www.butkus.us

akiz arette C akiz arette DN

OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS

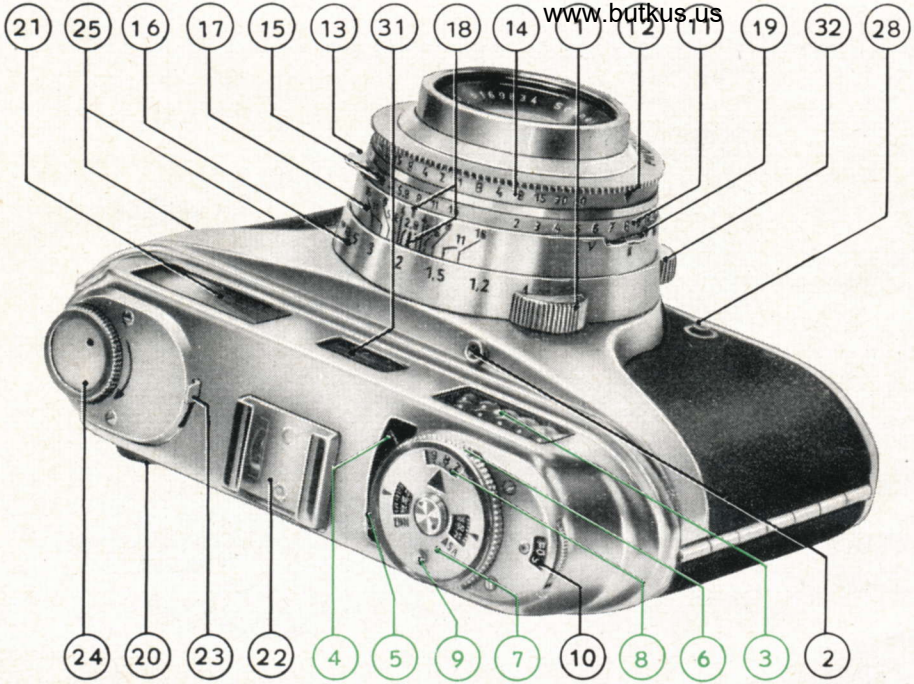


Mike Butkus
Digitally signed by Mike Butkus
DN: cn=Mike Butkus, o=Butkus camera manuals, ou=butkus.org, email=mike@butkus.org, c=US
Date: 2021.09.18 11:46:44 -04'00'

