

This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.
This creation is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ, U.S.A.
These creations 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

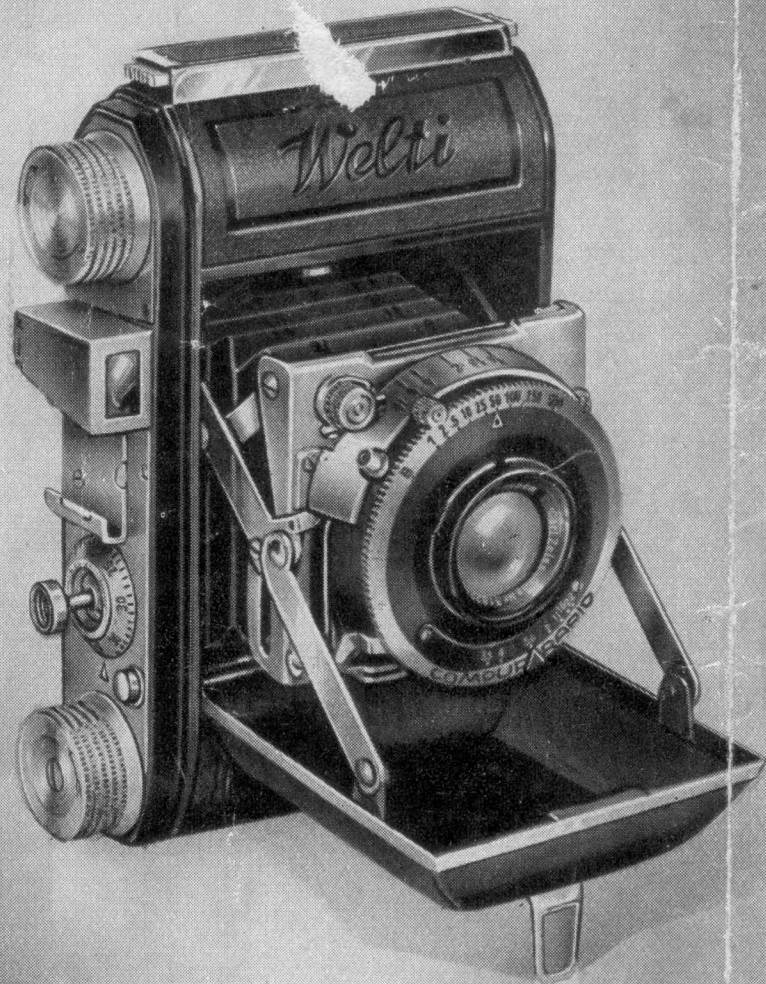
If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$2 to:
M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701
and send your e-mail address so I can thank you.
Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or
\$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.

This will allow me to continue this site, buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.

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

If you use Pay Pal, go to my web site

www.orphancameras.com and choose the secure PayPal donation icon.



