



**Welta**  
**camera**

*and how to use it*

---

Waurich & Weber vorm.  
WELTA-KAMERA-WERKE  
Freital-Dresden (Saxony)

### 3. How to load the camera

First of all remove the knob on top of the camera in the direction indicated by the arrow, thus allowing the back of the camera with the lock to be released (see fig. 1). The back of the camera being hinged with the body, the camera is thus allowed being kept in hanging position

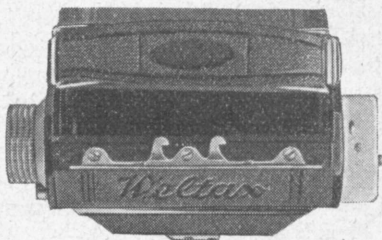


Fig. 1

(see fig. 2). Now you will see above an empty spool on which the exposed film is wound, while you put the new film into the lower spool receiver, and you then need the following manipulations: with the thumb of the left hand press downwards the exterior border of the film spool receiver, whereupon the latter is ready for taking up the new film. When putting the non-exposed film into the receiver, be careful that the gummed strip is upwards (see fig. 3).

Loosen this strip, and put the spool receiver into its initial position, this way the central nipples

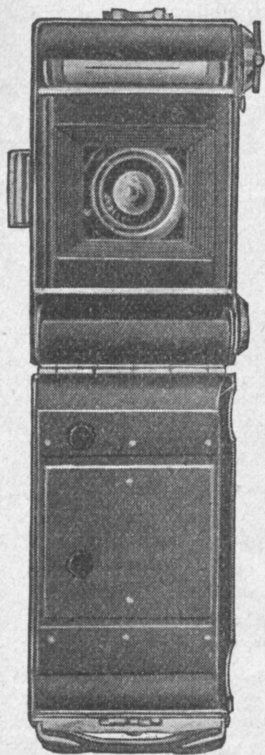



Fig. 2

automatically engage the boring of the spool core. The film is exactly loaded when its end points to the interior part of the camera. Now the protective paper is drawn across the camera, then put its end into the slot of the empty spool (see fig. 4) Hereafter turn the film knob twice all round. The pressure platte (see fig.2a) at the rear cover of the camera allows the film to be kept entirely flat. After these manipulations shut the back again in such a way as to enable the little knob to snap into the back. On the red protective paper of the film the single exposures are numbered. If you wish to take only photographs of 6x6, then for controlling the various exposures take the film window located in the centre of the back cover.

This is, however, quite different when using the reducer of 4,5x6, as in such a case you will have to take the film window which you see right



This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

**This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.**

This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer  
I have no connection with any camera company

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

**If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.**

**This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.**

**It'll make you feel better, won't it?**

**If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,  
click on the secure site on my main page.**

PayPal Name Lynn@butkus.org

[www.PayPal.me/lynnbutkus](http://www.PayPal.me/lynnbutkus)

hand below. Therefore, carefully turn the film knob to the right until a »warning hand« will be visible through the red window, whereupon shortly after the number 1 appears. Do not turn any more as the first exposures is ready to be

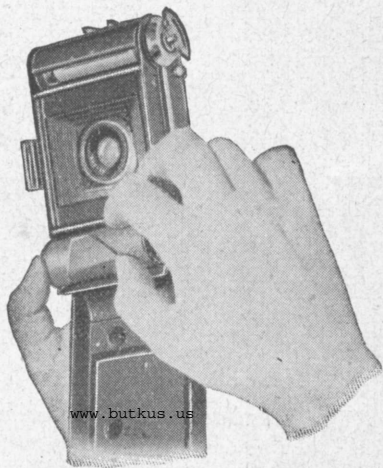


Fig. 3

taken, but never forget to turn the film to the next number when you have taken a photograph. As soon as all pictures have been taken, turn the knob until the whole of the protective paper is wound on the exposed film. Then the body is opened again, draw the film knob outwards, turn it slightly back to the left and leave it in

this position, hereafter press the spool receiver upwards with the thumb of the left hand (see fig.5), and take the exposed film off the receiver with the right hand. Put the empty spool in the place of the exposed film, press the receiver again downwards, turn the film knob some times to the right, whereupon the bolt of the knob automatically engages the spool.

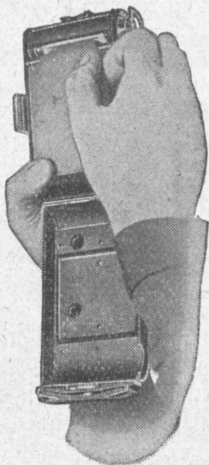


Fig. 4

#### 4. Releasing of the shutter

The new release of the shutter is most simply to handle. With the forefinger of the left hand (see fig. 6) press down the little knob of the release and the shutter is then immediately released.

#### 5. How to use the Tubular View Finder with parallax compensation

Remove the knop (fig. 7a) to the right, and the view finder is ready for taking the photograph

(2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 feet). A pressure on the body of the view finder (b) allows the knob to snap automatically into its initial position. Then the telephotographic picture may be focussed (18 feet to »infinity«). When using a reducer of 4,5x6 the field of image is ascertained by removing the knob (c) into the direction of the arrow.

