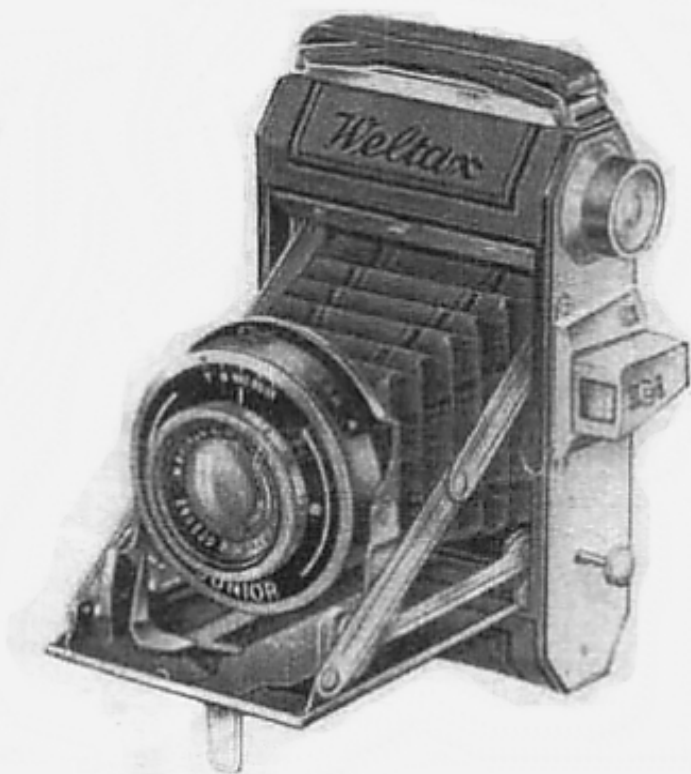



Instructions of use



WELTAX 6x6 / 4,5x6 cm

VEB WELTA-KAMERA-WERKE
FREITAL/SA.



