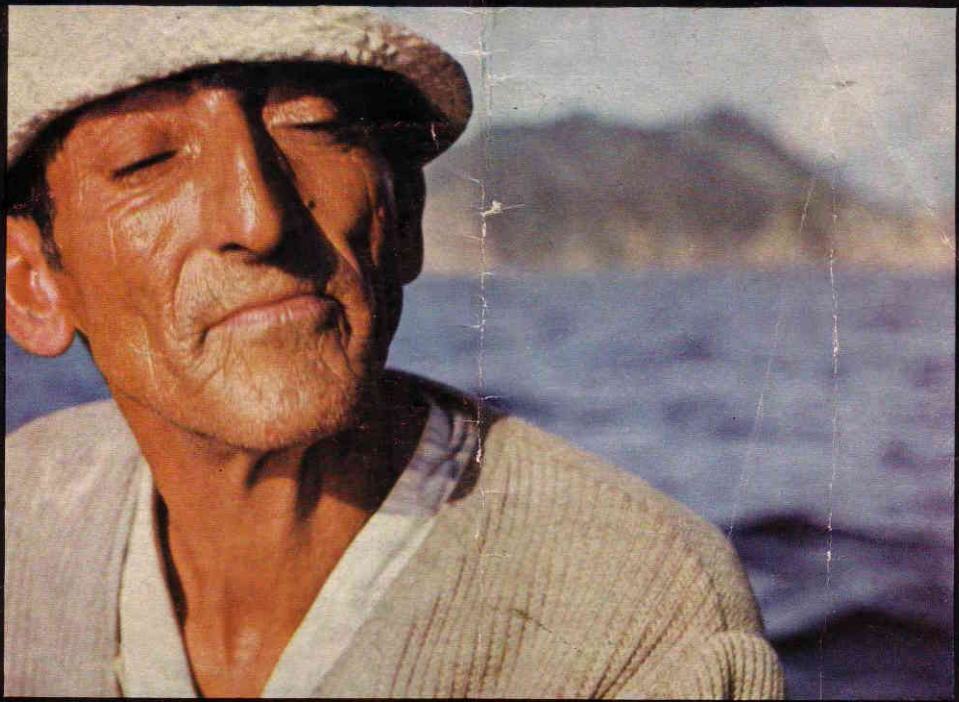
PRAKTISIX II

6x6

PENTACON



Composition

This means the creating of pictures that actually make one feel the personal touch behind them, it means working productively, but it also means having a full command of photographic technique in every one of its domains. Such a vast field of activity calls, of course, for a camera of maximum efficiency, one that will meet the requirements even of the most exacting professional worker. This camera is the PRAKTISIX II. In the first place its large basic format is of great importance, since it allows for blow-ups far above the usual dimensions, thus providing the most favorable conditions for the large-size photo, for all kinds of copying work, in fact for every photographic task necessitating pin-point definition.

Naturally, the high-quality lenses from Jena and Görlitz, having focal lengths ranging from 50 mm to 1000 mm, also contribute their considerable share. With the help of these lenses—not to forget the wide choice of accessories—the PRAKTISIX II is a camera applicable on a truly extensive scale. The large, bright, parallax-free groundglass image makes it possible to compose and focus the scene with absolute security. The obvious superiority of the PRAKTISIX II is due to the single-lens reflex system in combination with the afore-mentioned favorable format.

These are the qualities—above all the others—which have gained for the PRAKTISIX II the confidence of the experienced and the discriminating worker, which have rendered the PRAKTISIX II an indispensable instrument for the press reporter, which have induced the masters of photography to choose exactly this camera for their work.

To demonstrate the abilities of the PRAKTISIX II this brochure contains a small selection of pictures taken by prominent people in the field. Please judge for yourself when you have read the technical details. Of course, the man behind the camera has to do his best—so have you. We wish you every success.

Single Lens Reflex
$2^1/_4 \times 2^1/_4$″
(6×6 cm)

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PRAKTISIX II

Dimensions: $6^1/_2 \times 4^3/_4 \times 4^3/_4$" (165 × 119 × 118 mm)
Weight: 44 ozs. (1250 grams) including standard lens.