This is the new uniform shape of the ARETTE LINE

FRONT VIEW

www.butkus.us

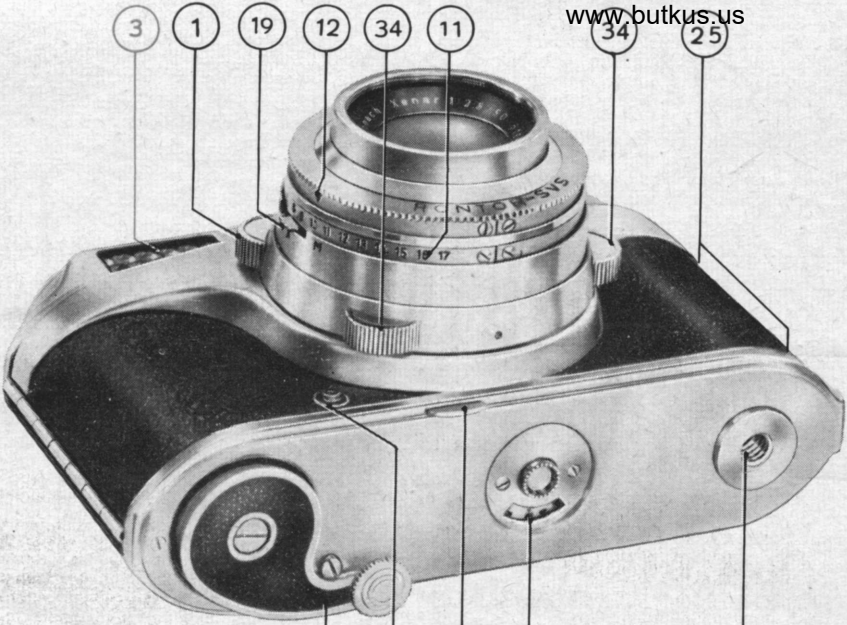


Top view

OPERATING PARTS FOR ARETTE C AND DN

1) Release knob
2) Cable release socket
3) Photocell of exposure meter
4) Indicator of exposure meter
5) Readjusting indicator
6) Edged turn-ring for readjusting indicator
7) DIN/ASA - disk
8) Exposure value window
9) Operation knob for DIN/ASA - disk
10) Film sensitivity indicator (to be set according to film used)
11) Exposure value scale
12) Red exposure value setting mark
13) Locking device for exposure value setting
14) Time setting ring
15) Diaphragm indicating ring
16) Focusing indicating ring
17) Depth of focus scale
18) Focusing indicating mark
19) Synchro switch lever V–X–M
20) View finder eyepiece
21) View finder window

www.butkus.us



Bottom view

22) Shoe for accessories (standardized)
23) Release knob for rewind mechanism
24) Rewind knob
25) Camera back locking
26) Rapid lever wind
27) Exposure counter
28) Flash contact socket
29) Tripod bush
30) Table support
31) Range finder window
32) Operating knob for focusing adjustment

For better illustration unfold the flap at the last page (bottom view)

PLEASE NOTE:
All illustrations listed inhere refer to the ARETTE only. All operating parts – with the exception of the exposure value meter (details of which are printed in green in this booklet) – are applicable for ARETTE C too.

www.butkus.us

OPERATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR ARETTE C/DN

The attractive miniature camera ARETTE will become your reliable companion soon to be indispensable. Just few manipulations are necessary to become familiar with the camera and to obtain successful pictures at all the time. 4 important features of ARETTE will ease your operation considerably:

SAFE in your hands by means of the NEW SHAPE

SAFE framing based upon a bright and accurate LUMINOUS FRAME VIEW FINDER

SAFE in operation by the reliable rapid lever wind and shutter with EXPOSURE VALUE SETTING

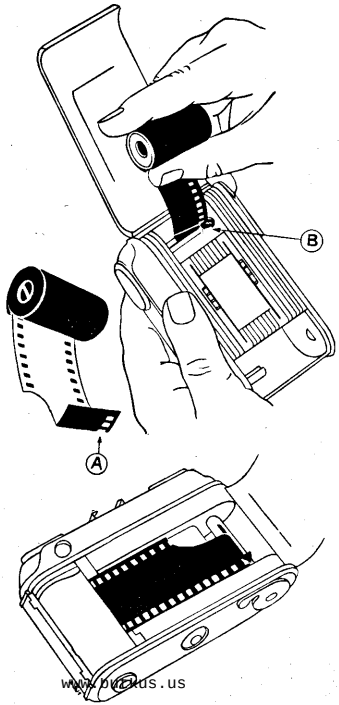
SAFE timing and color-toning by means of the built-in exposure meter with READJUSTING INDICATOR.

LOADING OF CAMERA

The ARETTE takes the perforated miniature film (35 mm), available in the standard cassette for 20 or 36 exposures (24×36 mm).

To open the camera back the locking buttons (25) are to be pressed against each other by thumb and index finger of your right hand. The tapered end, overlapping from the cassette has to be folded thru the middle of the third perforation hole (A) that when inserting the folded end into the slot of the spindle the red hook (B) will feed the third perforation hole. This avoids any pulling out of the film when winding up.

The film cartridge has to be inserted into the cassette chamber of the camera after the rewinding knob has been fully pulled out. Having inserted the cassette the rewind knob (24) has to be pushed in again and by turning the knob in the direction of the arrow the film is straightened and lies on the focal plane. Now the camera back will be closed. Before taking the first picture the film should be advanced as described on page 6.



www.pwrdus.us

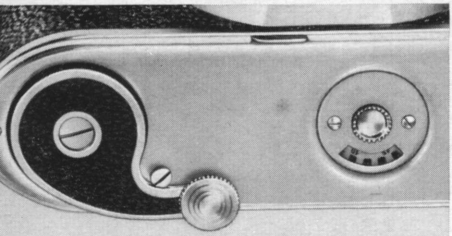
www.butkus.us

FILMTRANSPORT

For safety reasons transport the rapid lever wind (26) must be turned until the stop. At the same time the film will be transported, the shutter cocked, the exposure counter operated and the double exposure lock engaged. The reverse motion of the rapid lever wind will work automatically.