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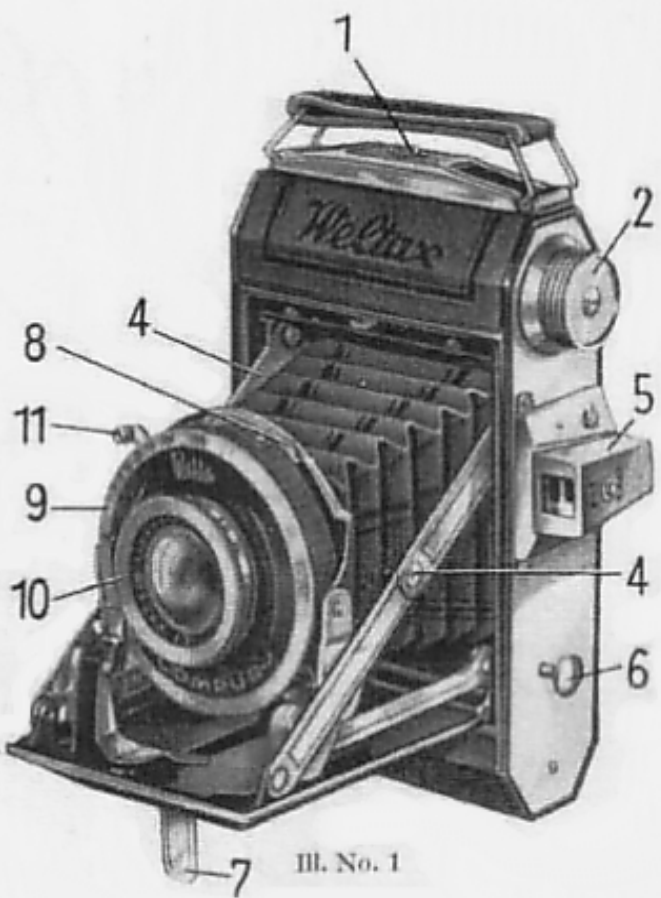
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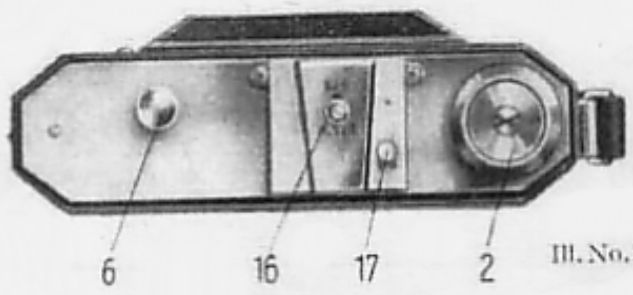
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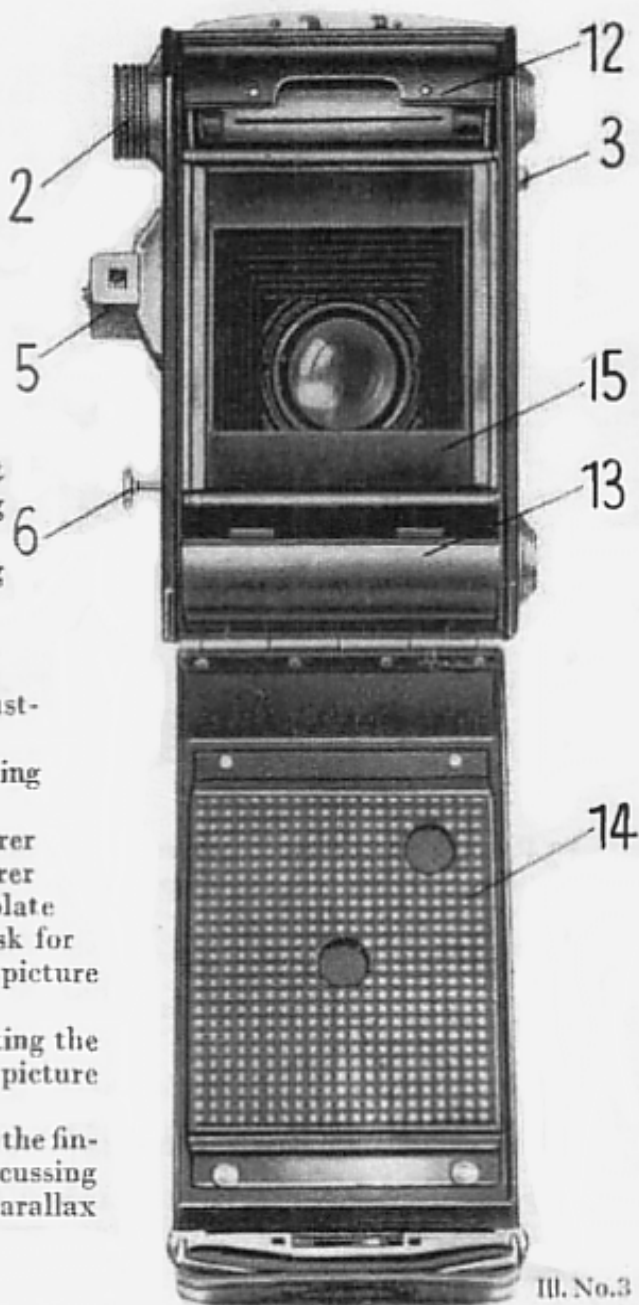