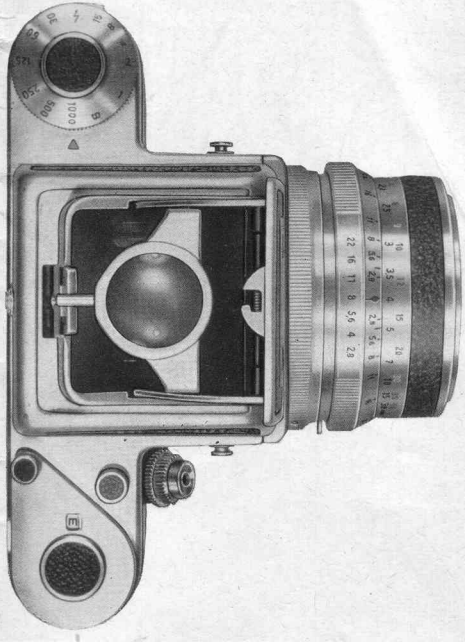

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Universal Optical Outfit

The reflex image of the PRAKTISIX II is always free from parallax. Even lenses with extra short or extra long focal lengths can be used without the need for any special viewfinders. The subject selected for the picture will appear on the film practically true to life, just as you see it in the viewfinder. The same applies also to macro- and micro-exposures. Specifically for this type of work the PRAKTISIX II is splendidly adapted.





On his important zoological expeditions in Africa, in tropical heat and extreme lighting conditions, the scientist and explorer of world-wide fame, **Professor Dr. Dr. B. Grzimek,** worked most successfully with the PRAKTISIX reflex camera.

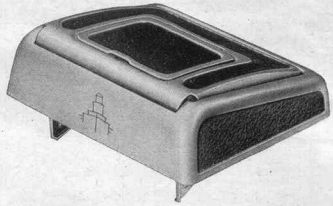
Interchangeable Finder Systems

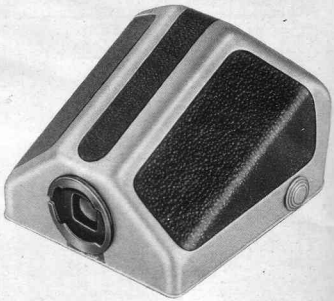
A valuable asset are the interchangeable finder systems of the PRAKTISIX II. The finder hood reveals the ground-glass image in upright position. A swing-in magnifying lens yields an approximately fourfold enlargement of the finder image and facilitates fine focusing. The finder hood is easily convertible into a sports finder and can be closed by a touch of the finger. For objects without motion, e.g. plant life, or in tripod work, preference should be given to the finder hood.

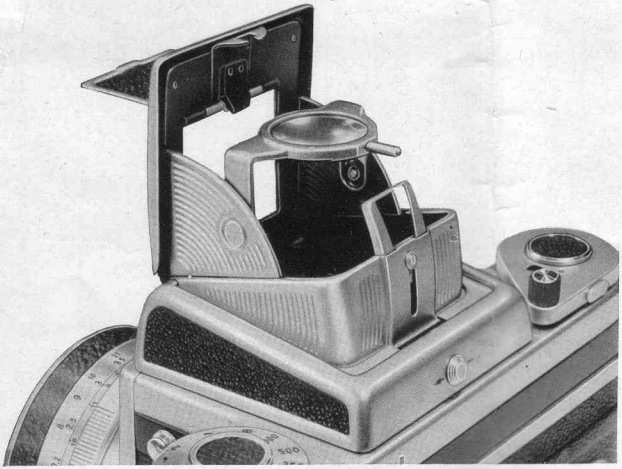
In the prism finder, on the other hand, the image appears upright and with sides unreversed. Movements seen in the viewfinder coincide with those in the actual scene. Viewing can take place at eye level straight in the direction of the subject. It is, therefore, always advisable to use the prism finder where movement is to be captured.

In order to increase the brightness of the image seen through the penta prism, an extra lens has been interposed within the path of rays of the finder system and correlated to the image field lens. The collective lens is firmly built into the prism finder and greatly enhances the operational efficiency of the PRAKTISIX II.

