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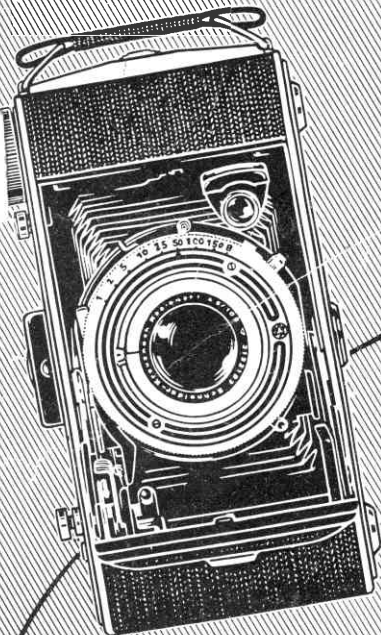
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

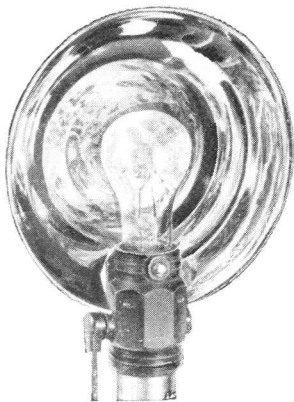
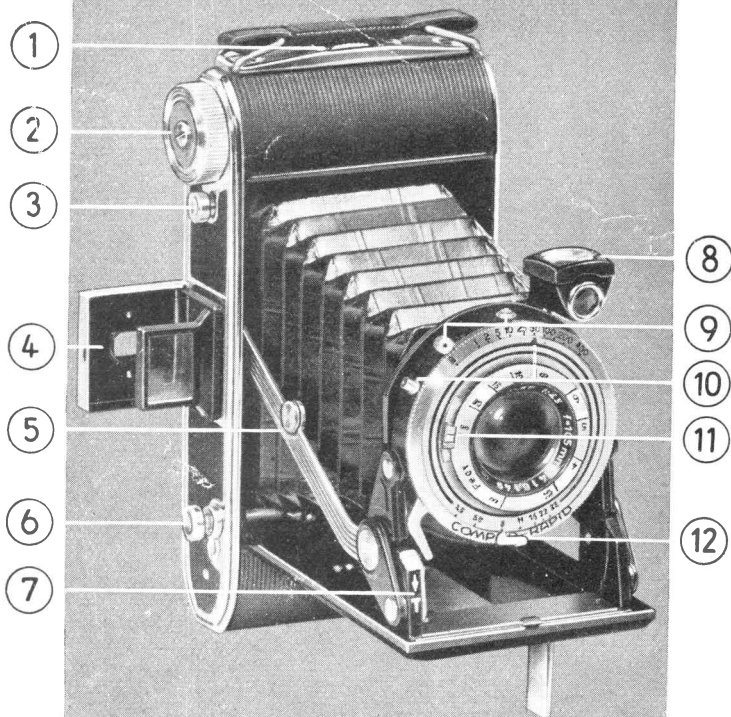
20 Films

MADE IN
GERMANY



Ventura 69

AND VENTURA 69 DELUXE

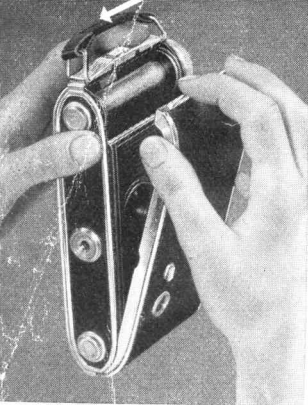


Flash Contact

The Ventura "69" is provided with a $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. (3-mm) nipple to which a flashbulb release cable may be attached. Automatic synchronization assures that the flash coincides with the exposure. Inasmuch as a great variety of flashbulbs are available on the world market, all of them having different delay and flashing periods, it is recommended, when using a flashbulb, to set the shutter for $\frac{1}{25}$ second.