INSTRUCTIONS

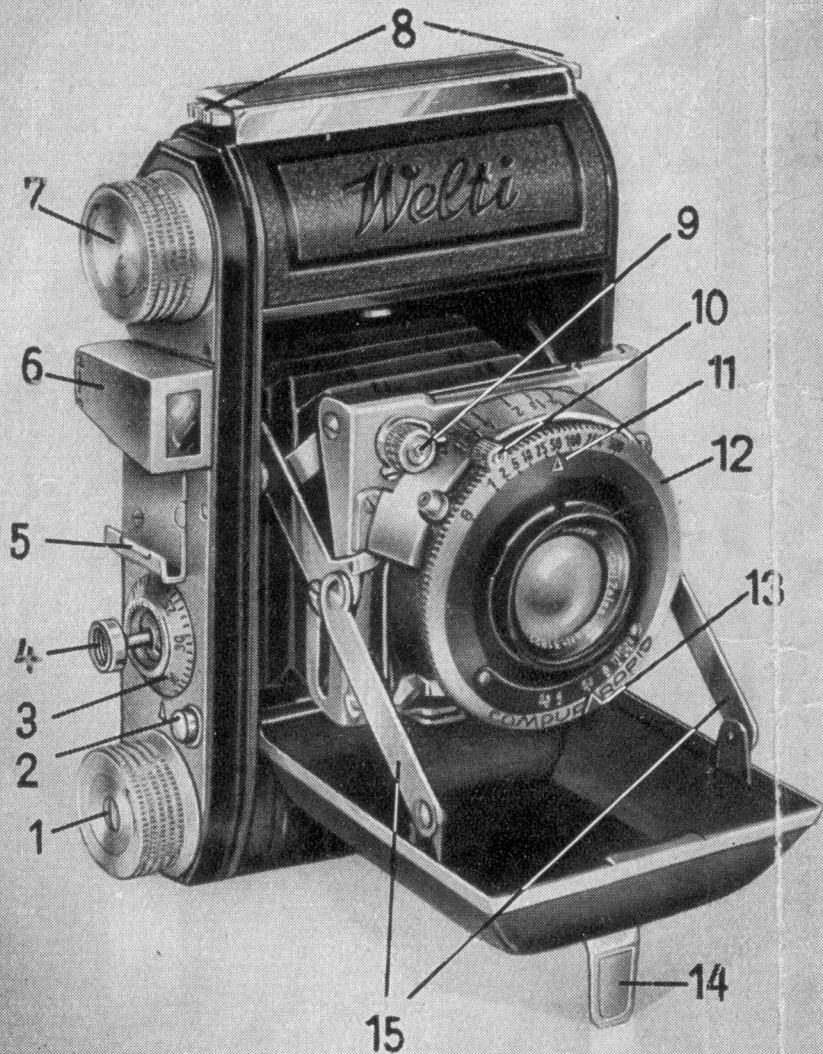
for using the

Blanchie's



WELTE I

24 x 36 mm



1. Film-transport knob
2. Release knob for film-transport locking-device
3. Counting dial
4. Body shutter release with connection for wire release
5. Connecting shoe for supplementary device
6. Optical eye-level finder
7. Film rewind knob
8. Catch for opening the camera back
9. Focusing lever
10. Shutter-winding lever
11. Mark for setting the shutter speeds



VEB WELTA-KAMERA-VERKE · FREITAL/SA.

C. Little Notes for the Amateur

1. Depress the release knob (2) for the transport locking-device, and advance the film immediately after each exposure!
2. Speed and diaphragm are closely connected. The more light is taken away by stopping down to $f/8$, $f/11$, $f/16$ or further, the longer will have to be the exposure time.
For example: — If in a certain case the speed has to be $1/100$ th sec. with an aperture of $f/5.6$ the exposure can also be made in $1/50$ th sec. with an aperture of $f/8$, or in $1/25$ th sec. with $f/11$. These examples can be extended in either direction. The only difference in the picture will be the depth of sharpness.
3. The advantage of the small aperture ($f/8$, $f/11$, $f/16$) is an extensive depth of sharpness, which means that the foreground and background appear sharp in the picture. (Precise figures as to the depth of sharpness will be found in the chart on the back of the camera.) The advantage of the wide aperture ($f/3.5$, $f/4$, $f/5.6$): — High-speed exposures are possible, with less risk of blurring the picture. For action shots it will always be necessary to set the shutter at high speeds and to use wider apertures.

B. The Technique of Exposing

The Welti I can be supplied either with the Zeiss Tessar f/2.8 focus 50 mm, the Zeiss Tessar f/3.5 focus 50 mm, or the Meyer Trioplan f/2.9 focus 50 mm. The shutters are the Compur 00 or the Vebur 00.

1. Opening the camera

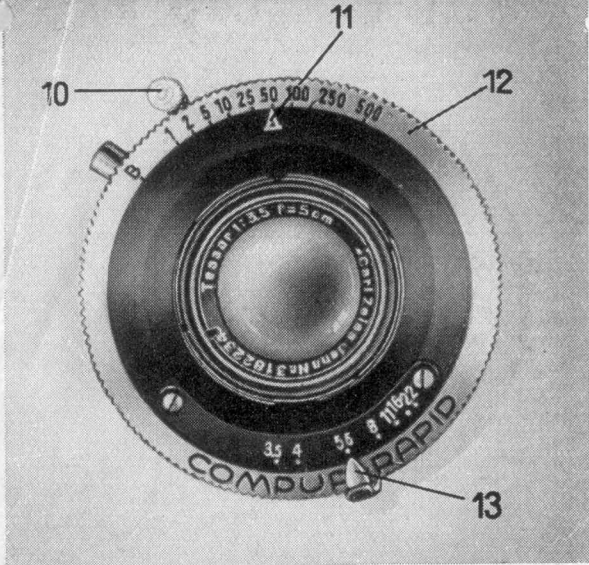
Press the knob (17), and the camera objective springs into working position without any further manipulation. It is held fast by the struts (15).

