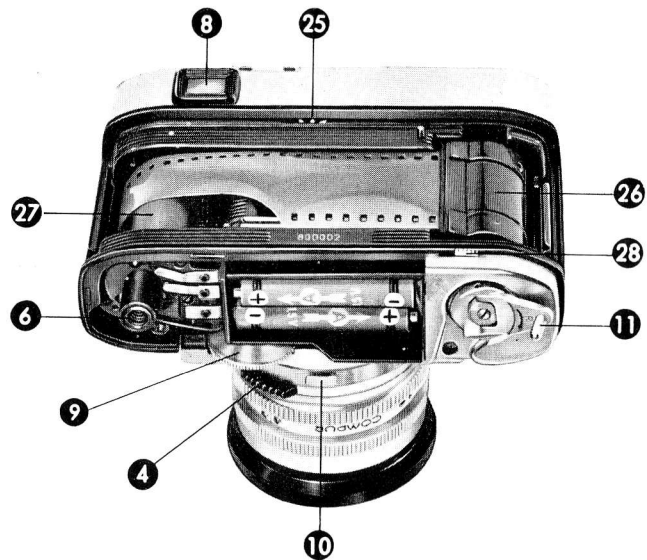
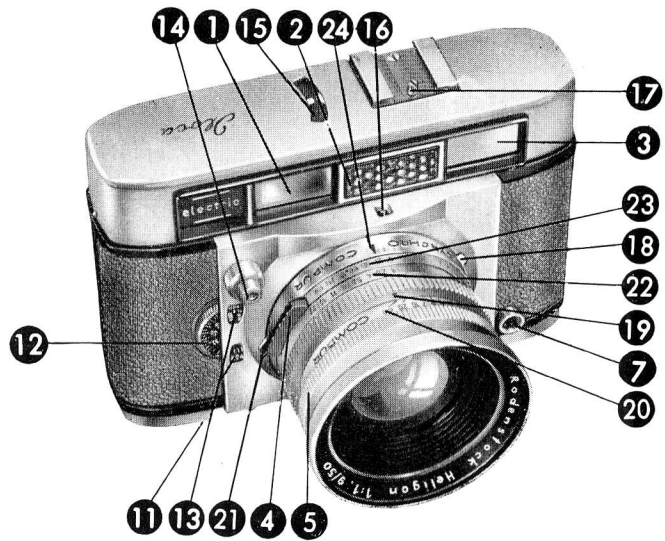




Iloca

electric

Instructions for use



1. Rangefinder window
2. Exposure meter
3. Viewfinder window
4. Handles for combination selector
5. Distance-setting ring
6. Tripod socket
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12. DIN - ASA disc
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14. Release and socket
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20. Distance scale
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22. Lens opening scale
23. Shutter speed scale
24. Speed setting mark
25. Counter wheel
26. Film cartridge
27. Film spool
28. Rewind release

The following pages will make you familiar with the details of your JLOCA electric. Therefore please read this booklet carefully to be sure of the individual functions of the camera at any time and you will be delighted with the success you will have with your camera from the very first day.

Should we not just try at once?

Loading the camera

Please, make it a rule always to load and unload your camera in the shadow, never in bright light. You may use any 35 mm film (No. 135) black-white resp. color, 20 or 36 exposure-roll.

- ⊗ To open camera, push rewind release (28) aside; this will release rewind handle (11). When pulling this out until it stops, again operating rewind release, the camera back opens for easy removal.
- Now insert film cartridge into cartridge well and press rewind knob (11) all the way in, slightly moving it backwards and forwards.

At the same time bring turning handle back into its initial position pressing this into camera whereby it clicks into the ratchet.

This is particularly important as otherwise the film winding sprocket would not be engaged.

- Now turn the counter wheel (25) to set the red figure „22“ when using a 20 exposure roll and, for a 36 exposure roll, the two red arrows which you find side by side visible in the counter window (16).
- **Insert film into slot of film spool (27) folding film over by abt. 1/5“.**

Should slot not be visible you can easily turn spool into the desired position.

Please, take care that film lies perfectly stretched across width of camera and that perforation engages sprockets.

- Now replace camera back, first hanging on the side with the red dots (on back and on camera body), then pressing this into position; a clicking noise

indicates that camera is locked, provided that you have pressed in rewind handle (11) as mentioned already.