EXPOSURE COUNTER

The film which is pre-exposed by inserting same must be removed by 3 blank exposures (transport and release) in order to have unexposed film on the focal plane for the first exposure The exposure counter (27) will be put into its basic position "0" by pressing and turning to the left and right.

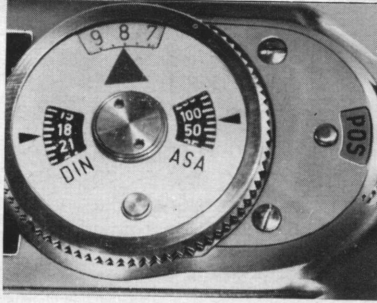


Accurate counting is only guaranteed by inserted film. Moreover it shows – before snapping – which picture is ready for exposure.

DIN/ASA-ADJUSTING

The DIN/ASA disk (7) must be adjusted by means of the operation knob (9) in accordance with the DIN/ASA values indicated on the film packages.

The setting of the film sensitivity has to be achieved on the film sensitivity indicator (10), too. The indication "NEG" and "POS" refers to negative respectively positive color films and the black/white/black field refers to the black and white film.



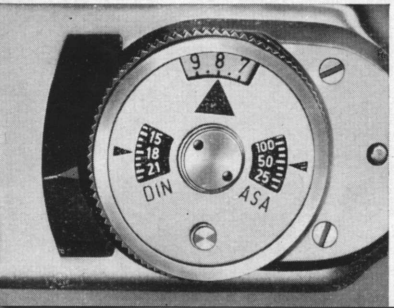
HINTS FOR EXPOSURE READING AND ADJUSTMENT

One of the most important factors in obtaining successful pictures is that the amount of light will fall onto the film which results the correct half tone effect of the film. It is simultaneously whether this light volume is obtained by less light over a longer or more light over a shorter period.

www.butkus.us

The built-in exposure meter will read exactly the amount of light being reflected from the subject onto the lens.

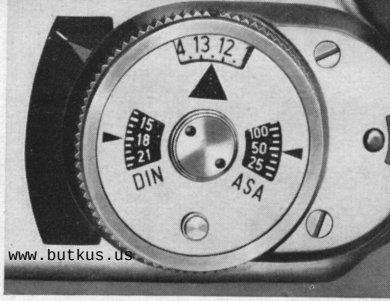
The principle of modern exposure value reading is to express the amount of light under consideration of the film sensitivity in a figure the so-called exposure value. This exposure value figure will be obtained from the exposure meter and the shutter at the camera has to be adjusted accordingly. The mechanism of the shutter takes care that by means of the engaged exposure volume always the correct amount of light will reach the film. Usually long exposure times call for small diaphragms which allow light thru a small opening only whereas short exposure times increase the opening of the lens.



This results excellent detailed negatives.

The coupling of exposure time and diaphragm in the exposure value shutter allows a quick and accurate action. This is especially important with color films of comparatively little margin of exposure in order to obtain sufficient results.

PHOTOELECTRIC EXPOSURE METER



www.butkus.us

The camera has to be pointed towards the subject. The indicator (4) engaged by the light reflected on the photo-cell (3) can be easely read from above the exposure meter. The more or less intense indicator movement is an indication of the amount of light reflected from the subject to the camera lens.

The film sensitivity has to be adjusted by the operation knob (9) of the exposure meter after loading the camera with film as mentioned on page 7. The edged ring on top of the exposure meter has to be adjusted until the red readjusting indicator (5) covers the indicator of the meter itself. Are both indicators in the same position you will read the corresponding exposure value at the red triangle mark in the exposure value window (8).

Photo on page 8 demonstrates the indicator position at exposure value figure 8. Readings being not at full figures call for intermediate values.

The engaged exposure value as described on page 14 has to be set at the shutter.

www.butkus.us

The built-in exposure meter and the camera lens view the object always in the same manner as the optical system of the honey comb lens captures the same image angle as your camera lens. Misreadings may be obtained by strong light or reflection direct onto the photocell (3) but eventhough with subjects of high contrasts. The latter calls for intermediate value adjusting of both contrasts.

LENS

The ARETTE is equipped with a color-corrected, new coating lens of excellent focusing and true reproduction which will result perfect color and black/white pictures.



5 scales are engraved on the lens mounting:

The focusing scale on the focusing ring (16) from 1 m – inf. (green figures from 3.5 ft. – inf.)