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*) Applicable to Ventura "69" deluxe only.



Opening the back of the Camera

Push sliding lock under carrying strap in direction of arrow. Swing camera back open.

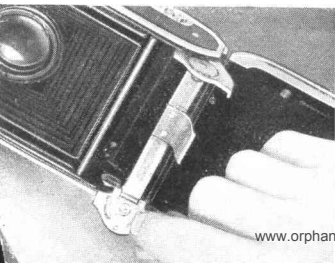
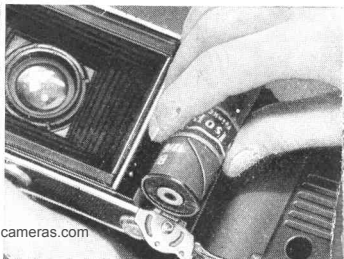
Loading the Camera

(Film $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ in. [6×9 cm] B2 120)

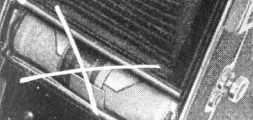
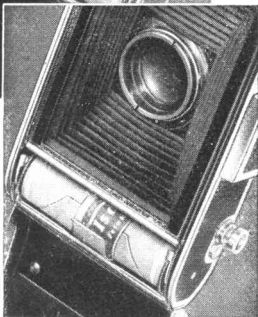
Never load camera in direct sunlight but only in subdued daylight.

Turn spool holder and hinged flap for convenient insertion of film.

Insert axial opening of film spool into protruding cylinder on spool holder and turn hinged flap back into position. Filmholder is now ready to be turned back to snugly fit into camera.



Wrong

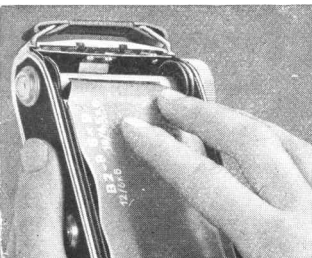
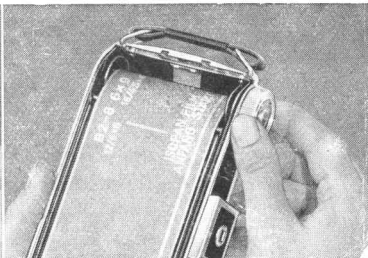


Right

Insert new film spool with narrow end of leader pointing toward empty take-up spool.

Breach paper seal and carefully remove loose ends. Unfold take-up flap of leader and thread paper into wide opening of spool slot.

Turn film winding knob to pull leader in plane position. Be sure to remove any wrinkles so that film passes film guide and smoothly winds into take-up spool.





Use both your hands to close camera firmly until it closes tightly.

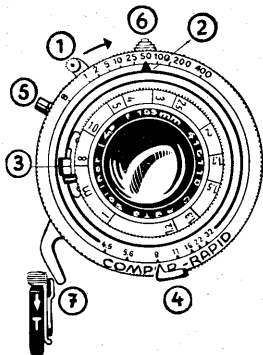
Turn cover of film transport window in direction of arrow. Rotate winding knob until warning signals (dots, hands or arrows) have passed window. Continue winding slowly until figure "1" appears in window indicating that film is ready for first exposure.

Opening the Camera Front

To open camera press button on top of camera (3), page 2. Slightly tilt camera forward during opening.

The spring brace mechanism used in the Ventura "69" camera offers the advantage of immediate readiness for use. The succesful design of the braces assures rigid support of lens assembly in proper position.

