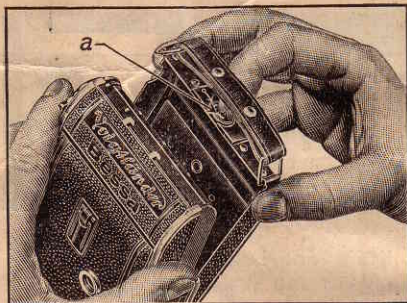


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7. Loading of the Bessa

Any $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. film, on wooden or metal spools, can be used. The film is inserted in the camera in weak daylight or (when in the open) in the shade.

The loading is simple:

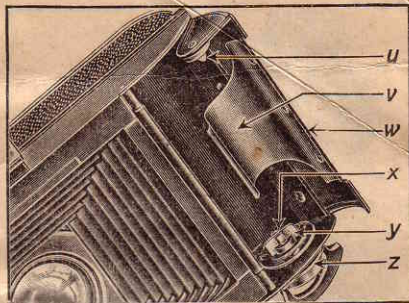
1. Open the back of the camera after pushing sideways the button 16a.

2. Open out the film protecting covers at the top (17 w) and the bottom.

3. Put the empty spool in the top film chamber, after pulling out the film winding-key l and 19b as far as it will go. The slot in the spool must face the key, while the other end engages on the pin 17 u.

4. Replace the top film protecting cover, push in the film winding-key and turn until the catch 17 x or 17 y

17



engages the slot, when the spool will turn with the key.

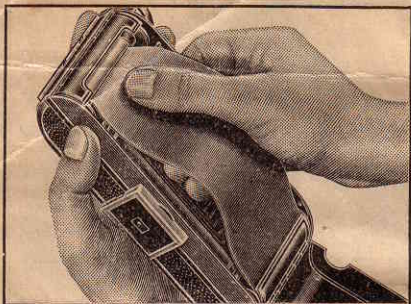
5. Place the new film spool in the lower film chamber; do **not** tear off the paper band until this is done. Hold the protecting paper firmly and swing in the metal cover.

6. Pull out the protecting paper (fig. 18) and insert the point into the wide slot in the empty spool. The red (or green) side of the paper must lie uppermost.

7. Press the film key firmly inwards and turn three or four times until sure that the paper is being moved on. It must run exactly between the flanges of the empty spool and must not overlap on either side. If necessary straighten it by pressure with a moistened finger (fig. 19).

8. Close the back of the camera. **The round aperture at the top must**

18



engage in the groove 17 z on the film key.

Take special care when a metal spool with a thin core is in the top chamber. If the back does not close smoothly, something has been done incorrectly, so do not use force!

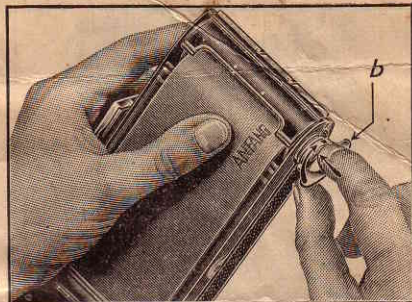
9. Finally, turn the film key until hands appear in the red window at the bottom. Turn on carefully until a row of dots is reached, followed by the figure "1", which must be turned into the centre of the window.

8. Small size picture device

enables 16 small pictures size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in. to be taken. Fig. 20 clearly shows how the grooved tongue must be inserted in the picture frame.

First insert the mask at the bottom, then bend gently and let it spring in

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at the top. It must then lie absolutely flat and be secure both at the top and the bottom.

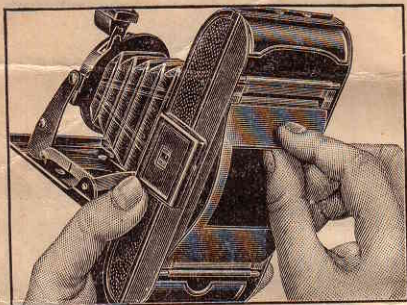
N. B. — Above all see that the tongues of the mask are actually in the picture frame and not by mistake behind one of the rollers.

The optical finder also has a mask for small size pictures, mounted on the front lens portion. This must be raised for all small size exposures. In the Brilliant finder, the four corners projecting into the field of view indicate to some extent the outline of the half-size picture, but it is better to use the optical finder.

9. The film transport

For the first exposure (either $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$ in.) the figure "1" must be beneath the lower film window. For $3\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in. expo-

20



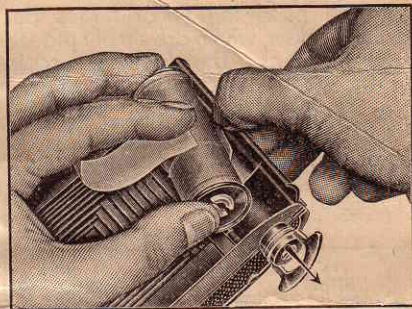
sures the figures 1 to 8 are set in succession in the lower window.

By means of a special device, the small picture mask also exposes the upper window. In order to divide the film, each figure is set once in the lower, and once in the upper window, i. e., first exposure "1" below, second exposure "1" above; third exposure "2" below, fourth exposure "2" above, and so on.

