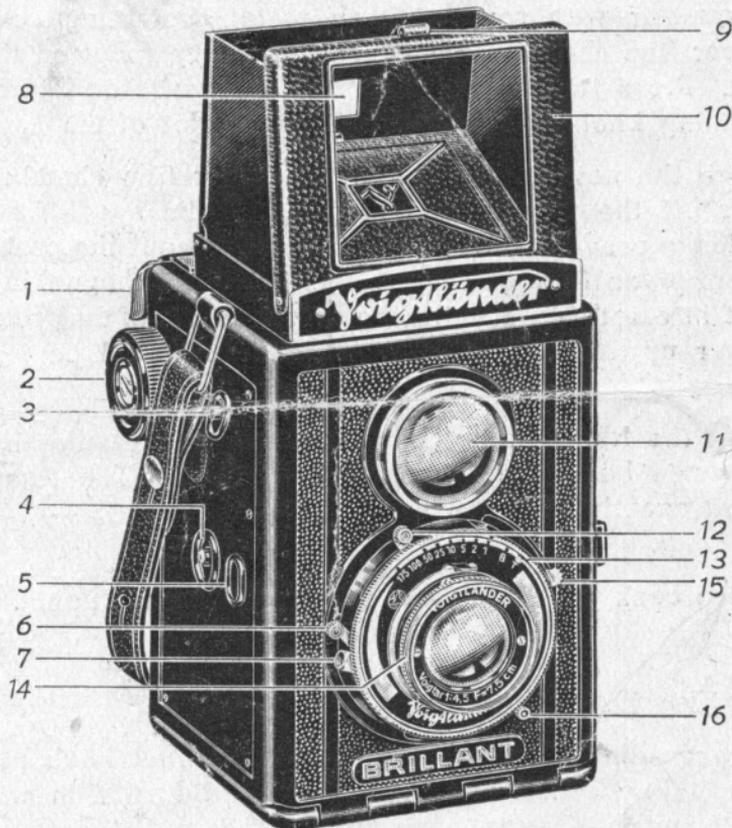


INSTRUCTIONS

for the use of the

Voigtländer - Brilliant V 6



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|---|--------------------------------------|----|---|
| 1 | Back panel catch | 10 | Finder hood cover |
| 2 | Film winding key | 11 | Finder lens |
| 3 | Release knob of film transport catch | 12 | Shutter lever |
| 4 | Indicator release | 13 | Milled ring for adjusting exposure time |
| 5 | Film indicator | 14 | Lens mount with focussing scale |
| 6 | Shutter release | 15 | Lever for adjusting diaphragm |
| 7 | Nipple for shutter cable release | 16 | Delayed-action release |
| 8 | View aperture for frame finder | | |
| 9 | Closing catch for finder hood | | |

Inserting film.

1. Press together both struts of back panel catch 1 with two fingers and open back panel.
2. Remove empty spool from lower film chamber. Pull out film winding key 2 and keep it in that position by turning it quarter way round. Open metal protecting cover in upper film chamber and place the empty spool on the left pin. Press in film metal protecting cover and turn film winding knob until it snaps into the slot of empty spool.
3. Place the new film spool in the lower film chamber and tear off the protecting paper. Hold the spool firmly in order to prevent it from unwinding. Pull out the protecting paper over film gliding roll and thread tongue in wide slot in empty spool with the coloured side of the protecting paper upwards, as otherwise the film would be inserted wrongly.
4. Turn the film winding key twice and make sure that the paper is being gripped by empty spool. The film must wind exactly between the two spool flanges. — Without warping.
5. Close back panel and make it snap into position.

Adjusting the indicator.

Open red film window by turning the milled knob at back panel to the left. Push up knob 3 and turn film winding knob 2 until — after a pointing hand and 4 dots — the figure 1 is visible.

Push indicator knob 4 towards the number window 5. The indicator automatically shows figure 1. Release knob 4. Close film window at back panel. The camera is now ready for the first exposure.

After each exposure turn on the film winding key 2 until the stop, but previously knob 3 should be pressed a little

upwards and released. The number window 5 indicates how many exposures have been made. The film window at the back panel remains closed during film transport; it serves for adjusting the first exposure only.

Make it a rule to turn on immediately after each exposure as otherwise double exposures will be inevitable.

Focussing.

The focussing scale is on ring 14 of the front lens mount. Focus the estimated or measured distance by turning the front lens in such a manner that the corresponding distance marking appears on the left side of the indicating mark. ∞ means "infinity".

Diaphragm.

The diaphragm to be adjusted with lever 15 controls the exposure time and depth of focus. When reducing the lens aperture the exposure time is lengthened in such a way that each stop requires nearly double the time of exposure of the preceding one. If therefore exposure with diaphragm 4.5 requires $\frac{1}{50}$ sec., diaphragm 5.6 will require $\frac{1}{25}$ sec., diaphragm 8 $\frac{1}{10}$ sec. etc. At any rate remember: the higher the stop number, the smaller the light intensity of lens. The **depth of focus** covers the zone of full sharpness (from front to back). The highest diaphragm number corresponds to the smallest depth of focus, which increases when diaphragm decreases. There is the following fundamental rule:

The higher the diaphragm number, the smaller the zone of depth of focus; but the smaller the diaphragm number, the more that zone increases.