Ill. No. 1

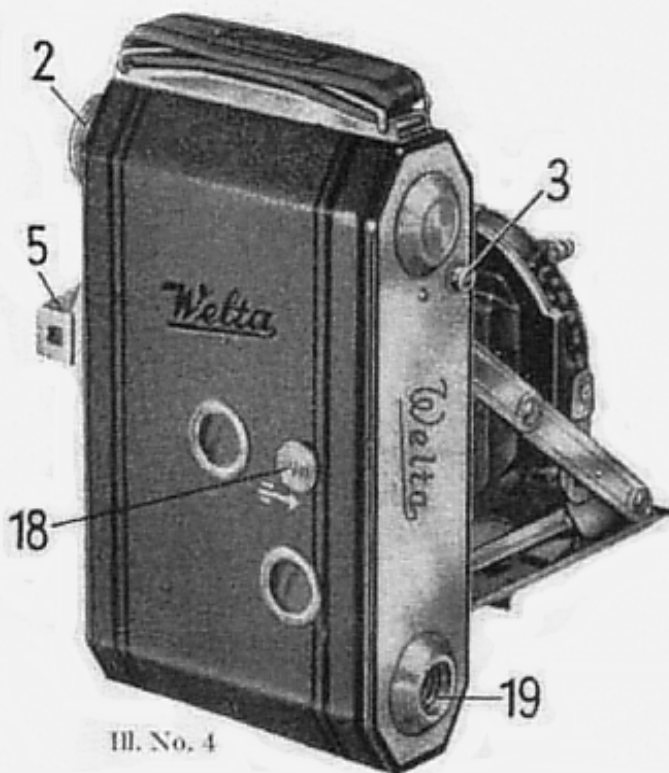


Ill. No. 2

- 1 Catch for opening the camera back
- 2 Film-transport knob
- 3 Knob for opening the camera
- 4 Struts
- 5 Optical telescopic finder
- 6 Body shutter release
- 7 Camera support
- 8 Lever for setting the diaphragm
- 9 Ring for setting the shutter speeds
- 10 Focussing ring (front-lens adjustment)
- 11 Lever for winding the shutter
- 12 Upper film-bearer
- 13 Lower film-bearer
- 14 Film pressure-plate
- 15 Removable mask for the 4.5 × 6 cm picture size
- 16 Knob for adjusting the outline of the picture in the finder
- 17 Knob to adjust the finder for near focussing (correction of parallax error)



Ill. No.3



Ill. No. 4

18 Pan protection cover (closed when the knob is pushed in the direction of the arrow)

19 Tripod bush

A. LOADING AND CHANGING THE FILM

The Welta Camera takes the standard 6×9 cm roll film BII for 12 exposures 6×6 cm or 16 exposures 4.5×6 cm, according to choice.