The depth of field scale (17) with the diaphragm values 2.8 – 4 – 5.6 – 11 – 16 engraved on both sides of the focusing indicating mark.

The exposure time scale on the time setting ring (14) of the shutter with the values: B, 1, 2, 4, 8, 15, 30, 60, 125, 300 (signifying fractions of seconds). The green figures 4, 8, 15, 30, 60 cannot be set but repre-

sent a calculating hint of full seconds for long exposures.

The diaphragm scale (15) with the values 2.8 – 16 on the diaphragm indicating ring (15).

The exposure value scale (11) with red figures 2 – 17.





FOCUSING ADJUSTMENT

The focusing indicating ring (16) has to be adjusted in accordance with the estimated or focused distance value.

LUMINOUS FRAME VIEW FINDER

combining view finder, parallax compensator and range finder.

The reflected frame view finder guarantees reliable definition of the image field. In order to cover the entire view finder image beyond the image field boundaries, the

www.butkus.us

right eye should be applied as close as possible to the view finder eyepiece (20). For close-ups (from 1 to abt. 2 m (3'4" to 6'8"), vertical and lateral parallax and field fading are indicated in the view finder field by the dotted lines. The more narrowly delimited field is applicable for those exposures.

It is significant that the position of the reflected boundary lines in the view finder image is unaffected by the direction from which the eye looks into it. Focusing errors cannot occur even by tilted viewer position. The view finder image enclosed by the boundary lines corresponds with the negative to be exposed.

Thru the eyepiece (20), a yellowish rhomboid shaped image will be seen in the view finder field. At first it appears an image of two contours sidewise. Using the operating knob (34) at the focusing indicating ring (16) the double contours of the requested subject will be covered into one. The lens is now correctly focused to the distance of the engaged image.

Exposures transversally to the view finder image will displace the range image laterally whereas upright exposures displace vertically. The large range basis guarantees perfect focusing even by fully opened diaphragm. Users of insufficient eyesight are advised to employ a correcting lens for the view finder which can be supplied on request.

DIAPHRAGM ADJUSTMENT AND DEPTH OF FOCUS RANGE

The human eye will interprete in best way the function of the diaphragm which will control the light volume affecting the film in a respective relation of the shutter speed. Moreover the diaphragm determines an adequate depth focusing area. The focus of the image will be extended from the adjusted distance forward and backward as well and is mainly depended from the selected lens opening and the focusing distance.

The diaphragm will be adjusted with the diaphragm indicating ring (15).

Example: The focusing indicating ring (16) has been adjusted to 10 ft. (3 m) thus will result a depth of focus area

with opening	2.8	abt. from	9	ft.	(2,60 m)	to	11	ft.	(3,40 m)
,,	,,	4	,,	,,	8.3 ft.	(2,50 m)	to	12	ft.	(3,60 m)
,,	,,	5.6	,,	,,	8	ft.	(2,40 m)	to	13	ft.	(4,00 m)
,,	,,	8	,,	,,	7.3 ft.	(2,20 m)	to	15.5	ft.	(4,70 m)
,,	,,	11	,,	,,	6.5 ft.	(2,00 m)	to	23	ft.	(7,00 m)
,,	,,	16	,,	,,	5.8 ft.	(1,75 m)	to	33	ft.	(10,00 m)

Outside the depth of focus area you will obtain a blurred image which can be used for image formation (i. e. foreground not of interest therefore blurred).



www.butkus.us

www.butkus.us

In the beginning you may remember the following rules:

When focusing close subjects the distance should be adjusted at the focusing distance mark (18) thus shows the available depth of focus range forward and backward as well.

Long distance exposure without foreground – set at inf.

Close-up snaps – set diaphragm 8 at 8 ft. (2,4 or 2,5 m) which results a depth of focus from 2 m to 4 m (6.6 ft. to 13 ft.).

Exposure to inf. with foreground – set diaphragm 5.6 at 30 ft. (10 m) thus results a depth of focus inf. to 15 ft. (5 m).

SHUTTER

The ARETTE is equipped with PRONTOR SVS shutter including exposure value adjustment. No concern has to be taken about the cocking of the shutter as this is automatically controlled by the filmtransport. 9 different exposure times from 1 sec. to $^1/_{300}$ sec. are available by adjusting the time setting ring (14) as well as position for long exposures.