N. B. — Get used to turning on immediately after every exposure, as otherwise double exposures will be frequent.

After making the last exposure, turn on until the protective paper is not visible in the lower film window. Open the back of the camera, hold the end of the paper securely and carefully turn on the film key a short distance. The film will thus be wound

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tightly; loosely wound films are susceptible to light, while on the other hand films wound too tightly will become scratched.

Now pull out the film key, and open out the metal protecting cover with the full spool. Remove the full spool. Hold it securely to prevent it from unwinding (fig. 21), fold over the end of the paper and secure it with the gummed strip. The film windows are quite safe for Panchromatic film, despite their lightness, and do not need to be covered over. Nevertheless direct sun rays should not be allowed to fall on them unnecessarily.

10. Close-ups

An interesting sphere, embracing pictures of flowers and small animals, large portraits and reproductions.

You will need the Focar lenses described below, which are simply placed over the lens. The focussing scale distances are then changed as follows:

a) **Skopar F/4,5, Voigtar F/4,5 and F/3,5** (Portrait-Focar lens 65 and Near-Focar 36).

by focussing on	the actual distance becomes:	
	Portr.-Focar 65	Near-Focar 36
∞	40 inches	20 inches
50 feet	37 "	19 "
25 "	35 "	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
12 "	32 "	18 "
8 "	29 "	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
6 "	26 "	16 "
5 "	24 "	15 "
only for F/4,5 { 4 "	22 "	14 "
3,5 "	20 "	13 "

b) **Voigtar F/6,3** in Pronto shutter with delayed-action release (Portrait-Focar 66 and Near-Focar 35).

c) **Voigtar F/6,3** in Pronto shutter without delayed-action release and **Voigtar F/7,7** (Portrait-Focar 67 and Near-Focar 30).

by focussing on	the actual distance becomes:	
	Portrait-Focar 66 and 67	Near-Focar 30 and 35
Landscapes ∞	40 inches	20 inches
35 feet	36 "	19 "
23 feet	35 "	18 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Groups	32 "	18 "
10 feet	30 "	17 "
8 feet	28 "	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Portraits	26 "	16 "

Adhere **accurately** to the distance, measuring from the lens. For portraits, reduce the aperture to F/6,3 and for reproductions to F/12,5. The time of exposure remains the same as when working without a Focar lens, i. e. it ~~must~~ merely be lengthened in proportion to the aperture. Portraits are best taken slightly in profile to get them as clear and natural as possible.

11. Yellow Filter

Yellow filters are indispensable for obtaining attractive landscapes, since they bring clouds into view. As a general rule, coloured objects should not be taken without yellow filters, since only with their use can the colour values of the various shades be correctly reproduced.

Voigtländer filters are ground as carefully as lenses from spectroscopically tested glass. They are firmly mounted on the camera lens mounts.

The times of exposure are lengthened as follows:

Films	Density "Moment"	Density "Normal"
Illustra	2X	4X
Bessapan	1,5X	3X

12. The Voigtlander FINDER Magnifier

enlarges the small image of the reflex finder three times and shields the finder from confusing reflections and is merely placed on the finder and held close to the eye.

The magnifier can be focussed for long or short-sighted eyes. Magnifier No. 6 also contains a mask for the small size pictures.

The correct time of exposure

If you use a film with an extensive latitude of exposure, such as Voigtlander films you need not be unduly concerned at calculating exposures. With every Bessa fitted with a 4.5 or 3.5 lens a Voigtlander exposure calculator is supplied. Spare calculators can be bought also at your dealers.

The Voigtlander films "Illustra" and "Bessapan" give great security against wrong exposure, as these double coated films have an extensive latitude for over-exposure, and above all they impart brilliance and tone richness to your pictures. "Illustra" is a highly sensitive Ortho film giving brilliant results, while "Bessapan" is a panchromatic stock of excellent quality, suitable for all types of picture, but particularly for exposures in artificial light.

A SHORT LESSON for "old hands". It is best to practice the first section with an empty camera.

Press button *c* to open the camera. Pull baseboard right down until struts snap in with a "click". The optical finder opens automatically.

Adjust focus (front lens), shutter and aperture as usual. Set shutter (not necessary for Singlo).

View picture in one of the two views.

Press camera firmly against face body. Stand steady and release shutter by baseboard trigger release *l*.

Close camera; Press back the catch *e* in Bessa F/3.5, F/4.5, F/6.3 with delayed-action release; lift struts by button *k* in Bessa F/7.7 and F/6.3 without delayed action release. Raise baseboard.

Close optical finder by simply closing the cover. Now insert film.

Press button *a* to one side and open out back of camera.

Insert empty spool in top chamber with slot facing key, film in lower chamber. The metal protecting covers must be opened out in both chambers.

Pull out paper band (black side downwards) and thread tongue in slot in empty spool. Turn film key several times (must be pressed right in).

N. B. — Protecting paper must not wind unevenly at edge but must run evenly between the flanges of the empty spool.

Close camera, turn film to 1, take pictures.