Ill. No. 5

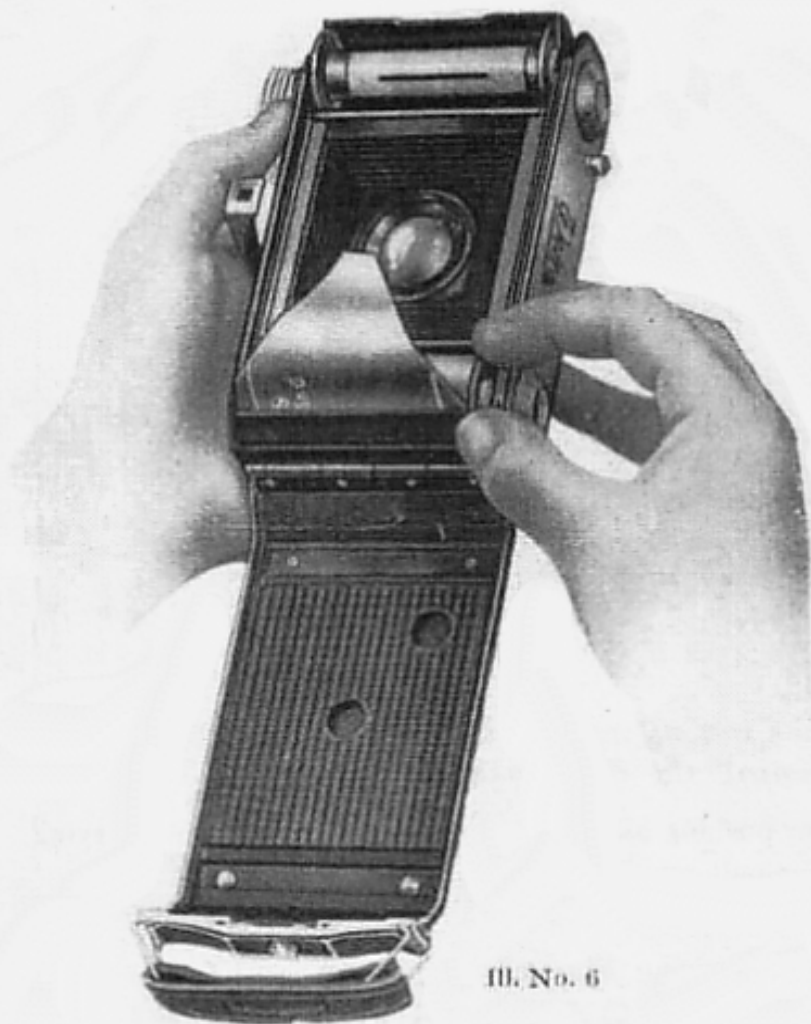
1. Opening the camera back

After pushing aside the catch (1) underneath the carrying strap, pull open the camera back (Ill. No. 5).

2. Inserting the film-spool

Swing out the lower film-bearer (13), remove the empty spool and insert the new spool, so that the coloured paper cover of the film lies on the outer side while the film is being wound off (Ill. No. 6). Pull out the film-transport

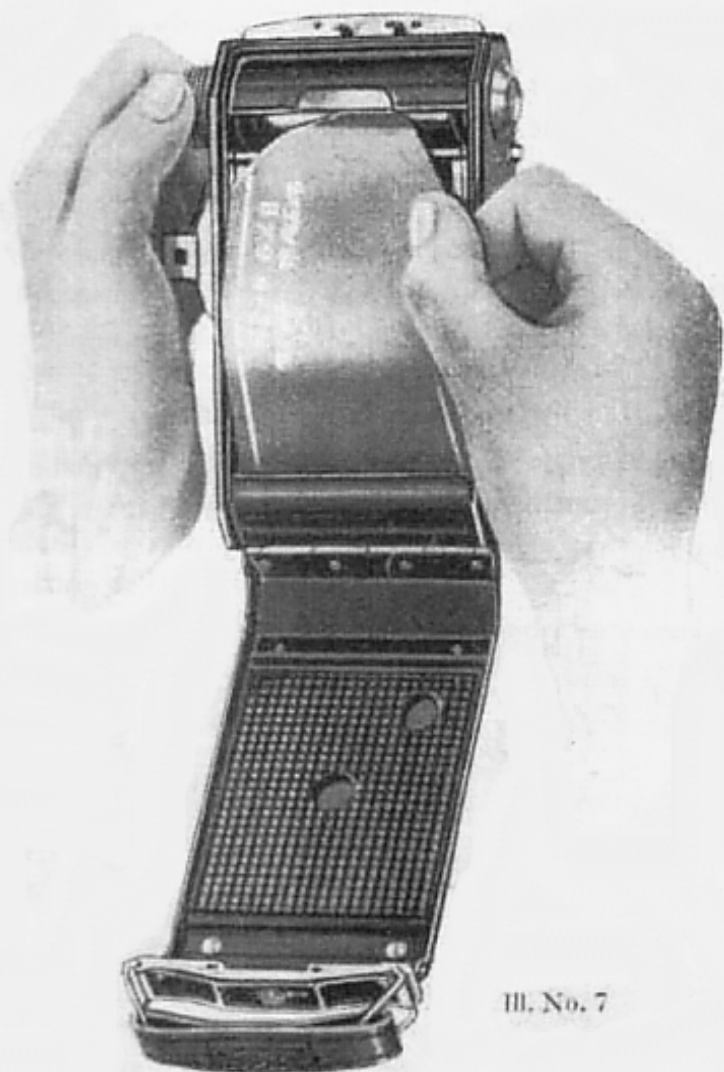
knob (2) at the side of the camera body, swing up the upper film-bearer (12), and insert the empty spool, with the slit in the end of the wooden core lying in the direc-



Ill. No. 6

tion of the film-transport knob. After swinging back the film-bearer, press the film-transport knob in again, turning it slightly forward until it clicks into the slit of the

film-spool. Now pull the paper tongue at the beginning of the film over the sliding rollers, and insert it into the long slit of the empty spool (Ill. No. 7). Tighten the film



Ill. No. 7

by turning the film-transport knob 2 to 3 times. Take care that the film runs perfectly straight on to the winding-up spool without rubbing the flanges of the spool.