2. Focusing

The distance of the object from the camera lens is focused by means of the lever (9). It can be regulated between 3' 4" and infinity (∞). When the camera is being closed, the focusing lever automatically reverts to infinity.

3. Setting the shutter speed

As already mentioned above, the Welti I can be supplied either with the Compur 00 or the Vebur 00 shutter. The Compur shutter allows for snapshots of 1 second to 1/500th second, and the Vebur shutter of 1 second to 1/250th second. Both shutters give time exposures of any desired length in the "B" setting.



III. 3

Turn the milled ring (12) of the Compur shutter until the desired number stands above the mark (11). In the Vebur shutter the mark is on the milled ring, consequently the mark (11) must stand above the number for the shutter speed. Move the shutter-winding lever (10) upwards with the thumb, as shown in ill. No. 4.

Important:

When setting the shutter, carefully observe the following:
 — Use considerable pressure in winding the shutter at the highest speeds (Compur R = 1/500th sec., Vebur = 1/250th sec.). Therefore, in order to avoid displacement of the lens carrier, it is necessary to balance the pressure by supporting the shutter while pushing up the winding-lever (10). (See ill. No. 4).

4. *Setting the diaphragm*

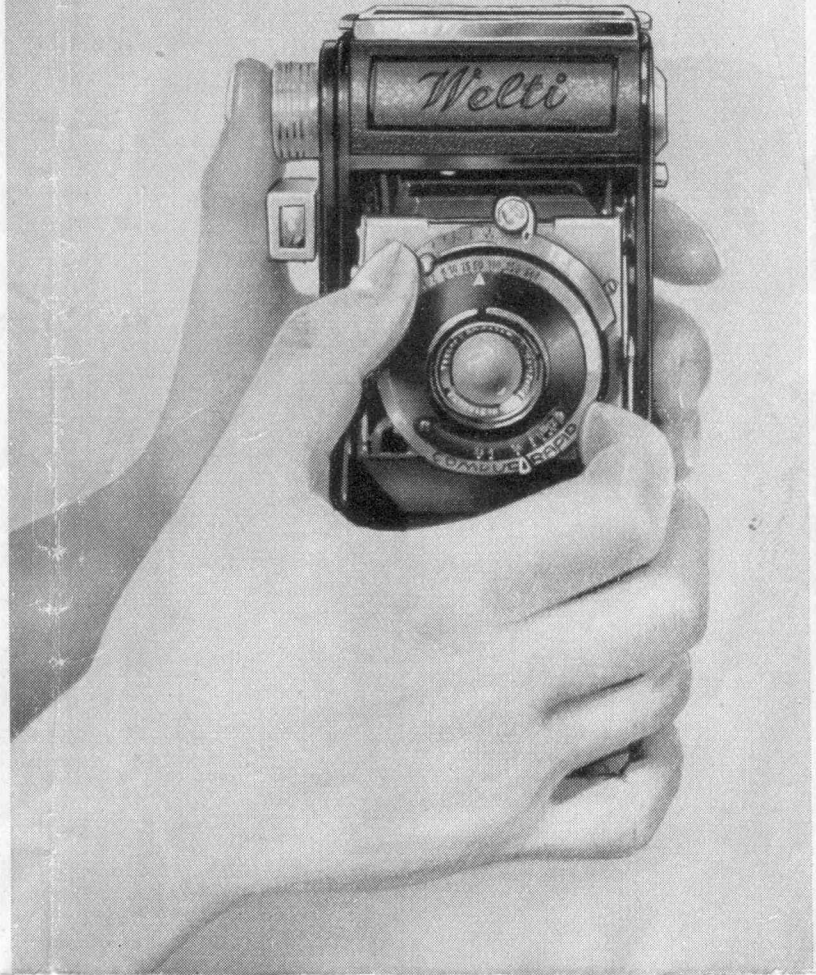
The movable lever (13) below the objektive regulates the diaphragm. The smaller the aperture (which means the larger the number on the diaphragm scale), the longer must be the exposure time. (Compare section C).