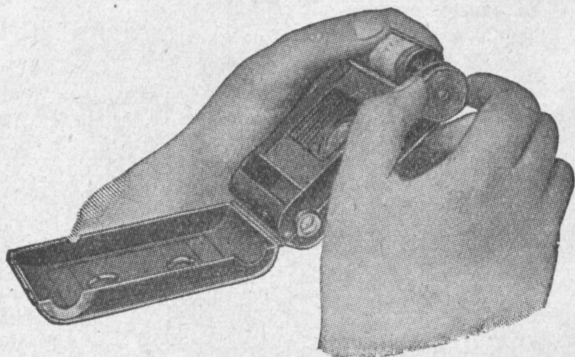


Fig. 5

## 6. How to correctly handle the reducer 4,5x6

1. Put in and take off the reducer only when the camera is opened.
2. How to put in the reducer. — The reducer is to be inserted between the groove of the body and the fold of the bellow. With the thumbs of the left

and right hands press then uniformly down the exterior border, at the inferior part of which the springs are attached.

3. How to take off the reducer. — Put the thumbs of the left and right hands under the reducer, a bit more to that side where there are the springs, and press the reducer upwards.

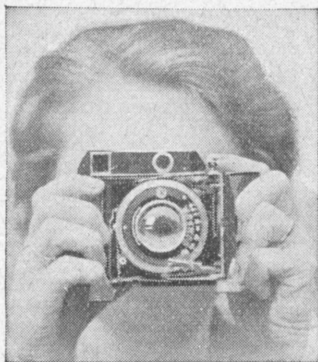


Fig. 6

## 7. Protection when using panchromatic films

If you wish to use panchromatic films, the Weltax camera is provided with a so-called film window cover. The small button provided in the centre



between the two film windows is to be removed to the left, which causes the two windows to be covered all at once, thus blocking entirely the

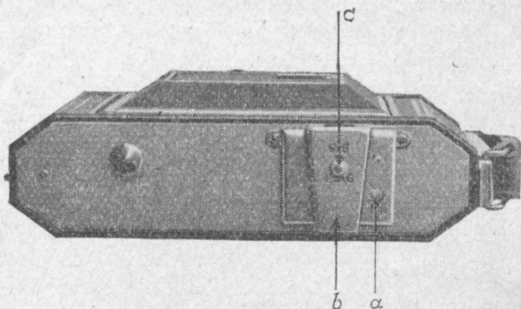


Fig. 7

daylight. Of course, only when panchromatic films are used.

We have given you all details about dealing with the »Weltax« camera. Our little instruction booklet for Welta cameras, which we add to each camera, will get you familiar with the art of photography.

We wish you the best success in making nice pictures!

**Table showing Range of Definition ( $F = 7,5 \text{ cm}$ )**

Computed for a limiting value  $z = 1200$ .

Focussing distance	Diaphragm															
	2.9		3.5		4.5		5.6		8		11		16		22	
	Range of definition from	up to	Range of definition from	up to	Range of definition from	up to	Range of definition from	up to	Range of definition from	up to	Range of definition from	up to	Range of definition from	up to	Range of definition from	up to
$\infty$	29.0	$\infty$	24.0	$\infty$	18.0	$\infty$	15.0	$\infty$	11.0	$\infty$	8.20	$\infty$	5.60	$\infty$	4.00	$\infty$
15 m	9.90	31.0	9.20	40.0	8.20	85.0	7.50	$\infty$	6.35	$\infty$	5.30	$\infty$	4.10	$\infty$	3.20	$\infty$
10 m	7.40	15.3	7.10	17.1	6.40	22.0	6.00	32.0	5.25	$\infty$	4.50	$\infty$	3.60	$\infty$	2.90	$\infty$
8 m	6.30	11.1	6.00	12.0	5.55	14.0	5.20	17.0	4.65	30.0	4.05	$\infty$	3.30	$\infty$	2.70	$\infty$
7 m	5.60	9.20	5.40	9.90	5.00	11.5	4.80	13.0	4.30	19.0	3.80	48.0	3.10	$\infty$	2.60	$\infty$
6 m	4.95	7.55	4.80	8.00	4.50	9.00	4.30	10.0	3.90	13.0	3.45	22.0	2.90	$\infty$	2.45	$\infty$
5 m	4.25	6.05	4.10	6.30	3.90	6.90	3.75	7.50	3.45	9.15	3.10	13.0	2.60	46.0	2.25	$\infty$
4 m	3.50	4.65	3.43	4.80	3.25	5.15	3.15	5.45	2.95	6.30	2.70	7.80	2.35	14.0	2.00	$\infty$
3 m	2.72	3.35	2.67	3.43	2.58	3.60	2.50	3.75	2.35	4.10	2.20	4.75	1.95	6.50	1.70	11.0
2 m	1.88	2.15	1.85	2.18	1.80	2.25	1.76	2.31	1.69	2.46	1.61	2.65	1.48	3.10	1.35	3.00
1 m	0.97	1.03	0.96	1.04	0.95	1.06	0.94	1.07	0.92	1.10	0.89	1.14	0.85	1.22	0.80	1.00

All distances stated in this table, both the focussing distance and the limits of the range of definition, have been measured from the objective. All distances are to be understood by meters.