- Now operate release (14) twice. The figure 20 or 36 respectively will appear in the counter window (16) and the camera is ready for first picture taking. (Remember: Counter counts backwards, indicating the number of frames not yet exposed!)

Exposure automatic

Next, set the film speed value of the film you are just using on the DIN - or ASA mark (13) respectively; only on this condition you will obtain correctly exposed pictures.

- By turning the automatic regulator (9) the exposure meter pointer (15) is moved to the ZERO mark. Thereby the whole shutter setting is done already.

- You have now got one correct diaphragm - and speed combination. By rotating the combination selector (4) you can set the aperture particularly desired by you and will obtain the correctly co-ordinated exposure time - automatically, or else, you set the desired exposure time to obtain automatically the adequate and correct aperture.
- The green figures on the shutter speed ring (23) are for reference only, indicating full seconds as required for exposure when using a watch with the aperture set. For exposure times longer than 1/30 th of a second the use of a tripod would be advisable.

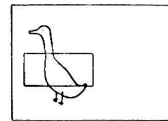
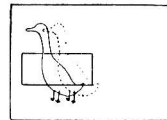
Exposure control in the viewfinder

When looking through the viewfinder (8) after the automatic has been set you will also notice the exposure meter indication which is imaged on the ZERO mark visible therein. (Please, see sketch on p. 13)

If because of changed light conditions (for instance: clouds) the exposure meter control pointer moves to one side or the other in the viewfinder you should correct your setting by turning the automatic regulator (9) until the ZERO mark is reached again.

Distance setting

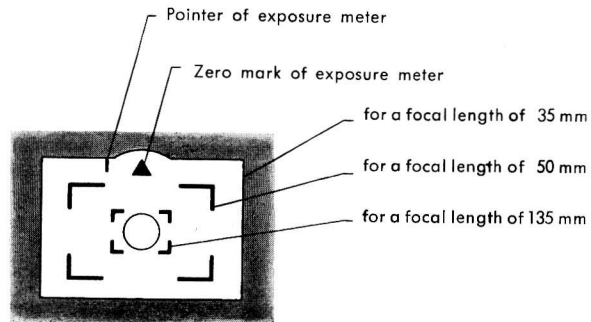
When looking through the viewfinder (8) you will notice a bright circle in the middle of the viewfinder window. Aim this circle at the subject you are taking, now turn focusing ring (5) until the two images visible therein superimpose.



Now your distance is set correctly and you can read it from the mark (19). However, of much more importance is the distance range indicated between the movable red marks on the distance scale because within that range the best sharpness will be obtained for your picture.

- The bright-line markfinders which are, of course, parallax compensated guarantee an exact image framing, even for high speed subjects and also give those who wear glasses an exact viewfinder image.

The large luminous frame shows the size of your picture if you use the most popular 50 mm lens; the small luminous frame imaged into the large one shows the picture size for 135 mm tele lenses whereas the full viewfinder frame surrounds exactly the image for the 35 mm wide angle lens.



Interchangeable lenses

The incorporated SYNCHRO COMPUR shutter directly attached to camera body allows to use fully interchangeable lenses of all focal lengths in question which are at your disposal in the highest class COMPUR bayonet mounts!

- To remove lens press blocking handle (10) simultaneously turning lens (seen from before) to the left until it stops. Now the latter can be removed with ease.

Fixing the lens

Both on the upper side of the lens and on the shutter you will find two red dots. Bring these into alignment and put lens into shutter. Slightly turn lens to the right (seen from before) until it stops, when it locks in place, automatically.

Depth of field

All interchangeable lenses are provided with automatic depth of field indicator. The largest depth range is indicated between the two red marks for direct reading for any exposure and distance setting.

Winding

Once you have taken your picture by actuating the release (14) the JLOCA spool motor is switched on automatically, advancing film and cocking shutter again after the counter has been operated too. Please, do not look for the electric motor! Take-up spool and motor are one functional part.

Rewinding and unloading camera

After the last exposure a red plane appears in the counter window (16) indicating that your film is fully exposed. By this position of the counter the circuit for the motor is interrupted. This is to prevent motor from becoming active again and pulling film from cartridge.

It is therefore particularly important to set counter correctly at the beginning of the film (see loading camera). If you just failed to set your counter correctly, remove film from camera in the dark-room, set counter according to the length of your film to its initial position (double arrow for 36 exposure roll, figure „22“ for 20 exposure roll) and allow film to run through again in the dark-room according to the numbers of pictures you have taken.