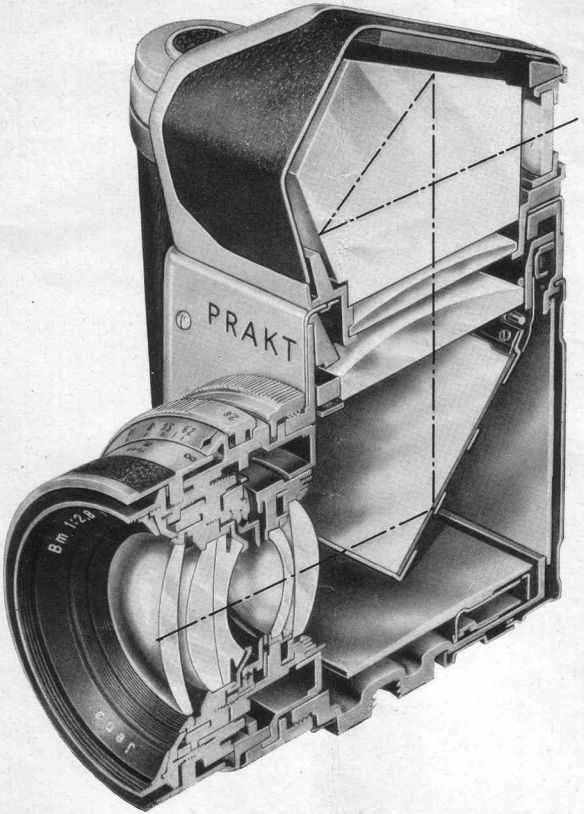
Shutter cocking is performed by means







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PRAKT
Bm 1:2.8

of a rapid-wind lever which also advances the film to the next frame, opens the diaphragm to its widest aperture and swings the mirror into viewing position. An exposure counter, incorporated in the rapid-wind mechanism, shows the number of frames exposed.

The focal-plane shutter is calibrated in speeds ranging from 1 sec. to $^1/_{1000}$ sec. It also takes B exposures of any desired length of time. The speeds are adjustable by means of one setting knob, rotatable in either direction, before or after the shutter has been cocked. The desired exposure speed is clearly marked by a click stop, thus ensuring a reliable resetting of the speeds, even in unfavorable lighting conditions or with the camera ready for shooting.

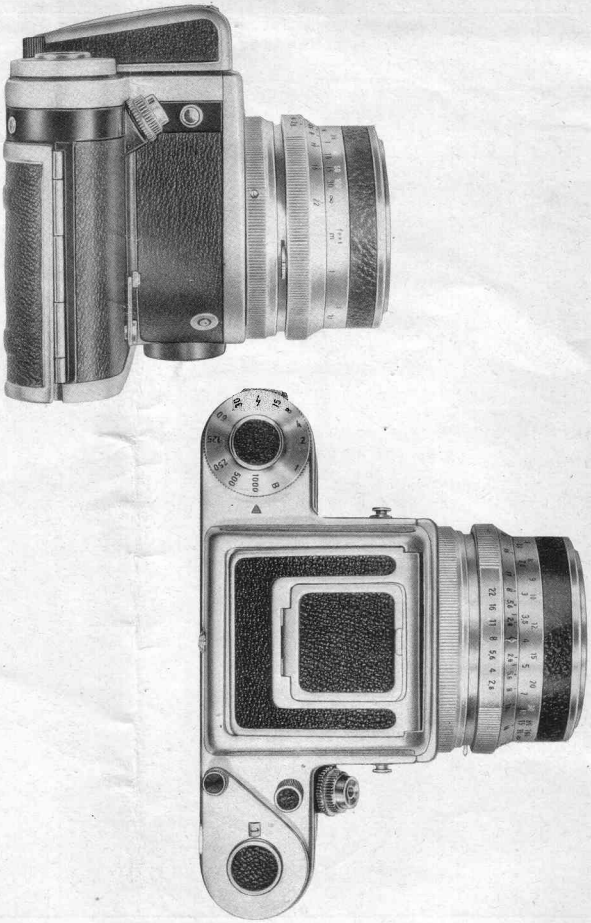
There is flash connection, of course, synchronization being effected over an X socket. For electronic flash the shutter is set to the speed marked by the flash arrow, for short-burning bulbs the shutter has to be adjusted to $^1/_{15}$ sec. The shutter release, obliquely arranged on the camera front, is most convenient for finger tip pressure. Also, it is equipped with a locking device to prevent inadvertent tripping.