Notice: During opening, be sure not to depress the body release (for further explanation, see page 15)



Compur - Rapid - Shutter

(Ventura "69" deluxe only)

Stops: f/4.5 5.6 8 11 16
22 32

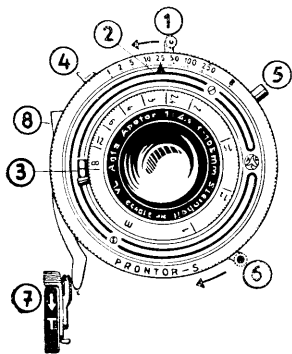
Shutter Speeds: B, 1, 2, 5,
10, 25, 50, 100, 200,
400

Distances (feet): 3 3.5 4
5 6 8 10 13 20
30 50 ∞ (infinity)

- 1 Shutter Cocking Lever: Wind shutter prior to every exposure including "B" setting.
- 2 Exposure Time Setting Mark: Rotate outer ring.
- 3 Focusing Scale: Rotate front lens mount.
- 4 f-Stop Scale and Setting Lever.
- 5 Flash Contact ϕ $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. (3-mm).
- 6 Delayed Action Selftimer.
Delay period approximately 12 seconds.
 - a. Cock shutter.
 - b. Pull back knob (6).
 - c. Continue cocking shutter
 - d. Take picture by depressing body release button (selftimer cannot be used with settings "B" and "400").
- 7 "T"-Lever for Time Exposures:
 - a. Set shutter at "B"
 - b. Depress body release button and push down "T"-lever: Shutter is open;
 - c. Return "T"-lever: Shutter is closed.

Filter mount diameter: $1\frac{15}{32}$ in. (37,5 mm).

Make it a rule to cock the shutter only just before taking pictures. You will thus protect the shutter mechanism and eliminate accidental shutter release.



Prontor - S - Shutter

(Ventura "69" deluxe only)

Stops: f/4.5 5.6 8 11 16
22 32

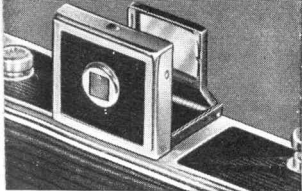
Shutter Speeds: B, 1, 2, 5,
10, 25, 50, 100, 250

Distances (feet): 3 3.5 4 5
6 8 10 13 20 30
50 ∞ (infinity)

- 1** Shutter Cocking Lever: Cock shutter prior to every exposure, including "B" setting.
- 2** Exposure Time Setting Mark: Rotate milled outer ring.
- 3** Focusing Mark: Rotate front lens mount.
- 4** f-Stop Setting Lever.
- 5** Flash Contact Φ $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. (3-mm).
- 6** Delayed Action Selftimer.
Cannot be used with "B" setting; delay period approximately 7 seconds.
 - a. Cock release.
 - b. Cock selftimer lever.
 - c. Depress camera release.
- 7** "T"-lever for long-time exposures:
 - a. Set shutter at "B"
 - b. Depress body shutter release and push "T"-lever down: Shutter is open;
 - c. Return "T"-lever: Shutter is closed.
- 8** Nipple for Cable Release:
Using a cable release will make the double exposure prevention device inoperative. Therefore, be sure to wind the film.

Filter mount diameter: $1\frac{15}{32}$ in. (37,5 mm).

The figures engraved on the shutter ring indicate fractions of a second, i.e., 2 is equivalent to $\frac{1}{2}$ second; 50 is equivalent to $\frac{1}{50}$ second; 1, however, is equivalent to 1 second.



Bring viewfinder close to your eye so that corners of front window are visible.

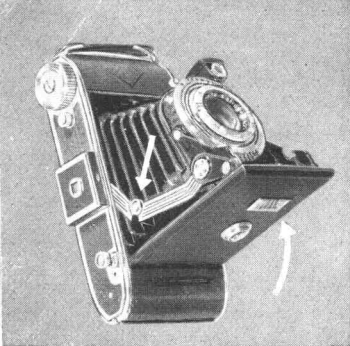
Holding Camera for horizontal Pictures

Be sure to stand firmly. Hold camera in a horizontal position; do not tilt the camera. With the index finger of your right hand smoothly depress the release button as far as it will go (see page 15).



Holding Camera for vertical Pictures

Use thumb of right hand to depress release button smoothly. Jerky operation of release will result in blurred pictures.



Pivoted Brilliant Prismatic Viewfinder.

