lenses, including data on scale of reproduction, depth of field, etc. can be obtained from your photo dealer or directly from the manufacturer.

Small and useful accessories

Light-Cap and rubber **Eye-Cup** for viewfinder eyepiece. (Additional information about these important accessories is on page 11.)

Right-Angle Viewfinder — makes focusing and viewing more comfortable when doing special photographic work. Particularly useful when using focar lenses for close-up work, or for microphotography. It is fitted to the viewfinder eyepiece by means of its push-on shoe.

Portrait Attachment PL for Super Dynarex f/4, 135 mm — With this supplementary lens you can take frame-filling portraits with the Super Dynarex 135 mm lens and approach the subject as close as six feet. The attachment is screwed into the lens mount and can be used at maximum aperture.

Lens Hood — This small accessory should really be used for all pictures. It not only eliminates annoying side-light, which may result in reflections and reduced contrast, but also protects the lens from rain or snow. Lens hoods can be obtained for all interchangeable lenses.

Adapter-Ring — With this adapter ring the filter and focar lenses for 54 mm diameter lenses can also be used for other lenses with a 40.5 mm mount.

Care of Camera and Lens

To insure long-life and successful results from your Voigtländer ULTRAMATIC CS camera, proper care and correct handling are essential.

- Always handle the camera gently, never use force. The camera should at all times be protected against impacts. Never keep the camera in the glove compartment in your car. While driving, the vibration could unfavorably affect the lightmeter. Damage can also occur to the camera in the glove compartment of an automobile left standing in the hot sun.
- The lens should only be cleaned with a soft lint-free cloth. Coarse particles of sand should be removed with a soft brush before cleaning. Fingerprints or grease marks can be removed with a piece of cotton dipped into pure alcohol or ether.
- The interior of the camera should be cleaned occasionally with a soft brush to remove dust or film particles. Dust which may accumulate in the viewfinder should be blown out with an ear syringe after the lens has been removed.

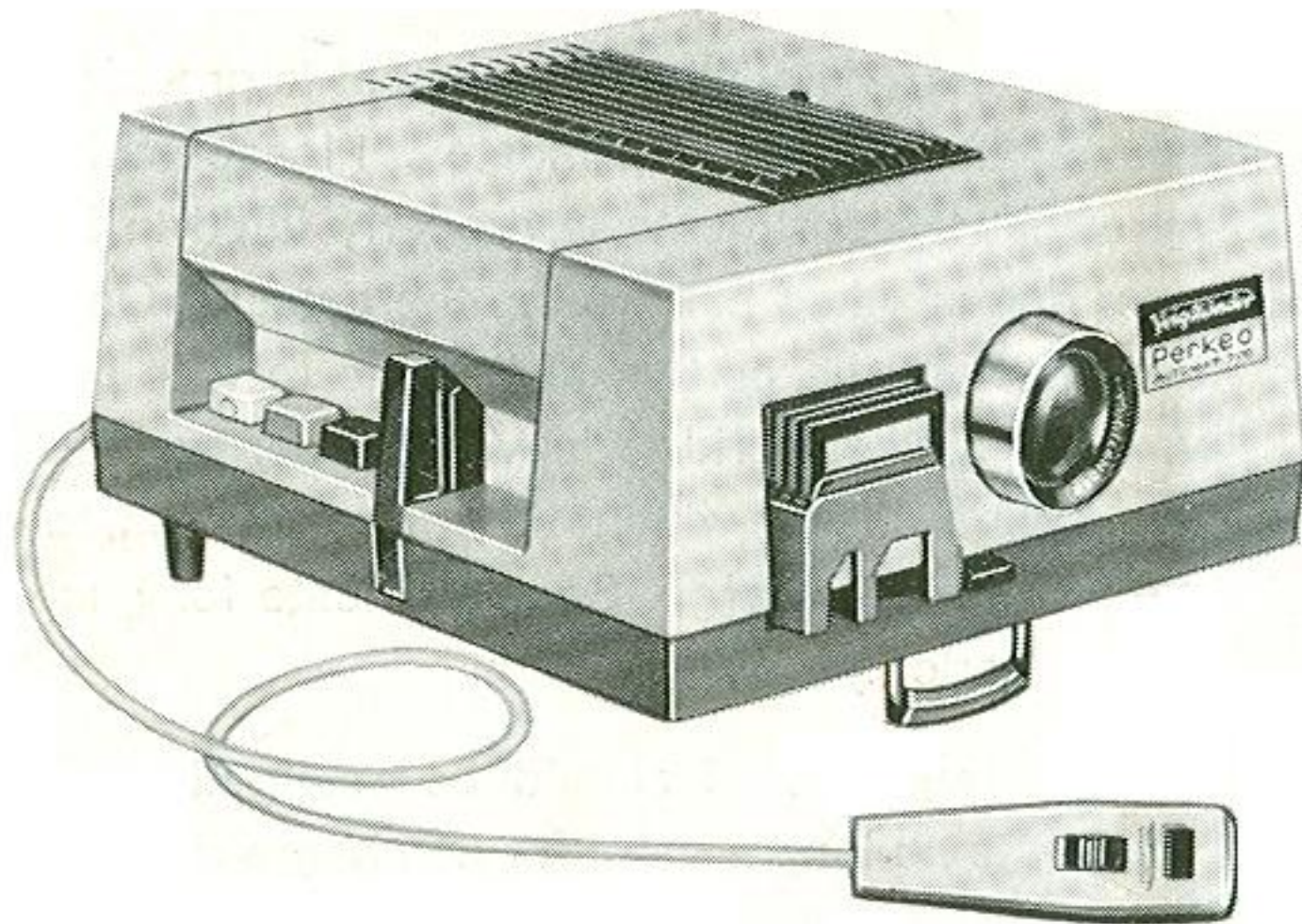


This Camera

like all other Voigtländer equipment is provided with a "Guarantee Certificate". Please make sure that the certificate is properly filled in by your dealer when purchasing the camera. Only then will you be certain to be able to take advantage of the world-wide Voigtländer service for your camera, within the given guarantee period, free of charge. See certificate for guarantee period.)

The guarantee card should be retained even when it is no longer valid for no charge repairs. In the event that the camera would be lost you need the camera and lens number registered on the certificate.

VOIGTLÄNDER A.G. BRAUNSCHWEIG



... and for showing your slides of course a VOIGTLÄNDER Projector. Whether semi-automatic or fully automatic with remote control — all miniature slide projectors of the Voigtlander Perkeo series live up perfectly to the high quality and easy handling of the Voigtlander cameras.

Voigtlander

because the lens is so good