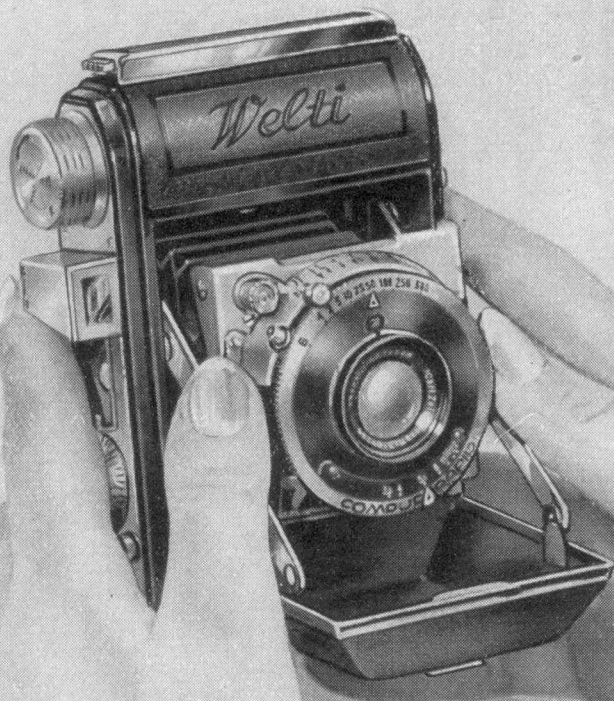
5. *The finder*

The optical eye-level finder (6) shows in clear outline the object that will appear in the picture. For close-up focussing (from 3' 4" to 13' 4") the finder can be adjusted for correction of parallax error by pushing aside the knob (22). By pressure on the finder encasement, the finder returns to its original position (for exposures at infinity).

6. *Releasing the shutter*

As already mentioned in Section A, paragraph 4, the Welte I is equipped with a locking device for film-transport and shutter, which means that the shutter cannot be released until the film has been advanced. The shutter is released by means of the body shutter release (4). The camera must be held firmly in both hands,