To sight subject, bring finder into correct position by rotating it as far as it will go.



Vertical

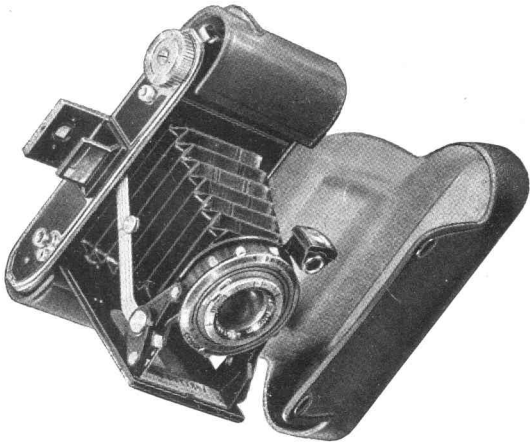


Horizontal

Closing the Camera Use two fingers to depress spring brackets uniformly, then firmly close hinged camera front until it snaps back into closed position. Notice: Prior to closing, set focusing ring at ∞ , bring brilliant finder into vertical position, remove yellow filter and cable release.

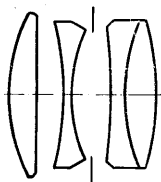
Unloading the Camera After the last (eighth) picture has been taken, turn film winding knob until end of leader has passed film transport window. Open camera back. Pull out winding knob as far as it will go. Remove exposed film spool, taking care that leader does not uncoil. Fold end of leader, secure with gummed paper, wrap film in light-proof paper. Put empty spool into opposite chamber. Push film winding knob back to normal position.



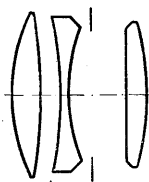


The elegant Ever-ready case will fully protect the Ventura "69" camera from dust and shocks. A single manipulation will make the camera ready for use.

When using the camera, be sure that lens is not obstructed by any part of the ever-ready case.



Solinar Lens



Apotar Lens

Hard coated Anastigmats (anti-reflex)

f/4.5, focal length $4\frac{1}{8}$ in. (105 mm),

These lenses have been most carefully designed and are made from highest-grade optical glass. By virtue of extensive optical, including chromatic, correction, they are equally suitable for black-and-white and for color photography.

The anti-reflex coating potentially increases the speed of the lenses by enhancing the brilliance of the pictures and eliminates trouble resulting from "ghosts" and stray light.

Of course, optical instruments made to such high standards of quality will have to be kept clean at all times. Therefore, avoid touching the lenses; remove finger prints and dust immediately. For cleaning use only soft chamois leather lens tissue. Never use any metallic object. Steaming the lens surfaces by breathing against them is not objectionable. Never try to take the lens apart. This should be left to an expert.

Depth of Field — Made Understandable

This term, similar to the term "depth of focus" means the range of subject distances within which sharply defined pictures will be obtained at any particular setting of the camera.



On the near side of the subject on which the camera is focused, the zone of sharp definition is narrower than it is on the far side.

With close-up subjects, the depth of field is narrower than it is with distant subjects.



Large aperture,
e. g., $f/4.5$:

High speed,
small depth of
field;



Small aperture,
e. g., $f/16$:

Low speed,
large depth of
field.

By stopping the lens down (larger f-number) the depth of field is increased (see table page 19).

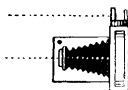
Under average conditions you need not be troubled about the depth of field problem. In some cases, however, your pictures may benefit from your taking into account the inter-relation of the factors involved. Until you will have become entirely familiar with the potentialities of your camera, you can obtain full satisfaction by using the **two-point focusing method**, which will give fine snapshots in most cases.

f-Number	Subject Distance	Depth of Field
Between 8 and 11	10 ft. (near) 30 ft. (far)	8 ft. to 14 ft. 16 ft. to infinity

The Camera owner should be make a note of these figures which on most shutters are marked in red.

Viewfinder Parallax Made Understandable

Below you will find a very simple explanation of this technical term.



