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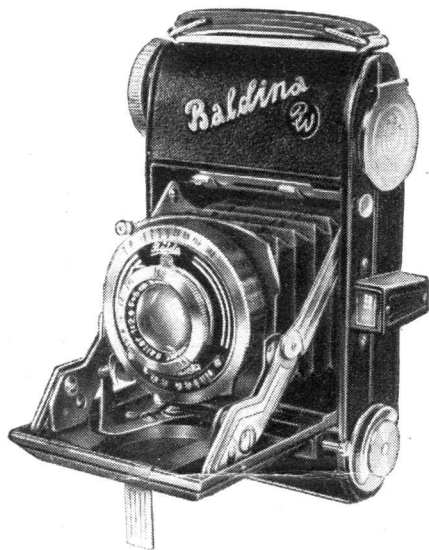
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Instructions of use



BELTICA 24x36 mm

BALDA-WERK · VEB · DRESDEN

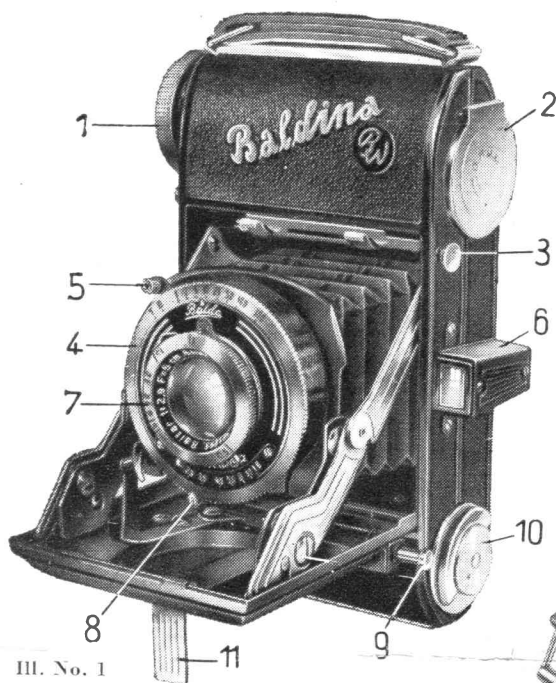
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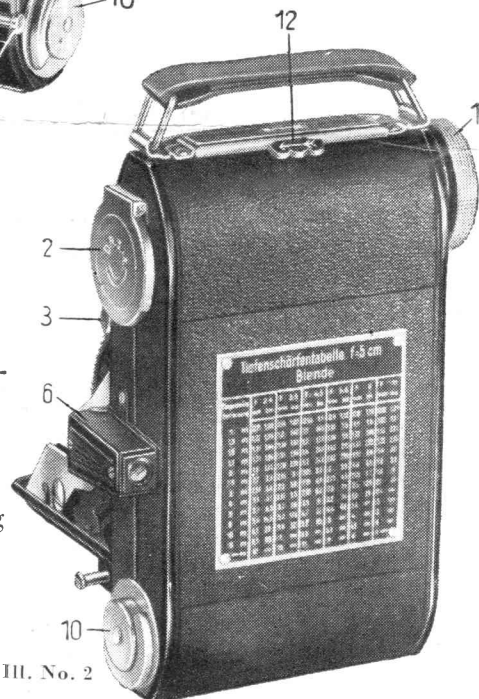
When closing the camera, please do not press release
knob!