In order to udjust the shutter in accordance with exposure value engaged by the exposure meter the interlocking latch (13) must be pressed down. Thus results a free adjusting of the diaphragm indicating ring (15) which bears the red exposure value scale (11).

$\frac{1}{346}$ $\frac{1}{15}$ $\frac{1}{44}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{13}$

Also the time setting ring (14) or both rings (14 and 15) can be adjusted at the same time by pressing the interlocking latch. The exposure value shutter has been correctly set when the red exposure value setting mark (12) points to the exposure value previously determined. Full and intermediate values can be obtained.

Medium speed ($^1/_{60}$ sec.)
when taking pictures from hand thus avoiding blurred exposures.

Small opening
when depth of focus is required.

High speed
with fast moving subjects (about $^1/_{125}$ or $^1/_{300}$ sec.).

A few samples may illustrate the above.

The illustration on page 15 shows (although the picture does not demonstrate clearly) setting to exposure value 8. The time setting ring (14) is set at $^1/_8$ sec. whereas the diaphragm opened automatically at 5.6. Adjusting the time setting ring at a speed of $^1/_2$ sec., the diaphragm will shut at 11. When selecting $^1/_{30}$ sec. the diaphragm will open to 2.8.



www.butkus.us

Intermediate diaphragm values are possible (see page 9). Twe illustration on page 9 shows the setting of exposure value 12.5.

Not more than 6 diaphragm values can be set for exposure value figures over 12. For exposure values below 7 exposure times exceeding 1 sec. may result for small diaphragms. In this case time setting ring (14) should be set at "B". The green figures indicate the exposure time for the diaphragm values marked below in full seconds. For the exposure itself the time setting ring (14) should be left at "B" and the diaphragm indicating ring (15) has to be set at the selected exposure value by pressing down the interlocking latch (13).

RELEASE

To release the shutter the release knob (1) has to be pushed down by index finger until the shutter clicks. Avoid any sudden and pulling movements as they ruin your pictures. For time exposures set time setting ring (14) at "B". The shutter remains open until you will release him. Cable release should be screwed into the socket. For long exposures it is advisable to use a cable release with fixing screw.

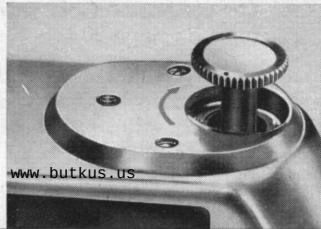
SELF TIMER

The selftimer ist a help in many respects i. e. when the camera user desires to appear on the picture or when a time exposure might be obtained from an insecure position which might result a shaked release.

The selftimer can only be operated with cocked shutter. Thus slide synchro switch lever (19) in position "V" and release shutter by pressure on release knob (1). A margin of 8 sec. is between operating shutter and release.

FILM REWIND

At the end of the filmtransport a clear obstruction will be noticed when trying an overwinding thus results a tearing of the film from the cassette. The exposure counter (27) shows the amount of film available. In case the last picture could not be fully pulled out the exposure counter will indicate another figures as the expected number 20 or 36.



www.butkus.us

www.butkus.us

Before opening the camera back the film must be rewound into its cartridge. Operate release lever (23) for rewind mechanism. Rewind knob (24) will come out automatically. The film will be rewound into the cartridge by turning the rewind knob in direction of arrow. Decreased resistance in winding and stop of exposure counter – runs whilst rewinding – indicate that film is back in cartridge. Now you may open the camera back and remove the film. Rewind knob has to be reset in its basic position.

AFFIXING FLASH ATTACHMENT

The flash cable has to be fitted into the flash contact socket (28). The fully synchronised shutter will take at all exposure times flash exposures with electronic flash and flash bulbs.

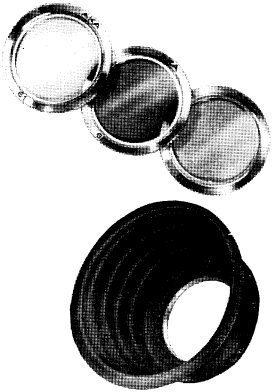
Lightening of flash should be effected only by fully opened shutter. This calls for the correct position of synchro switch lever (19). For better illustration are given some hints on page 20.

Lever (19) must be set at "V" when using the self timer. Exposure will be effected with a delay of 8 seconds. The flash will always be lightened by the rules of the "X" position. After release the switch lever will automatically replace to "X".