The built-in self-timer functions with a delay of about 10 seconds and is set by means of a small lever. Pressure on the release knob frees the delayed-action mechanism, whereupon the shutter runs down. The shutter may be released by the self-timer for all speeds marked on the camera.

In the camera back is an indicator dial to mark the speed of the film in the camera.

Automatic Spring Diaphragm

A significant feature of the PRAKTISIX II is the diaphragm with automatic spring mechanism. On actuation of the rapid-wind lever the diaphragm is opened to its widest aperture and returns to the pre-set value when the shutter is released. Thus no delay is caused by an extra handling of the diaphragm immediately before the exposure is made.



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Fanda Holubowsky, a Czecho-Slovak press reporter, by the quality of his flash exposures with the PRAKTISIX, proves that this camera works reliably and accurately, even in unfavorable light conditions.





Lenses from Jena and Görlitz are available in a suitable gradation of focal lengths from 50 mm to 1000 mm as follows:

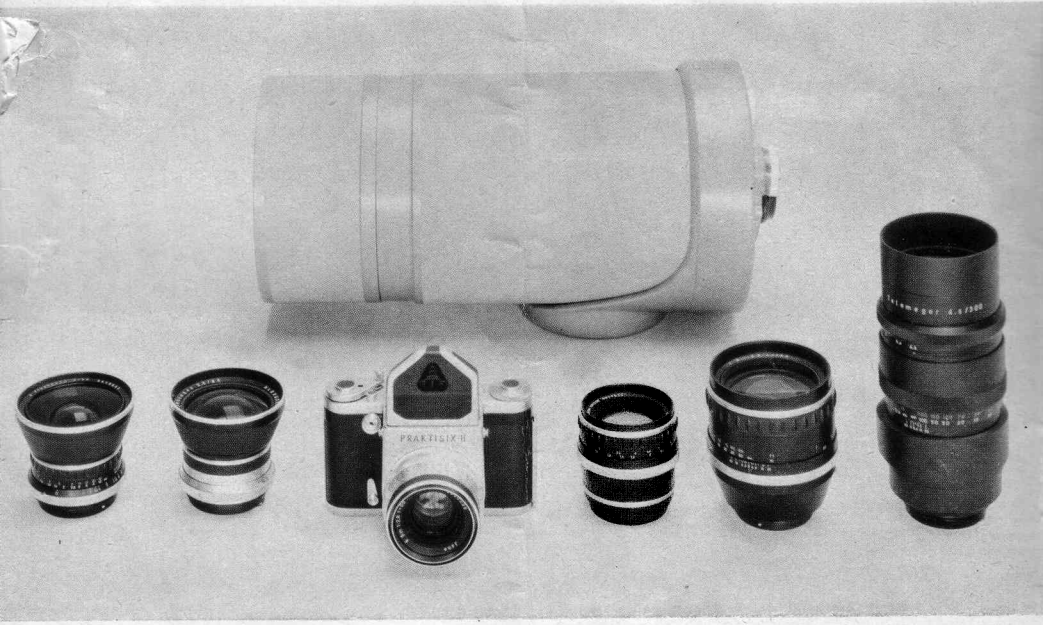
Standard Lenses:

Jena Bm	80 mm, f/2.8 AS
Meyer Primotar	80 mm, f/3.5 PS

Special Lenses:

Jena Flektogon	50 mm, f/4 AS
Jena Flektogon	65 mm, f/2.8 AS
Jena Bm	120 mm, f/2.8 AS
Jena S	180 mm, f/2.8 AS
Meyer Tele Megor	300 mm, f/4.5 PD
Jena Mirror Lens	1000 mm, f/5.6