To read the depth-of-focus table on the finder hood cover, find the corresponding zone of depth-of-focus for each diaphragm number and distance.



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Time of exposure.

The time of exposure is fixed by turning the ring 13. The figures on the shutter scale mean fractions of seconds, except 1 (= 1 sec.). The shutter **must** be set (lever 12) before every adjustment, — also at "B" and "T" —! At "B" the shutter opens when you press down release 6 and will close again when pressure is released. At "T" (extremely long time exposures) the shutter will remain opened. The shutter will close when you press release again. Into release nipple 7 you may screw a cable release.

The Prontor shutter has a **delayed-action** release. Before taking pictures set the shutter and push small red-marked lever 16 to the left until it stops. Having pressed release 6, you have 10—12 seconds to get into your position. **Never set delayed-action release when adjusting to "B" and "T"!**

Finder.

Open finder hood cover 10 by lifting closing catch 9. Look vertically down into the finder hood and view the object. For exposures at eye level and particularly for sports pictures use frame finder, for which you press backwards the middle part of the finder hood cover until it snaps in. Press the opening 8 so tightly against the face that all 4 corners of the frame finder are clearly visible. It is essential to look **straight** through the finder and not at an angle from the right, the left or underneath. When you pull back the rear panel of finder hood gently the middle part springs back into original position.

Unloading.

1. After making the 12th exposure open film window at back panel, press forward indicator release 4 and pull up knob 3 and hold it firmly. Turn film winding key 2 until the protecting paper disappears in the film window.

2. Open back panel, remove the full spool. Hold it firmly and secure it with the gummed strip. **It is recommended to load and unload the camera in shadow (shadow of body being sufficient), but not in full sunlight as otherwise the pictures might easily become hazy.**

Close-ups.

Voigtländer Focar Lenses open to you the interesting sphere of "close-up photography" and enable you to reproduce small objects on a comparatively large scale e. g. flowers, butterflies and other small animals, stamps etc. including the reproductions of book-pages or small pictures. These lenses are simply placed over the lens mount. With Focar lens 1 you can approach the object as near as 1' 5 1/2" and with Focar 2 even as near as 1'. **When focussing you should adhere accurately to the following scale and measure carefully the distance between the object and the front surface of the Focar lens.**

Focussing table:

By focuss, on feet m	The picture is sharp at		By focuss. on feet m	The picture is sharp at	
	Focar 1 at feet cm	Focar 2 at feet cm		Focar 1 at feet cm	Focar 2 at feet cm
∞	2' 8'' 80	1' 5 1/2'' 44 1/2	8' 2,5	2' '' 60 1/2	1' 3 '' 37 1/2
65' 20	2' 6'' 77	1' 5 '' 43 1/2	7' 2	1' 11 '' 57	1' 2 1/3'' 36 1/2
○	2' 5'' 74	1' 4 1/2'' 42 1/2	6' 1,8	1' 10 '' 55	1' 2 '' 35 1/2
23' 7	2' 4'' 72	1' 4 1/2'' 42	5' 1,6	1' 9 '' 53	1' 2 '' 35
16' 5	2' 3'' 69	1' 4 '' 41	4,7'' 1,4	1' 8 '' 51	1' 1 1/2'' 34
13' 4	1' 2'' 67	1' 3 1/2'' 40	4' 1,2	1' 7 '' 48	1' 1/2'' 32 1/2
▽	2' 1'' 64 1/2	1' 3 1/2'' 39	3,7'' 1,1	1' 6 '' 46	1' '' 31 1/2
10' 3	2' 1'' 63	1' 3 '' 38 1/2	3' 1	1' 5 1/2'' 44 1/2	1' '' 31

Yellow filter.

When taking pictures in the open air especially with blue sky or open air portraits you will particularly appreciate the use of a yellow filter: "Voigtländer Yellow Filters" fitting to your camera, carefully ground planoparallel from spectroscopically tested glass, are available at your dealer's. When using a good ortho-panchromatic film the light filter G 1 will be sufficient for most pictures. But if you like special clouds effects you may prefer the dense filter G 2. When using these filters you should extend the exposure time as necessary, i. e.:

Yellow Filter G 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 times
Yellow Filter G 2	3—4 times.

Cleaning AR coated lenses.

When looking at those lenses at an angle you will notice a bluish violet gleam which indicates that they have been "specially treated" i. e. provided with "Anti-Reflection-Coats". In case of exposures against the light any reflections are absorbed by those AR-coats or reduced to a minimum; at the same time they increase the brilliancy of your pictures and the clarity of the lens.

Even those lenses which have not been specially treated require careful, but you should be particularly careful when cleaning the outer surfaces of AR coated lenses. Though these coats are relatively very heavy, they are only about $\frac{1}{10000}$ mm. thick, which is scarcely conceivable. It is therefore recommended to clean the lens with a fine hair-brush or a very soft clean cloth. Remove all grease or oil spots by carefully dabbing them with pure alcohol or ether.