POSSIBLE SHUTTER SPEEDS FOR FLASH EXPOSURES

FLASH GUN	FLASH LAMP		SYNCHRO LEVER POSITION AT X or V	SYNCHRO LEVER POSITION AT M
	Manufacturer	Type	Shutter time longer than duration of flash	Shutter time also shorter than duration of flash
Flash tube equipment (Electronic flash)	All outfits without ignition delay		B, 1 to 1/300	no exposure
Flash lamps "flash bulb type" only suitable for X position	General Electric Westinghouse	SM	B, 1 to 1/125	not suitable for M position
	Sylvania Wabash	SF		
	Osram	XO XP	B, 1 to 1/60	
		F 1 F 2	B, 1 to 1/30	
Flash lamps (flash bulb) suitable for M- and X-position	Philips	PF 100	B, 1 to 1/30	1 to 1/60
		PF 1 PF 3 PF 14 PF 25 PF 60	B, 1 to 1/30	1 to 1/300
	Osram	XM 1 SO S 2		
	General Electric Westinghouse	No. 5 11 22		
	Sylvania Wabash	Press 25 40 50 No. 0		
	Sylvania Wabash	No. 2	B, 1 to 1/30	1 to 1/125

www.butkus.us



COLOR FILTER AND SUN SHADE

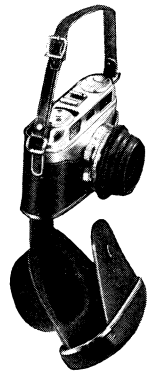
The focusing indicating ring (16) of the ARETTE lens is provided with an internal thread for holding color filters, sun shade or close-up lenses. They are double threaded and therefore a close-up lens, color filter and sun shade can be screwed on the lens alltogether. The foresaid sequence however has always to be observed (AKARELLE accessories fit inhere, too).

The engaged color filter will reduce the incident light to a certain degree. To compensate this the exposure time has to be lengthened or better the obtained exposure value decreased by the exposure value figures mentioned on page 23.

Example: When using an orange filter with extension factor 2.5 the engaged exposure value 13 reduced by this factor 13 — 2.5 = 10.5 has be set at the shutter.

Against the light pictures and color pictures it is advisable to take a sun shade.

Again your ARETTE offers you another advantage: Sun shade and/or color filter may remain on the lens even the leather case will be shut. The sun shade will be turned up **automatically.**



EXCHANGE OF PARTIAL EXPOSED FILMS

If requested a partial exposed film can be taken out of the camera in order to exchange a black/white film with a color film. Just remember the position of the film counter and rewind the film in the usual manner. It is essential to mark the number of exposed pictures at the filmend.

When reloading the camera with the partial exposed film remember the description on page 5 and in addition shut your lens with the lens hood firmly. To have the camera ready for use again wind the film 3 more pictures over the number you have marked on the filmend before.

www.butkus.us

Close-up lenses, 32 mm, in screw-on mount

lenses 1.0 1.5 2.5 diopt. – for three distance ranges

Focusing table for close-up lenses for ARETTE C and DN for lenses of 50 mm focal length

	Setting of the Focusing scale	ft.	∞	60	30	20	15	10	8	7
Supp. Lens No. 1 Dioptre 1.0	Near point		38 1/2	37	35 1/4	34 1/4	32 1/2	31 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/3
	Focusing distance	inch	**41 7/8**	**39 3/4**	**38 1/3**	**36 2/3**	**35 1/3**	**34**	**32**	**30 1/3**
	Far point		45 1/4	43 1/3	41 1/3	39 3/4	38 1/3	36 2/3	34 1/4	32 1/4
	Size of field	"x"	18 1/8x27 1/8	16 7/8x25 1/2	16 1/8x24 3/8	15 1/3x23 1/4	14 1/2x22	14 1/4x21 1/4	12x19 2/3	12 1/2x19
Supp. Lens No. 2 Dioptre 1.5	Near point		27 1/8	26 1/3	25 1/2	25	24 3/8	23 2/3	22 7/8	22
	Focusing distance	inch	**28 3/4**	**27 7/8**	**29 1/8**	**26 1/2**	**25 3/4**	**25**	**24**	**23**
	Far point		30 3/4	29 7/8	29 1/8	28 1/3	27 1/3	26 1/2	25 1/3	24 3/8
	Size of field	"x"	12 1/4x18 1/8	11 3/8x17 1/3	11x16 1/2	10 2/3x16	10 2/3x15 3/4	10x15	9 3/8x14 1/2	9x14
Supp. Lens No. 3 Dioptre 2.5	Near point		17 1/2	17 1/8	16 7/8	16 1/2	16 1/3	16 1/8	15 3/4	15 1/3
	Focusing distance	inch	**18 1/3**	**17 7/8**	**17 3/4**	**17 1/3**	**17 1/8**	**16 7/8**	**16 1/2**	16 1/8
	Far point		19 1/4	18 3/4	18 3/8	18 1/3	17 7/8	17 3/4	17 1/3	16 7/8
	Size of field	"x"	7x10 2/3	7x10 1/4	6 2/3x10	6 1/2x10	6 1/3x9 3/8	6x9 1/4	6x9	5 3/4x8 3/8

