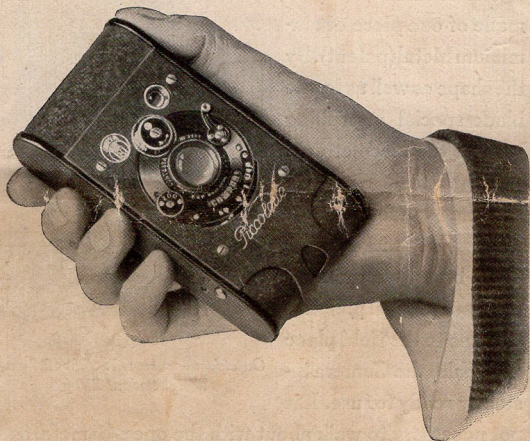


The new Vest-pocket Camera

Piccolette

for film spools $2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in.



*Contessa-Nettel A.G.
Stuttgart.*

Branch-Works: Boeblingen and Reutlingen

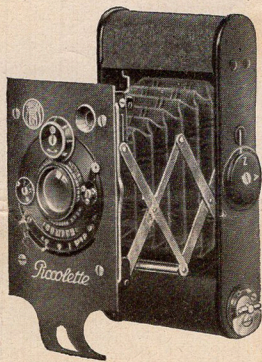
With our *Piccolette* $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$ we put a new roll-film-Camera on the market which by the ingenious construction, simple handling and elegant appearance will certainly guarantee for its large sale in the circles of pretentious amateurs.

The Camera-Body is made of one piece of aluminium Metal (patent). By the shape as well as by the black special varnishing it gives the *Piccolette* an elegant appearance.

The scissor-Strutts, made of nickelplated sheet-brass, guarantee a constant parallel pinion of the lens to the field plane and make the Camera instantly ready for use. It is

not necessary to walk about with the open Camera, as at the last moment the *Piccolette* can be put up, in order to obtain in a quick and unobserved way pictures of interesting scenes in their true and natural character and ease.

Furthermore the filmholder is very interesting. By its new construction films are quickly loaded and un-



*Outside measures: 12×6,3×2,5 cm
Weight about 250 g*

loaded in daylight. With the Piccolette filmspools of 8 exposures $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{5}{8}''$ are used. The camera is mounted with a view-finder; also a framefinder, with sighter that can be pushed in, always indicates in nature the strictly defined image.

Finally it may be mentioned that the Piccolette is fitted with black leather-bellows and that lenses with a focal length of 7,5 cm are obtainable at different prices. They are delivered with Acro Derval or Compur shutters provided with wire release.

For photographs taken at a distance of 1 m we supply a Portrait lens for use with the different lenses; whereby it must be observed that the former fits well to the front mount of the lens.

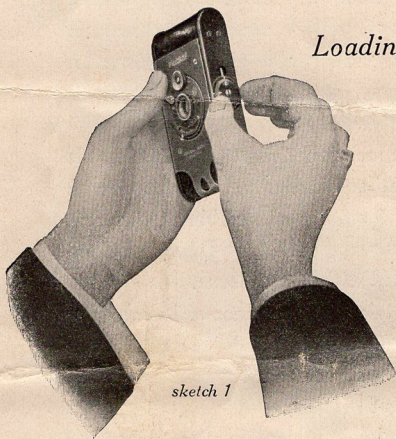
Zeiss Tessar 1:4.5 lenses can be provided with a focussing mount.

Time exposures on a stand can also be taken with the Piccolette, for which purpose a special mechanism is used.

The Piccolette therefore is shown to be an ideal and universal vest-pocket Camera with the advantages of simple and comfortable handling, instantly ready for use, light and compact, and can always be carried about.