AS = Automatic spring diaphragm
PS = Pressure spring diaphragm
PD = Pre-set diaphragm (manual)

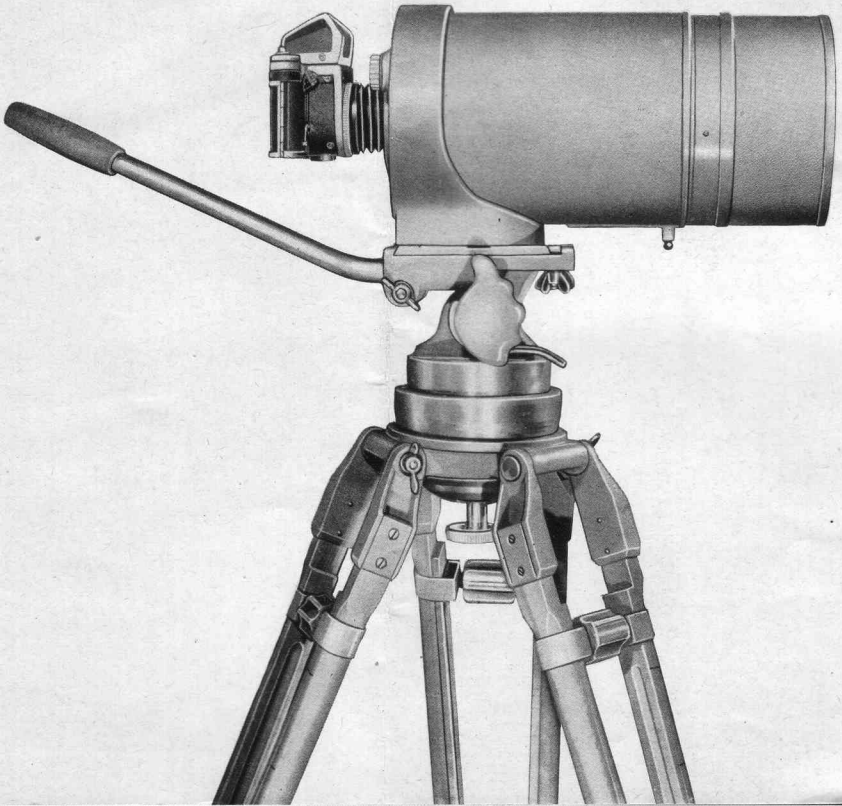


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Interchangeable Lenses with Focal Lengths from 50 mm to 1000 mm

The PRAKTISIX II, as a single-lens reflex, is precisely the type of camera designed for the use of special lenses. Whether long or short focal length, never is there any uncertainty as to definition or picture composition. It goes without saying that the interchangeable lenses of the PRAKTISIX II are of first-class trade-marked quality. They are color corrected on base of the latest scientific investigations.

The lens is fixed to the camera body by means of the approved bayonet fitting. Wearing away of the matching surfaces is impossible. The marking point for diaphragm and distance settings is always visible from above.