3. *Closing the camera*

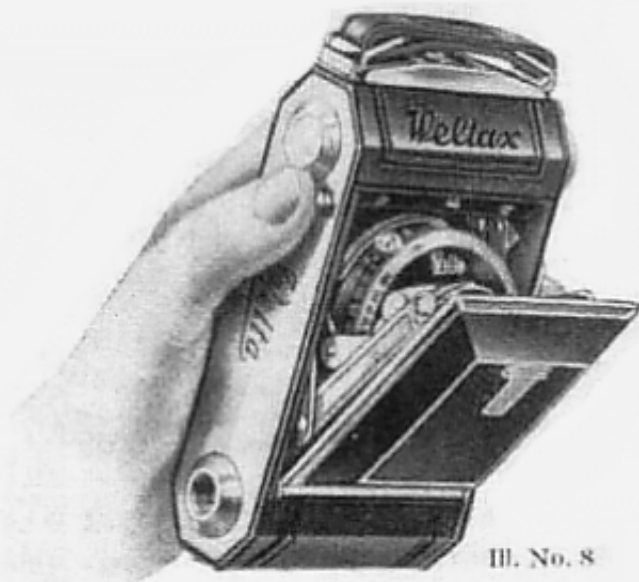
Close the camera back by pressing it down until the catch snaps in audibly.

4. *Transporting the film*

The film-transport knob (2) must now be turned forward until — after the pan-protection cover (18) has been pushed aside — the number "1" appears in the window. For the 6 × 6 cm size, the film-window is in the centre of the camera back, whereas for the 4.5 × 6 cm size the right-hand window must be used. Push back the pan-protection cover, and the camera is ready for the first exposure.

5. *Handling the mask 4.5 × 6 cm*

The mask (15) can be inserted or removed only before a new film is loaded, or after the exposed film has been taken out of the camera.



Ill. No. 8

B. THE TECHNIQUE OF EXPOSING

1. *Opening the camera*

Just press the knob (3), and the camera-objective automatically springs into working position without any further manipulation (Ill. No. 8).

2. *The finder*

The optical telescopic finder has been arranged both for the 6×6 cm and the 4.5×6 cm picture size. The desired outline can be set by means of the knob (16) on the top of the finder. It depends upon whether the mask 4.5×6 cm is being used or not. Also pay attention to the fact that the finder is adjustable for near focussing (1—3 metres) by means of the knob (17), whereby a reliable correction of parallax error is obtained. The focal setting of the finder (infinity = ∞ or near focussing = N) can be seen from the position of the little knob (17).

By slight pressure on the top of the finder encasement, the finder is readjusted to distant focussing.

3. *Focussing*

The distance of the object is focused by turning the milled ring (10) of the camera lens. Do not forget to turn the lens back to infinity (∞) before the camera is closed.

4. *Setting the shutter speeds*

a) *The Automatic Shutter "Junior"*

for instantaneous exposures of $\frac{1}{25}$ th, $\frac{1}{50}$ th, and $\frac{1}{100}$ th second, and time exposures of any desired length (B or T).

Ill. No. 9



Instantaneous exposures

Turn the milled ring (R) until the notch (K) stands above the desired number. The corresponding exposure of $\frac{1}{25}$ th, $\frac{1}{50}$ th, or $\frac{1}{100}$ th second is made by pressing the body shutter release.

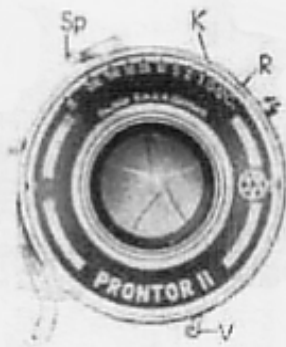
Time exposures (B or T)

Turn the milled ring (R) until the notch (K) stands above the B or T mark. At B, the shutter will open when the release knob is pressed and remains open until the pressure is relaxed after any length of time. When set at T, the shutter opens when the release knob is pressed and remains open until it is pressed a second time.