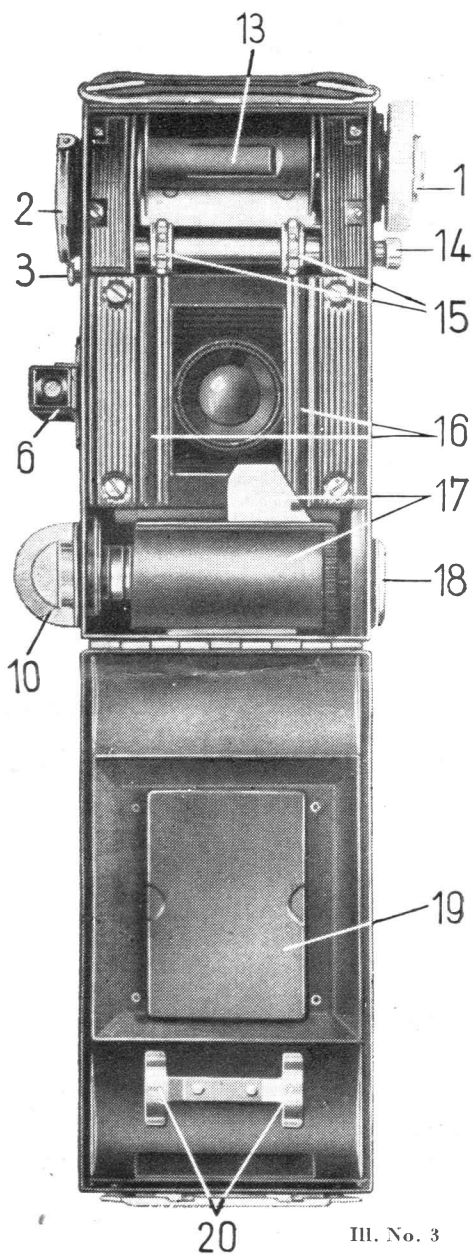
- 1 Film-winding knob
- 2 Picture-counting disc (with protecting cover)
- 3 Button for opening the camera
- 4 Milled ring for setting the shutter speeds
- 5 Shutter winding lever
- 6 Optical telescopic finder
- 7 Milled ring for front-lens focussing
- 8 Diaphragm lever
- 9 Shutter release knob
- 10 Rewinding key for film

III. No. 1

- 11 Camera stand
- 12 Catch for opening the camera back
- 13 Upper film-spool (not interchangeable)
- 14 Locking device for film-transport
- 15 Film-transport roller
- 16 Film guides
- 17 Film cartridge, showing free end of film
- 18 Tripod bush
- 19 Film pressure-plate
- 20 Film pressure-spring

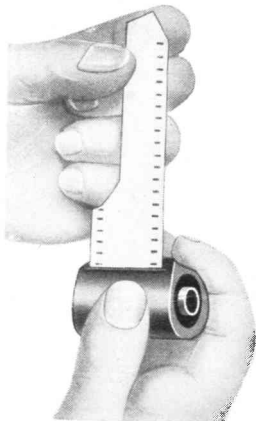


III. No. 2



A. LOADING AND CHANGING THE FILM

Negative material for the Baldina 24×36 mm is the daylight cartridge with the perforated standard cine film 35 mm for 36 exposures 24×36 mm, or piece film in any desired length (up to 1.6 metres) for which a rewinder is used, unless the film is loaded by your photo dealer.



It is advisable first to buy a daylight cartridge containing a standard cine film for 36 exposures 24×36 mm. When taking the film to the dealer's for developing, ask for the empty cartridge which can be used over again. The dealer need only to refill it with a new film.

1. Opening the camera back

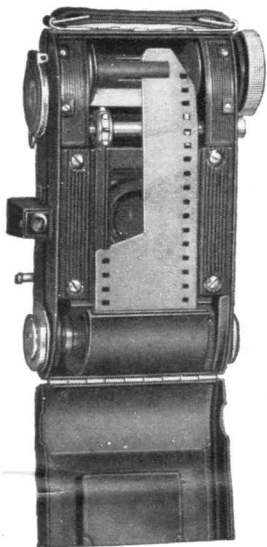
After pushing aside the catch (12) under the carrying strap, pull down the camera back.

2. Inserting the film-spool

Ill. No. 4

Pull out the rewinding key (10) and place the new film cartridge in the lower film chamber so that the (dull) coated side of the film piece projecting from the cartridge faces the lens. (Ill. No. 3.) The hollow end of the film cartridge lies towards the rewinding key, and this rewinding key must now, under slight pressure, be pushed in again.

Pull out the piece of film projecting from the cartridge a little farther, and insert its oblique end under the tongue in the empty spool 6 (which is not interchangeable) in the



Ill. No. 5

upper film chamber of the camera. (Ill. No. 5.) The perforated edge of the film must just touch the flange of the spool.

Turn the film-winding knob (1) forward until the teeth of the transport roller (15) properly catch the film perforation and the film has a firm hold.