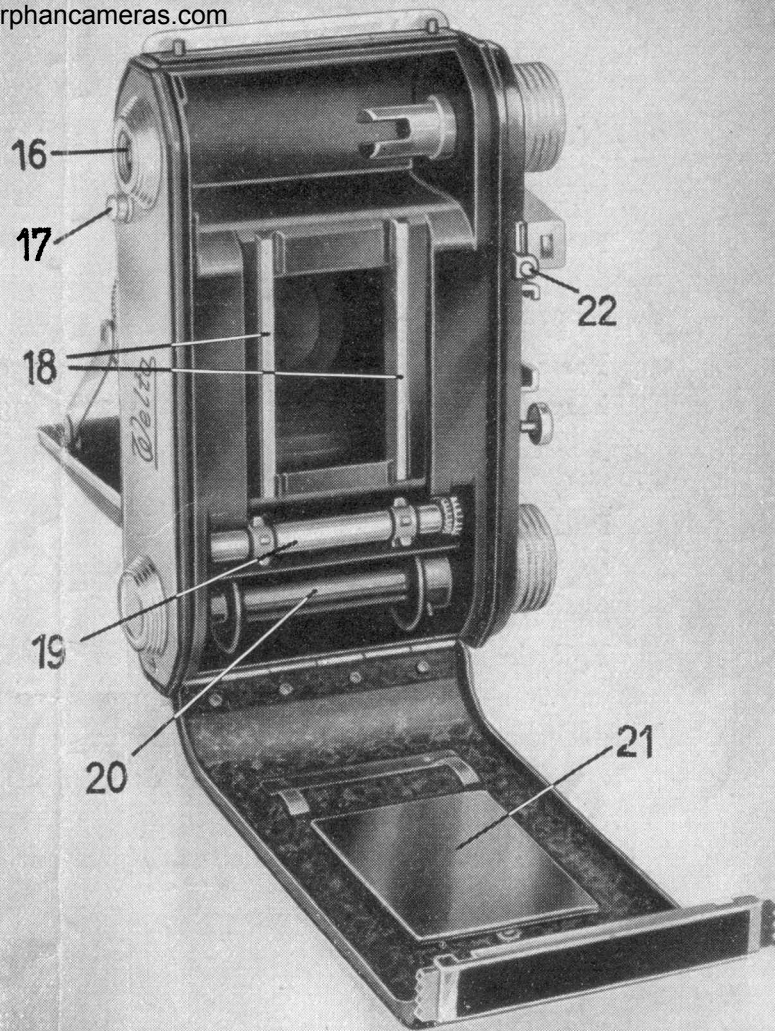


while the index finger of the right hand gently presses the release. In this way there is hardly any risk of blurring the picture by unsteadiness. When making time exposures (with the shutter set at "B"), the shutter is opened by pressing the body shutter release and remains open until the pressure is relaxed. For long time exposures it is advisable to use a tripod and a wire release.

7. Closing the camera

After each exposure, press the knob (2) to release the transport locking-device and advance the film to the next picture. Loosen the struts by even pressure with both thumbs (see ill. No. 5). This will cause the lens to slide back into the camera body, and the camera can be completely closed. The catch will click in audibly.

12. Milled ring for setting the shutter speeds
13. Lever for setting the diaphragm
14. Camera support
15. Struts
16. Tripod bushing
17. Button for opening the camera
18. Film guides
19. Sprocket wheel for counting mechanism
20. Film spool, not removable from camera
21. Film pressure-plate
22. Knob for correction of parallax error in the finder, for close-up focusing (1 to 4 metres = 3' 4" to 13' 4")



A. Inserting and Changing the Film

The Welti I takes all standard daylight cartridges for 36 exposures, minicam film packings, and perforated 35 mm film lengths up to 5'4" (1.6 metres).

1. Opening the camera back

Press in the catches on both sides of the camera and pull open the camera back. It is hinged to the camera body and may hang down as shown in ill. No. 2.

2. Inserting the film spool

Pull out the rewind knob (7) and place the cartridge with the film into the film chamber so that the notched peg of the rewind knob catches the core of the film spool. Then push the rewind knob in again.

Pull the beginning of the film across the film guides (18), insert it into the slit of the empty spool (20) and pull it through to the other side of the slit. If the transport prevention device is locked, the release knob (2) must first be pressed down. This release knob (2) has also to be depressed for checking the film transport, and the film-transport knob (1) must be turned in the direction of the arrow until the teeth of the sprocket wheel (19) catch the perforation of the film on both sides.

3. *Closing the camera back*

Close the camera back, pressing it to the body until the catch clicks in audibly.

4. *Film transport*

After having turned the film transport knob (1) as far as it will go, press the release knob (2) connected to the film transport, in order to release the locking device. Turn the film transport knob (1) as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow, and repeat the performance as described before. Pay attention that the rewind knob (7) rotates at the same time, but in the opposite direction of its arrow. This is a sure sign that the film has been loaded correctly. Now turn the counting dial (3) until the first stroke of the dial stands exactly against the mark next to the dial. The counting mechanism automatically advances to the next stroke every time the film is transported.

The shutter has now to be wound up (see Section B, paragraph 3), and the camera is ready for the first exposure.

Important:

A prevention device securing film transport and shutter release (4) in the Welti I render double exposures impossible. The shutter cannot be released unless the film has been advanced to the next picture and the shutter wound up.

5. *Rewinding the film*

After 36 exposures have been made, the mark next to the counting dial (3) will point to the number 36. Pull out the film transport knob (1), depress the release knob (2), simultaneously turning the rewind knob (7) in the direction of the arrow until the film is fully rewound into the cartridge. You will hear the film slip out of the slot in the spool. To check the rewind performance, the counting dial can be set to the first stroke beforehand. The counting mechanism turns automatically with the film, showing the position of the rolling film all the way.

When the whole film has been rewound into the cartridge, the camera back can be opened, the rewind knob pulled out, and the cartridge with the exposed film removed from the camera.

The film should not be changed in glaring sunlight, but if possible in the shade. It is advisable to protect the cartridge from light by wrapping it in paper or in its original packing material when taking it to be developed.

The new film can now be inserted as described in paragraph 2.