- b) *The Prontor II Shutter* for instantaneous exposures from 1 to $\frac{1}{200}$ th second, and time exposures of any desired length (B).



Ill. No. 10



Ill. No. 11

Instantaneous exposures

Turn the milled ring (R) until the notch (K) stands above the desired number. Wind up the shutter by pushing the lever (Sp) as far as it will go to the left (Ill. No. 11). The exposure is made by pressing the release knob. From 1 to

$\frac{1}{200}$ th second, in-between lengths can be chosen (e. g. between $\frac{1}{5}$ th and $\frac{1}{10}$ th second), there being a gradual rise in the speeds over this range.

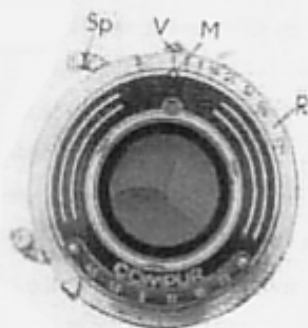
Instantaneous exposures with delayed action. only for speeds from 1 to $\frac{1}{100}$ th second (self-release).

After setting the speed and the lever (Sp), move the lever (V) in the lower part of the shutter as far as it will go to the left (Ill. No. 11). Pressure on the release knob in the camera body first sets the delayed action spring working (about 10 seconds), whereupon the exposure takes place.

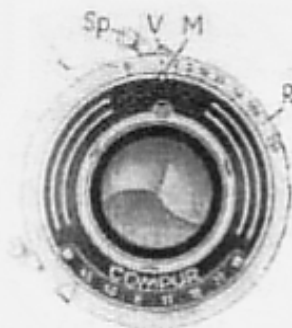
Time exposures (B)

Turn the milled ring (R) until the notch (K) stands above the B mark, and the lever (Sp) as far as it will go to the left (Ill. No. 11). The shutter is opened by pressure on the release knob and remains open until, after any desired length of time, the pressure is relaxed. It is advisable to use a tripod for time exposures. A tripod bush (19) for this purpose is built into the side of the camera.

- c) *The Compur Shutter*, for instantaneous exposures from 1 to $\frac{1}{250}$ th or $\frac{1}{400}$ th second, and time exposures of any desired length (B or T).



Ill. No. 12



Ill No. 13

Instantaneous exposures

Turn the milled ring (R) until the desired number stands above the mark (M). Wind up the shutter by pushing the lever (Sp) to the right as far as it will go (Ill. No. 13). The exposure is then made by pressing the release knob. Exposures from 1 to $1/100$ th second can also be made at in-between lengths, there being a gradual rise in the speeds over this range.

Instantaneous exposures with delayed-action, only possible at speeds from 1 to $1/100$ th second (self-release).

After the shutter speeds are set and the lever (Sp) is wound up, the little button (V) must be pushed back, making room for the lever (Sp) to be pressed farther on to the right until it stops again. Pressure on the body shutter release will now first set the delayed-action spring working (about 10 seconds), after which the exposure itself is made.

Time exposures (B or T). Turn the milled ring (R) until the B or T stands above the mark (M).

Shutters with both letters (B and T) need not to be wound up for time exposures. At B, the shutter opens as soon as the release is pressed and remains open until, after any desired length of time, the pressure is relaxed. When set at T, the shutter opens by pressure on the release knob and remains open until this knob is pressed a second time. Shutters that are marked with the letter B only, must be wound up also for time exposures. The lever (Sp) is pushed to the right until it stops (Ill. No. 13). The shutter opens when the release knob is pressed and remains open until, after any desired length of time, the pressure is relaxed. It is advisable to use a tripod when making time exposures. A tripod bush (19) is built into the side of the camera for this purpose.

Important!

When setting the shutter, carefully observe the following points: Use considerable pressure in winding the shutter at the high speeds. Moving the lever with only one finger may cause a displacement of the lens carrier, which would bring the lens out of focus. It is therefore necessary to



Ill. No. 11

balance the pressure by winding the lever with the thumb, while supporting the shutter with the other fingers (Ill. No. 14).