The distances should be measured from the camera back. It is advisable to close the lens down to at least 5.6; very small diaphragms should, however, be avoided. In view of the close-up lenses, an extension of the exposure time is unnecessary. The figures on the uppermost line show the distance values of the scale of the lens mount.

6	5	4,5	4	3,5	3,3	3,1
26 7/8 **28 1/3** 30 1/2	25 1/2 **27 1/3** 29 1/8	24 7/8 **26 1/8** 27 3/4	23 2/3 **24 7/8** 26 1/8	23 **24** 25 1/8	22 1/4 **23** 24 1/4	21 3/8 **22 1/4** 23 3/8
12x17 3/4	11x16 1/2	10 2/3x15 3/4	13 3/4x15	9 3/8x14	9x13 1/3	8 2/3x13
21 1/8 **22 1/4** 23 3/8	20 3/8 **21 3/8** 22 2/3	19 7/8 **20 2/3** 21 2/3	19 1/2 **19 7/8** 20 7/8	18 3/4 **19 1/2** 20 1/8	18 1/8 **18 7/8** 19 1/2	17 3/4 **18 1/2** 19
9x13 1/3	8 1/4x12 1/2	8x12 1/4	7 3/8x11 3/8	7 3/8x11	7x10 2/3	6 2/3x10 1/4
14 7/8 **15 3/4** 16 1/2	14 3/4 **15 1/3** 16 1/6	14 1/3 **14 7/8** 15 3/4	13 7/8 **14 1/2** 15 1/6	13 7/8 **14 1/3** 14 3/4	13 7/8 **14 1/6** 14 1/2	13 1/2 **13 7/8** 14 1/3
5 1/2x8 1/4	5 1/2x8	5 1/3x8	5 1/3x8	5x7 2/3	5x7 2/3	5x7 1/2

The heavy-type numerals in each group indicate the appropriate distances of the object from the camera back, measured in cm. The depth of focus range applying to diaphragm 5.6 can be ascertained from the figure above it (front focusing boundary) and the figure below it (back focusing boundary). The size of the field is the subject area captured in the photograph.

www.butkus.us

Close-up lenses, 32 mm, in screw-on mount

lenses 1.0 1.5 2.5 diopt. – for three distance ranges

Focusing table for close-up lenses for ARETTE C and DN for lenses of 50 mm focal length

	Setting of the Focusing Scale m		∞	20	10	7,0	5,0	4,0	3,0	2,4	2,0
Suppl. Lens No. 1 Dioptre 1,0	Near point	cm	98,0	93,5	89,5	87,0	83,0	80,0	75,0	72,0	68,5
	Focusing distance	cm	**106,5**	**101,0**	**97,5**	**93,0**	**90,0**	**86,5**	**81,5**	**77,0**	**73,0**
	Far point	cm	115,0	110,0	105,0	101,0	97,5	93,0	87,0	82,5	77,5
	Size of field	cm	46x69	43x65	41x62	39x59	37x56	36x54	33x50	32x48	30x45
Suppl. Lens No. 2 Dioptre 1,5	Near point	cm	69,0	67,0	65,0	63,5	62,0	60,0	58,0	56,0	54,0
	Focusing distance	cm	**73,0**	**71,0**	**69,0**	**67,5**	**65,5**	**63,5**	**61,0**	**58,5**	**56,5**
	Far point	cm	78,0	76,0	74,0	72,0	69,5	67,5	64,5	62,0	59,5
	Size of field	cm	31x46	29x44	28x42	27x41	27x40	25x38	24x37	23x35	23x34
Suppl. Lens No. 3 Dioptre 2,5	Near point	cm	44,5	43,5	43,0	42,0	41,5	41,0	40,0	39,0	38,0
	Focusing distance	cm	**46,5**	**45,5**	**45,0**	**44,0**	**43,5**	**43,0**	**42,0**	**41,0**	**40,0**
	Far point	cm	49,0	48,0	47,5	46,5	45,5	45,0	44,0	43,0	42,0
	Size of field	cm	18x27	17,5x26	17x25,5	16,5x25	16x24	15,5-23,5	15x23	14,5x22	14x21