INSTRUCTIONS

Loading the Piccolette

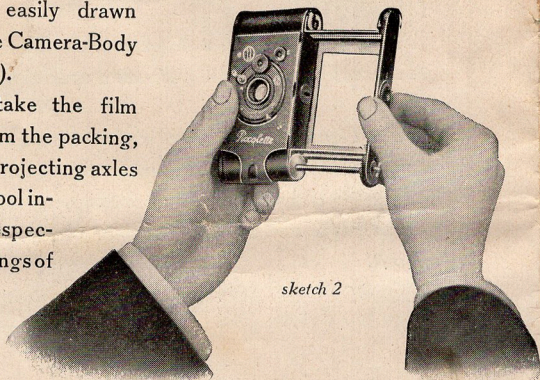


sketch 1

Take the Camera in the left hand (see sketch 1) and turn the disc on *O* (open), engraved on the round locking, by a quarter turn to the left to the white stroke-mark, whereupon the case-cap with the film holder

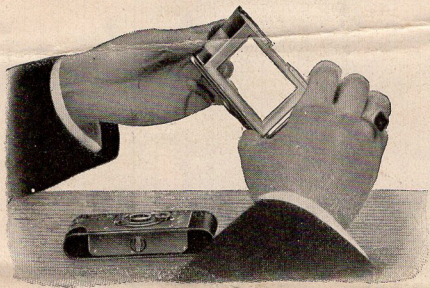
can be easily drawn out of the Camera-Body (sketch 2).

Now take the film spool from the packing, put the projecting axles of the spool into the respective cuttings of



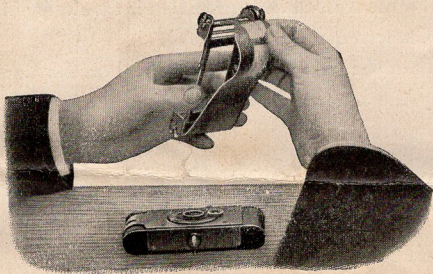
sketch 2

the film spool holder, as seen in sketch 3, and cautiously open the gummed paper which holds the film.



sketch 3

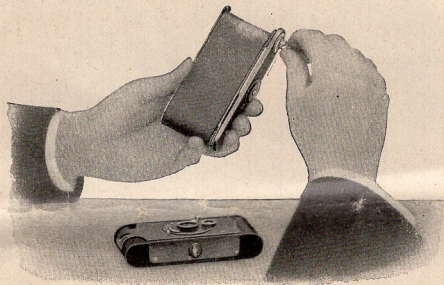
After having put an empty spool for winding up the film into the second spool holder provided with the film key, the red paper protecting the film is carefully



sketch 4

drawn from the spool over the pinion frame (see sketch 4) and put with the pointed end through the loop of the empty spool.

Sketch 5 shows how the film is extended by slowly turning the film-key.

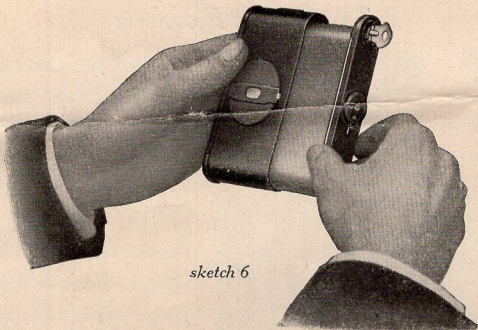


sketch 5

Now the frame holding the film is carefully put into the Camera-case (see sketch 6).

When the side-wall is firmly fixed on the Camera-Body, the latter is locked again by turning the lock by a quarter to the left. The white stroke-mark should then point at *C* (*C* = closed).

The Camera is now loaded. Before however a picture can be taken, the first film must be wound ready for use behind the lens. The different exposures being accurately marked on the red coverpaper of the film



sketch 6

by the figures 1—8, there is in the middle of the back-wall of the Camera a red window, through which the figures printed on the cover-paper are visible. — First of all this window must be uncovered by taking the Camera in the left hand (lens against the palm) and drawing out the nickelplated slider protecting the small window at its curved end. This slider serves as sighter for the frame finder. Then the film-key is cautiously turned to the right, and winds the light-protecting paper that covers the film upon the empty spool. After about 15—18 turnings a warning hand is visible through the red window, and shortly afterwards, on turning on, appears figure 1. The film is now quite ready for use.