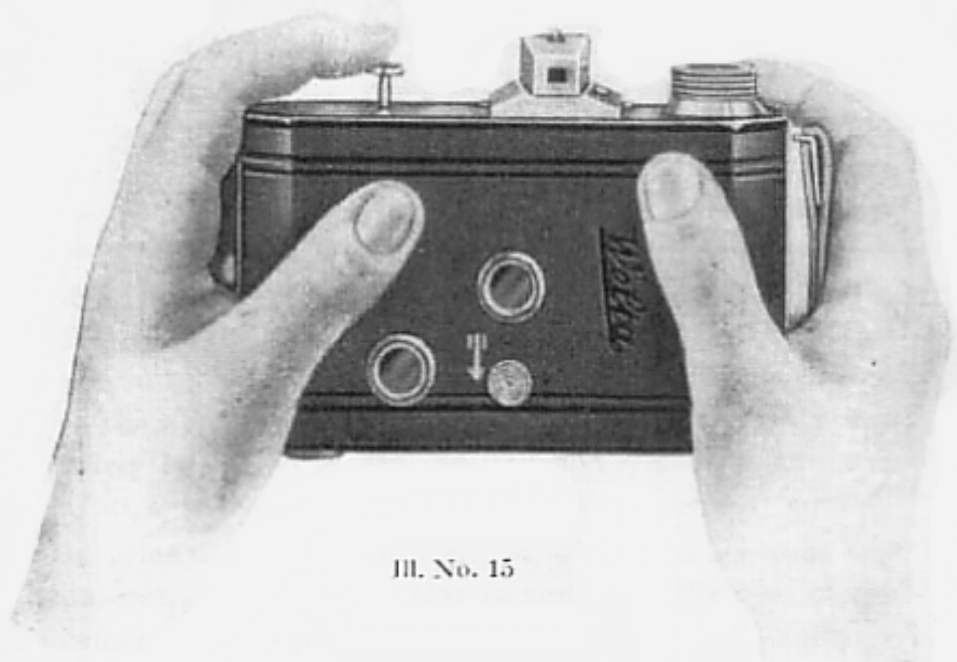
5. *Setting the diaphragm*

The setting of the diaphragm (8) to the apertures $f/3.5$, $f/4$, $f/5.6$ etc. is of great importance. The following should be hereby observed:

The smaller the aperture (which means the larger the number on the diaphragm scale), the longer will have to be the exposure. (Compare paragraph C.)

6. *Releasing the shutter*

The shutter works by means of a release (6) which has been built into the camera body in the most favourable position. The camera must be held firmly in both hands,



Ill. No. 15

while the forefinger gently presses the release (Ill. No. 15). In this way there is hardly any risk of moving the camera and blurring the picture.

7. *Closing the camera*

Transport the film on to the next number immediately after each exposure. Also re-adjust the lens to infinity (∞). Take hold of the camera with both hands and loosen the upper joints of the struts by even pressure with both thumbs (Ill. No. 16). The lens slides back into the camera body, and the camera can be completely closed.



Ill. No. 16

C. LITTLE NOTES FOR THE AMATEUR

1. Do not forget to wind the film on to the next number after each exposure.
2. Speed and diaphragm are closely connected. The more light is taken away by stopping down to number 8, 11, 16 or more on the diaphragm scale, the longer will have to be the exposure time. For example: — If in a certain case the speed has to be $\frac{1}{100}$ th second with an aperture of $f/5.6$, the exposure can also be made in $\frac{1}{50}$ th second with an aperture of $f/8$, or in $\frac{1}{25}$ th second with $f/11$. (These examples can be continued in either direction.) The only difference in the picture is the depth of sharpness.
3. The advantage of the small aperture (8, 11, 16 etc.) is an extensive depth of sharpness, that means that the foreground and background appear sharp in the picture. On the other hand, the wide aperture allows high-speed exposures, with less risk of blurring the picture. When taking lively scenes, it is usually necessary to set the shutter at high speed and to use a wider aperture.

Welta Weltax Manual Inside Back Cover.