3. Closing the camera

Fold up the camera back, pressing it to the body until the catch snaps in audibly.

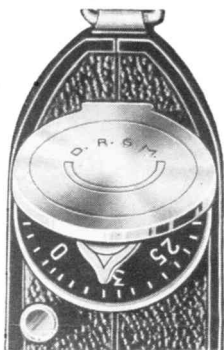
4. Transporting the film

Turn the film-transport knob forward as far as it will go, release the locking device by pressing the button (14), and

then turn the transport knob twice more, each time up to the stop. Pay attention that the rewind knob (10) rotates at the same time; this is a sure sign that the film has been loaded correctly. Open the cover of the counting device (2), set the pointer to the first stroke after 0, and close down the cover again. The counter will automatically move one stroke further for each successive picture. The camera is now ready for the first exposure.

Important: The film transport is stopped by the automatic safety lock precisely after it has travelled the size of one

picture. One should accustom oneself right from the beginning to press the knob (14) and to transport the film immediately after each snap, in order to avoid double exposures. Besides, the camera will then always be ready for use.



Ill. No. 6

For special attention

The film guides (16), the sprockets on both ends of the transport roller (15), the double pressure-spring (20), and the pressure-plate (19) give guarantee for the perfectly flat position of the film in the focus line during the exposure. The free play of the film cartridge in the lower film chamber is therefore without any influence on the focal position of the film.

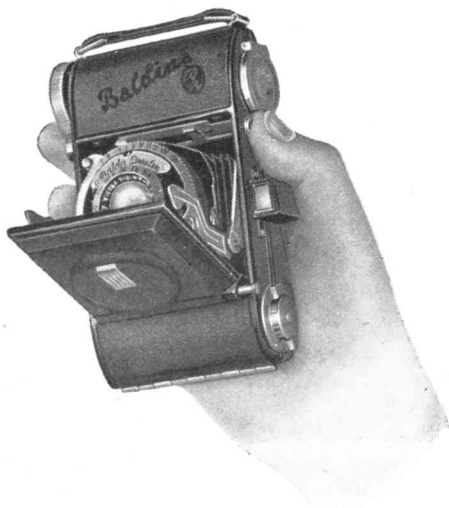
B. THE EXPOSURE

1. Opening the camera

Press the button (3) below the counting disc, and, without any further aid, the objective springs into working position, where it is held fast by the struts.

2. The view finder

The optical telescopic finder (6) gives a clearly outlined view of the object. When using the parallax adjustment finder, take care that the distance scale of the lens corresponds to the distance indicated by the finder.



III. No. 7

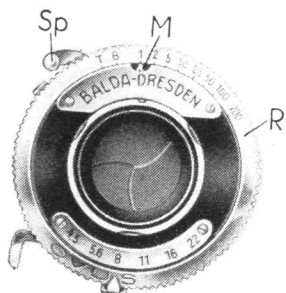
3. *Focussing*

The distance is set by turning the milled ring (7) on the objective. When using cameras with helical mount the distance is focussed by turning the scale-ring by means of the knob (behind the shutter winding lever 5). This can be adjusted to a distance between infinity (∞) and 0.5 metres. The distance is always measured from the camera back to the object. When closing the camera, make sure that the lens is re-adjusted to infinity (∞)!

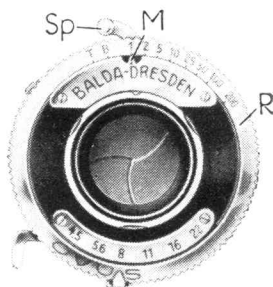
4. *Setting the shutter speeds*

The Baldina can be supplied with an Ovus, Prontor II, or Compur shutter.

- a) The Ovus shutter gives exposures from 1 to $\frac{1}{200}$ th second, and time exposures of any desired length (B or T).



Ill. No. 8



Ill. No. 9

Instantaneous exposures

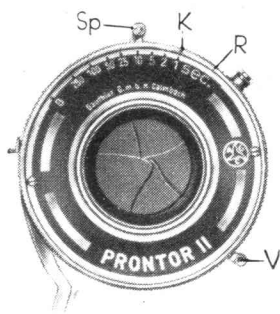
Turn the milled ring (R) until the desired number stands above the mark (M). Wind the shutter by pressing the lever (Sp) as far as it will go to the right (Ill. No. 9). The exposure can now be made by pressing the release knob. From 1 to $\frac{1}{100}$ th second, in-between lengths can be chosen (e. g. between $\frac{1}{5}$ th and $\frac{1}{10}$ th second), there being a gradual rise in the speeds over this range.