- Now again operate rewind release (28). The turning handle pops up and is opened with the handle up so that the „R“ engraved thereunder is readable. By turning in the direction of the arrow the film can be rewound with ease.
- Another shifting of the rewind release lever (28) releases the rewind handle which can be pulled all the way out and the camera clicks open.

Shutter / Delayed action mechanism

The SYNCHRO COMPUR shutter built into your camera allows you to take pictures from B to 1/500th of a second. It is fully synchronized for flash exposures for all shutter speeds. Thanks to an incorporated delayed action device with self-timer you can take self-portraits.

Please, note that the MSV-lever can be shifted to „V” only when the locking device (18) is pressed in during the setting. After exposure the lever returns to its normal position.

Flash exposures

Attach flash plug into contact nipple (7). Your shutter is fully synchronized for all speeds and all kinds of flashes and has both „X” and „M” synchronization.

The normal position of your lever is „X”. If you want to take a picture on „M” please, depress locking device (18) when moving lever to „M”.

Use electronic flash at „X”-setting

at speeds of 1/30 to 1/500th
of a second inclusive;

use No. 5, 25 or M 2 flash bulbs at „M” setting

at speeds of 1 second to 1/500th
of a second inclusive;

use SM or SF flash bulbs at „X” or „M” setting
at speeds of 1/30th or 1/60th
of a second only.

Cable release

If you want to use a cable release screw it into thread (14) in release.

Using filters

As you will certainly know, when using filters, the exposure time must be prolonged since the filters absorb part of the penetrating light.

Most of the filters available in the trade have a figure engraved on the outer edge, indicating the factor by which the measured exposure time must be extended (extension factor).

Since on a camera with exposure meter - shutter coupling one cannot prolong the exposure time as usually up to the present time, by setting a slower shutter speed, the filter factor has to be taken into consideration in a different way, the necessary „correction“ is made by changing the setting by means of the film speed.

The double exposure time (extension factor 2) or 1 exposure value (light value) corresponds to 3 scale lines.

The fourfold exposure time, or 2 exposure values (light values) corresponds to 6 scale lines.

When using, for instance, a filter with the extension factor $2 = 1$ exposure value (light value) and a 50 ASA film you will correct the ASA setting by 3 scale lines, i. e., instead of 50 ASA you will only set 25 ASA, thus obtaining the correct values without the necessity of further settings on the shutter.

When using a film with 100 ASA and a filter with the factor $4=2$ exposure values, so the ASA setting must be lowered by 6 scale lines, namely to 25 ASA (intermediate values to be taken into account accordingly).

After removal of filters never omit to reset film type indicator to the initial film speed value because otherwise you would overexpose all other pictures!

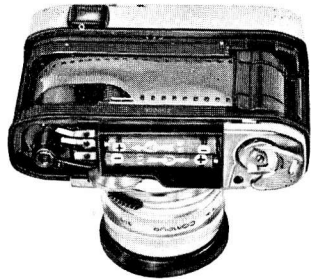
Loading with resp. changing batteries

With fresh batteries you can take approx. 1.000 single pictures.

When the motor is running perceptibly slower this means that the batteries are exhausted. If during a

winding movement the batteries should pause towards the end of their life, please remove them **immediately** and never put camera away with the exhausted batteries because these are of course short-circuited before the motor has not accomplished its full winding movement.

Batteries can be exchanged with ease at any time, even with film inserted. Please unscrew bottom screw (preferably with a coin); the base cover is easy to remove by slightly pulling it out. This will release battery casing and this resp. its cover can be taken out or off now. When inserting the fresh batteries kindly pay special attention to their plus poles to be put in exactly according to the marking in the battery casing.



You may use all batteries (penlight cells) 1,5 volt the length of which does not exceed 1,99" and the diameter of which does not go beyond 0,55" if these are battery types used for heating devices and the like, such as:

the German cells: DAIMON No. 1297
HABAF A No. 220
PERTRIX No. 254

the American: **Size AA:**
BRIGHT STAR No. 59 HD
(industrial cell)
BURGESS No. 920
EVERREADY No. 1015

the British: EVER READY No. D 14.

However you would not obtain a normal performance if you would use transistor batteries of the same size instead of the above mentioned ones.

Iloca Camera

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