The distances should be measured from the camera back. It is advisable to close the lens down to at least 5.6; very small diaphragms should, however, be avoided. In view of the close-up lenses, an extension of the exposure time is unnecessary. The figures on the uppermost line show the distance values of the scale of the lens mount. The heavy-type numerals in each group indicate the appropriate distances of the object from the camera back, measured in cm. The depth of focus range applying to diaphragm 5.6 can be ascertained from the figure above it (front focusing boundary) and the figure below it (back focusing boundary). The size of the field ist the subject area captured in the photograph.

1,7	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,0
65,0 **69,5** 74,0	63,0 **66,5** 70,5	60,0 **63,0** 66,5	58,5 **61,0** 64,0	56,5 **58,5** 61,5	54,5 **56,5** 59,5
28x42	27x40	25x38	24x36	23x34	22x33
52,0 **54,5** 57,5	50,5 **52,5** 55,0	49,5 **50,5** 53,0	47,5 **49,5** 51,5	46,5 **48,0** 49,5	45,0 **46,5** 48,5
21x32	20x31	19x29	19x28	18x27	17x26
37,5 **39,0** 41,0	36,5 **38,0** 40,0	35,5 **37,0** 38,5	35,5 **36,5** 37,5	35,0 **36,0** 37,0	34,0 **35,0** 36,0
14x20,5	13,5x20	13,5x20	13x19,5	13x19,5	12,5x19

www.butkus.us

ACCESSORIES FOR ARETTE C AND DN

Sun shade, 32 mm×0.75, of rubber, collapsible –
the indispensable device for protecting the camera from light falling diagonally from the front, and for all colour photography.

Colour Filters, 32 mm×0.75

Light yellow:	32-G 1	Extension factor:	2	Decrease-of-light value:	1
Medium yellow:	32-G 2	"	4	"	2
Green-yellow, light:	32-GR 1	"	2	"	1
Green-yellow, medium:	32-GR 2	"	4	"	2
Orange:	32-O 3	"	4–6	"	2.5
Red:	32-R 3	"	8	"	3
Ultra-violet:	32-UV	Without extension			0
Blue (for artifical-light photography on daylight color film)	32-B	Extension factor: Appr.	8	"	3

The "COLOR" colour filter is used without extension, to avoid the violet or blue tint in colour photography, where this is likely to occur. It corresponds to the Agfacolor-Photo Filter K 29 C.

De luxe ever-ready case, with chromium-plated vignette

Lens hood (32 mm×0.75) as spare

CARE OF YOUR CAMERA WILL PAY YOU OFF:

For the careful handling and periodical attention invariably required by such high-quality optical and mechanical apparatus.

The inside and outside of the camera housing should be brushed free of dust from time to time with a fine hair brush. Finger-prints on the metal parts should be removed with a soft polishing-cloth.

For removing finger-prints or specks of dust from the optical parts, always proceed with great care, using a tiny pad of chemically purified cotton-wool.

www.butkus.us

CONDITIONS OF GUARANTEE

For one year's time counting from the purchase date the manufacturer guarantees a perfect function of your factory new ARETTE camera. This includes the repair of this perfect working condition at the factory only but ends untimely when – for some reason or other – the camera and the exposure meter will be opened by an unauthorised person. Replacement claims extending the repair of perfect working condition are excluded from this guarantee.

If anything should happen with the camera, do not try to fix it yourself: have it examined by the manufacturer who is qualified to deal with repairs.

This will ensure that it is always ready for use –
and your faithful, trusty companion for many years.

Any change in construction of the ARETTE line will be reserved by this outfit.



APPARATE- und KAMERAWERK GmbH.
Friedrichshafen / Bodensee - Germany

E 711. 6. 58. 2 RG. 9822.

Printed in Germany