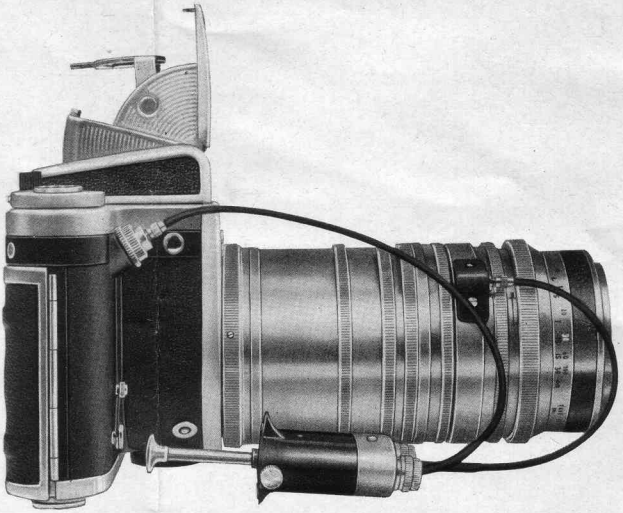


Accessories for Special Purposes

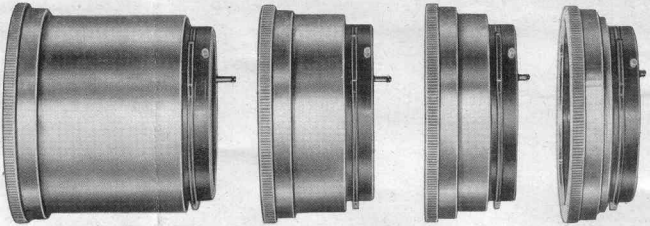
The photographer who, either as a professional or as a seriously minded amateur, has decided to acquire the PRAKTISIX II will have the advantage of being able to use a number of accessories for all kinds of special assignments. Particularly in close-up work the PRAKTISIX II has proved most useful. Very simple attachments only are needed to master this in itself rather difficult domain. Here, too, the finder image reveals precisely the picture area selected for the exposure and permits reliable focusing, even in difficult situations.

Intermediate Rings

The helical focusing mount of the standard lens helps you to approach your subject up to approximately 3½ ft (1 meter). Exposures at a shorter range entail the use of intermediate rings which are inserted between camera and lens, either singly or in sets. If, in connection with ordinary intermediate rings, the automatic diaphragm is to remain operative, just one special intermediate ring is required. A double cable release then releases the diaphragm and the shutter.



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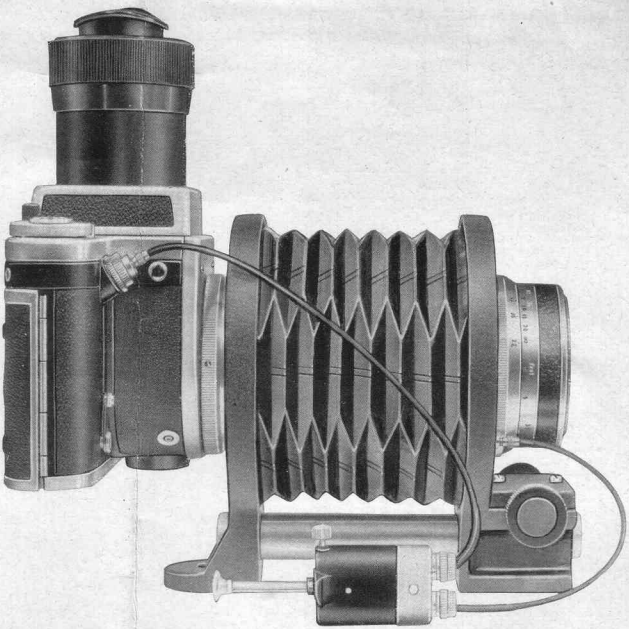
Intermediate Rings with Plunger

A yet simpler way of making close-up exposures is to use intermediate rings with plunger release movement, in which the plunger tandem runs through the complete set of rings, thus maintaining the connection between the release mechanism of the PRAKTISIX II and the automatic diaphragm of the lens. These rings will be found a great advantage in taking pictures of objects in motion. Each ring can be fitted to the camera on one side and to the lens on the other side. No extra connecting pieces are needed. By combining the various rings with an 80 mm lens scales of reproduction from 0.1 to 1.6 may be achieved.





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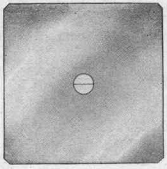


Numerous scientists, palaeontologists, for example, have found in the PRAKTISIX an indispensable instrument. Difficult exposures of fossils and partly petrified remains of early animal and plant life present no problem to the PRAKTISIX with its wide range of accessories.

Close-up Bellows Attachment

Very often the camera user would like his equipment to be provided with a continuous focusing arrangement. This is where the close-up bellows attachment comes in, which, when connected to the standard lens of the camera, makes possible a continuous increase in extension, yielding scales of reproduction from 0.2 to 1.2. The automatic diaphragm, in this case, is operated by means of a double cable release.
With an additional intermediate tube focusing is made possible up to a picture ratio of 2:1.