To open the Piccolette



sketch 7

Take the Camera in the left hand, press with the left thumb the button (see sketch 7) and draw out with the right thumb on the curved end of the Camera-front until the props catch and the front is fixed. Now the frame finder pushed in behind the lens front is drawn out. The former

has the advantage that, through the finder, the photographer sees the image to be taken in its natural size

The Picture

Take the Camera in both hands, placing the right eye over the hole in the sighter in the middle of the frame, the view seen inside the wire frame is the picture that will appear on the negative. Of course also the ordinary view-finder may be used. By pressing the wire release, the shutter is now released. (Shutter see below.)

After each exposure turn on the film-key, until the next figure appears in the little window. When closing the Camera, first push back the frame finder and the sighter, and lightly press back the Camera-front into the case, until it catches audible. After having taken the 8 pictures, wind until the red paper is clear of the spool on the opposite end. The Camera can then be opened, the exposed film-spool fastened by the gummed paper at the end, and a new spool put in.

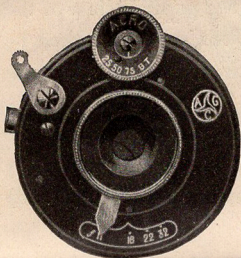
Should it so happen that the end of the coverpaper is lightly stuck on the spool, the Camera may safely be opened and the paper detached, the film already being sufficiently covered.

The Shutter

The Piccolette is provided with the single Acro or the more adjustable Derval- and Compur-shutters respectively.

The *Acro-Shutter* is for brief time- and instantaneous exposures of three speeds (1/25, 1/50, 1/75 second), whereas the *Derval-Shutter* can be adjusted up to 1/100 second. Both are provided with the well-known Iris diaphragm. As they are set again automatically after each exposure, the beginner should not play with the shutter when the Camera is already loaded, as the film ready for use will be very easily exposed.

As an example, if an exposure of 1/50 second with

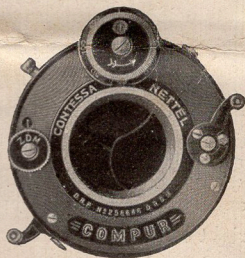


opening 9 is required, the latter is placed on the shutter in such a manner that the small regulating wheel of the shutter with the engraved figure 50 (1/50 second) is turned on the stroke-mark of the interior fixed part of the regulating

wheel, showing towards the lens. Then the moving diaphragm-hand below the lens is pushed on figure 9, thus decreasing the opening of the Iris diaphragm.

Now the picture to be taken is viewed through the sighter and frame finder in the above mentioned manner and the release of the automatic shutter can be done either by a short pressure and release with the finger on the lever to the left of the shutter or by the antinous release, also on the left-hand side behind the shutter-plate.

If a short time-exposure of 1 second for instance is required, the letter *B* (ball) engraved on the small shutter-wheel is turned on the stroke-mark. The shutter remains open as long as the release is pressed, and closes automatically by letting go the latter. — If an exposure of several seconds is required the shutter is put on *T* ($T = \text{time}$). By pressure on the release the former is opened and closes again by a second pressure.



The *Compur-Shutter* is also provided with an Iris diaphragm and serves for ball- and time-pictures. It can be regulated for instantaneous pictures, viz. by 1/1, 1/2, 1/5, 1/10, 1/25, 1/50, 1/100, 1/300 seconds.

The small regulating wheel to the left of the lens is put on *M*. By pressing down the adjusting lever

fixed to the right of the shutter, the instantaneous shutter is set. The speed regulation of 1 to 1/300 second is placed on the rimmed disc above the lens. (This regulating disc should always be turned in the direction of the arrow.) The release of the shutter is done by pressure on the wire release or by the finger release.

On turning the small regulating wheel to the left of the lens upon *Z* (*Zeit* = time), the shutter is ready for time-exposures. By pressing either the wire or finger release, the shutter is opened, and remains open until a second pressure takes place. If the small regulating wheel is put on *B* (ball), short time exposures can be made. By pressing the wire or finger release, the shutter is opened, and remains open as long as the pressure lasts.

If the small regulating wheel is put on *Z* or *B* (short and long time exposures), the adjusting lever to the right of the lens, used for instantaneous exposures, is set fast and cannot be used.