Time exposures

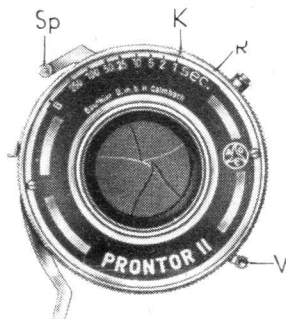
Turn the milled ring (R) until the letter B or letter T stands above the mark (M). It is not necessary to wind up the shutter for time exposures. At B, the shutter is opened by pressure on the release and closed only when

the pressure is relaxed, after any length of time. When set at T, the shutter is opened by pressure on the release, and remains open until the knob is pressed a second time. It is advisable to use a tripod for time exposures. A tripod bush (18) for this purpose is built into the side of the camera.

- b) The Prontor II shutter for instantaneous exposures from 1 to $\frac{1}{250}$ th second and for 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. 11). The exposure is made by pressing the release knob. From 1 to $\frac{1}{100}$ 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.

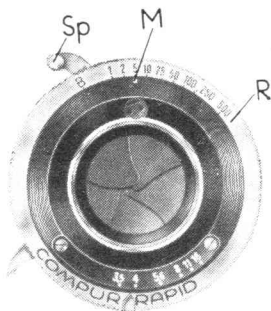
Instantaneous exposures with delayed action, only for speeds from 1 to $\frac{1}{100}$ th second (self-release).

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.

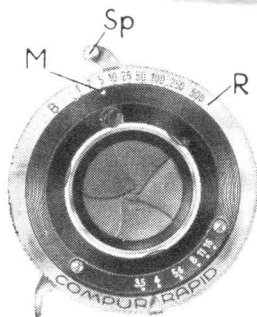
Time exposures (B)

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 (18) for this purpose is built into the side of the camera.

- c) The Compur shutter, for instantaneous exposures from 1 to $\frac{1}{360}$ th second or to $\frac{1}{500}$ th sec. resp. and time exposures of any desired length.



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 moving the lever (Sp) to the right as far as it will go (Ill. No. 13).

The exposure is made by pressing the release knob. From 1 to $\frac{1}{100}$ 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.

Time exposures B

Turn the milled ring (R) until the letter B stands above the mark (M). Move the lever (Sp) to the right as far as it will go (Ill. No. 13). The shutter opens by pressure on

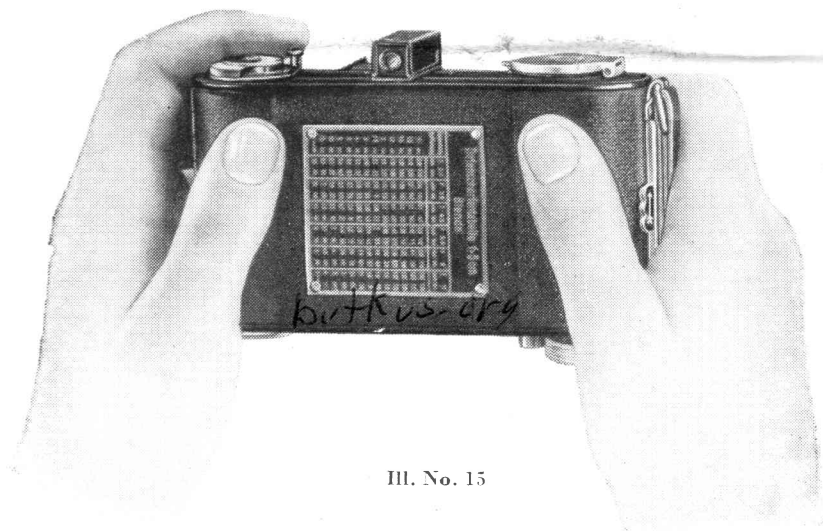


Ill. No. 14

the release knob and remains open until the pressure is relaxed after any desired length of time. It is advisable to use a tripod for time exposures. A tripod bush (18) for this purpose is built into the side of the camera.