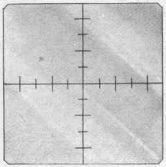
1. Groundglass field lens with rangefinder wedges for focusing in accordance with the coincidence principle (rangefinder lens).



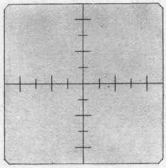
2. Groundglass field lens with hairline cross in 6 mm circular area for macro-and microexposures.



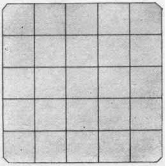
3. Clear glass field lens with coordinate axes and 5 mm graduations for use in photomicrography with large magnifications and in connection with endoscopic instruments.



4. Groundglass field lens with coordinate axes and 5 mm graduations as a guidance in keeping to fixed picture ratios.



5. Groundglass field lens with 10 mm squares for copying work and for exposures requiring precise alignment between camera and object.



Special Field Lenses

For exposures in the macro field, but in other cases, too, it is frequently deemed expedient to focus on the bright aerial image or on a field lens with graduation marks.
Five different special field lenses are available for use in the PRAKTISIX II as a means of adapting the camera to quite individual requirements.

Focusing Magnifier

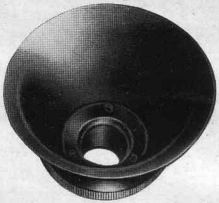
For very critical focusing the finder hood may be replaced by a focusing magnifier which is adjustable to faulty eyesight by minus 4 to plus 2 diopters. This device is a considerable help in the macro and micro fields. A rotatable eye cup keeps out stray light.



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Focusing Telescope

Usually the built-in magnifier of the penta prism will suffice to obtain a sharply defined finder image; certain instances, however, will arise in which a more powerful magnification is desirable, as there are: micro-exposures, pictures of objects with very fine detail and little depth of field, exposures to be made with lenses of greater focal lengths. It is the focusing telescope which helps here to achieve better results in focusing, since it yields an additional 2.7-fold magnification of any section of the finder image. Adjustability to faulty eyesight is possible within a range of plus or minus 7 diopters. Without being removed from the camera, the focusing telescope is simply swung open to uncover the viewfinder eyepiece.

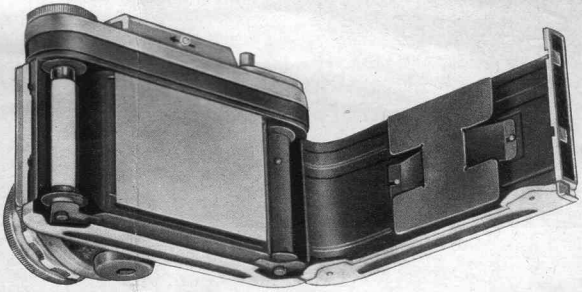
Angle Finder

When the viewfinder eyepiece is not easily accessible as, for instance, in ground level or similar shots, the angle finder will be a valuable help. Fixed to the eyepiece of the prism finder, it permits viewing the object from a right-angle position and may be swung around through 360°. The complete groundglass image appears upright and laterally correct. This attachment, too, is adjustable to the eyesight of the camera user.

Rubber Eye Cup, Mounts for Correction Lenses

The eyepiece of the penta prism is designed to accept an eye cup as a protection against stray light; also a mount for correction lenses can be screwed in.





Accessory Clip

An accessory clip is attachable to the eyepiece of the penta prism. Any equipment with a standard connecting piece, e.g. a flash unit, can thus be conveniently fixed to the camera.

Special Pressure Plate

The instalment of a special pressure plate renders it possible to use photographic plates, preferably $2^1/_2 \times 3^1/_4''$ (6.5×9 cm) in the PRAKTISIX II without an extra plate adapter. The thick spring pressure plate provided in the camera to keep the film flat can, with but a few manipulations, be exchanged for a thinner pressure plate.
Of course, the PRAKTISIX II should always be protected and kept ready for action by the indispensable Eveready Case.

Further development in the manufacturing process may lead to slight alterations of the details given in this brochure.

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