Important:

Carefully observe the following points when setting the shutter: — Use considerable pressure when winding the shutter at high speeds. Setting the lever with only one finger may result in a misplacement of the lens carrier, which would impede the focal sharpness. It is therefore necessary to balance the pressure by moving the lever with the thumb, while supporting the shutter with the other fingers (Ill. No. 14).



Ill. No. 15

5. *Setting the diaphragm*

A sliding lever (8) below or above the lens regulates the diaphragm values. The smaller the aperture (which means the larger the diaphragm number) the longer will have to be the exposure time (compare paragraph C).

6. *Releasing the shutter*

The shutter works by means of a release knob (9) which has been built into the camera in the most favourable position. The camera is held firmly in both hands, while



Ill. No. 16

the forefinger gently presses the release. In this way there is hardly any risk of moving the camera and blurring the picture.

7. *Closing the camera*

After exposing, immediately wind the film on to the next picture. Turn the focussing ring of the lens back to infinity (∞), take the camera into both hands, and press the upper joints of the struts with both thumbs (Ill. No. 16). By this movement the lens is pushed back into the camera body, and the camera can now be completely closed.

Rewinding the Film

After the 36th exposure, the counting mechanism points to the 36th stroke. One needs not hesitate, however, to try turning the film transport knob once more until it stops, and, if this is possible, to make another exposure.

The film must then be rewound into the cartridge, as the upper film spool cannot be taken out of the camera. Pull out the film-transport knob (1), whereby the safety lock and rewind mechanism are released. The film can now easily be wound back into the cartridge by means of the rewinding key. At the same time the counting mechanism automatically rotates backwards, so that the position of the film can be followed the whole of the time. The re-winder must be turned two or three strokes past the 0 point of the counting mechanism, until it rotates quite smoothly. The exposed film is now back in the cartridge, and the cartridge can be exchanged by daylight. But it must be carefully protected from bright sunlight.

C. LITTLE NOTES FOR THE AMATEUR

1. Transport the film immediately after each exposure!
2. Speed and diaphragm are closely connected. The more light is taken away by stopping down to number 8, 11 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.

Tiefenschärfentabelle F=5 cm Blende												
Eingestellte Entfernung	F:2.9 von bis	F:3.5 von bis	F:4.5 von bis	F:5.6 von bis	F:8 von bis	F:11 von bis						
1 m	0.95 1.06	0.94 1.07	0.92 1.1	0.9 1.12	0.87 1.19	0.82 1.29						
1.3 m	1.22 1.39	1.2 1.42	1.18 1.45	1.15 1.5	1.1 1.6	1.03 1.71						
1.5 m	1.39 1.64	1.36 1.67	1.32 1.73	1.29 1.8	1.22 1.96	1.13 2.25						
1.7 m	1.55 1.89	1.51 1.94	1.47 2.02	1.42 2.12	1.33 2.35	1.22 2.75						
2 m	1.8 2.25	1.76 2.32	1.7 2.43	1.65 2.55	1.52 2.9	1.4 3.6						
2.5 m	2.2 2.9	2.15 3	2.05 3.2	2 3.5	1.8 4.1	1.6 5.5						
3 m	2.58 3.6	2.5 3.8	2.35 4.1	2.25 4.5	2.05 5.7	1.8 9						
4 m	3.3 5.1	3.15 5.5	2.95 6.2	2.8 7.1	2.5 10.5	2.1 36						
5 m	3.9 6.5	3.7 7.6	3.5 9	3.2 11	2.8 23	2.4 ∞						
8 m	5.6 14.5	5.2 17.5	4.7 27	4.4 66	3.6 ∞	3 ∞						
10 m	6.5 22	5.9 32	5.3 85	5 ∞	4 ∞	3 ∞						
15 m	8.5 85	7 ∞	6.5 ∞	5.5 ∞	4.5 ∞	4 ∞						
18 m	∞	15 ∞	11 ∞	9 ∞	6 ∞	5 ∞						

III. No. 17

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 (as shown in the depth-of-focus chart).

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, of course, to use a wider aperture.