The camera lens and the viewfinder are not arranged on the same axis. They have been so adjusted, however, that in most cases the viewfinder image closely coincides with the picture actually taken. In close-ups, however, where correct framing of the subject is more important, a slight deviation, the so-called view finder parallax, will have to be taken into account.

In case subjects are closer to the camera than 7 ft., the uppermost portion of the viewfinder image will not appear in the picture.



This condition can be easily corrected as shown in the following illustrations: At the upper edge, the viewfinder image should comprise a little more of the subject than that part which is to be included in the picture. Result of correction: The desired subject is correctly framed.



Viewfinder Image



Actual Picture Taken

Correction is obtained by moving the camera a little toward the viewfinder:

With horizontal pictures, slightly lift the camera ;
With vertical pictures, slightly move the camera toward the viewfinder.

Some Hints by the Camera Designer

A camera is a valuable precision-made optical instrument requiring proper care to give maximum service. Prior to first using it, you should familiarize yourself with all its features.

Perhaps you have been accustomed to winding the film after every exposure. The Ventura "69" deluxe is provided with a shutter lock serving to eliminate double exposures. The red dot visible in the small window next to the release button (see page 2) indicates that the film has already been exposed and that film winding must be performed. If you make it a rule to wind the film only shortly before exposure, you will never release the camera inadvertently. The quick-acting snapshot hunter, however, will stick to his habits, because he wants to be ready for immediate exposure.

You should also know about the mistakes you may make: For example, while opening the camera, "accidentally" depress the release button by acting as awkwardly as you can manage. As a result the camera release will become inoperative. — How to remedy this mistake? — Again close the camera. The release will remain locked. You could release the lock by rotating the film winding knob. By this procedure, however, you would lose one exposure. To save the picture, you may use the polished lever protruding from the shutter next to the "T"-Lever (see pages 7 and 8). Exercise some care in doing this and be sure not to obstruct the lens with your fingers.

Attention: Never depress the release while opening the camera!

Always depress the release as far as it will go. If you are accustomed to waiting for some resistance to be felt, it may happen that you hear the locking device operating before the shutter is actually opened. You should continue depressing the release. Either at this very moment or immediately afterwards the shutter will work. Also in cases where the shutter has been locked by inadvertent operation of the release, remedy can be obtained as outlined in the preceding paragraph.

Note: Always depress the release as far as it will go!

You will easily form the habit of removing the cable release and the yellow filter, and to set the brilliant finder vertical before closing the camera. The focusing ring should be set at infinity.

The camera shutter is a most delicate spring movement of maximum precision. Make it a rule to cock the shutter only shortly before exposure. Under no circumstances should a camera be put away with the shutter cocked.

Exposure time should also be selected before the shutter is cocked. This applies to high shutter speeds, in particular, because, as you will easily feel when rotating the milled ring, the shutter spring is subjected to considerable tension when a shutter speed of $\frac{1}{400}$ second is used.

Camera Care

Proper care will greatly extend the life of your camera. You should always protect it from dust and excessive sunlight. Prior to loading, be sure to remove all dust and other foreign particles from the camera.

Comparison of Emulsion Speeds

Tenths deg DIN*	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ASA Logarithmic Exposure Index	8	10	12	16	20	25	32	40	50	64	80	100	125	160	200	250	320	400
ASA Arithmetic Exposure Index	20 ⁰	21 ⁰	22 ⁰	23 ⁰	24 ⁰	25 ⁰	26 ⁰	27 ⁰	28 ⁰	29 ⁰	30 ⁰	31 ⁰	32 ⁰	33 ⁰	34 ⁰	35 ⁰	36 ⁰	37 ⁰
Weston Numbers	6	8	10	12	16	20	24	32	40	50	64	80	100	125	160	200	250	320
General Electric	10	12	16	20	24	32	40	48	64	80	100	125	150	200	250	300	400	500
H. & D. (Ilford)	400	500	600	750	1000	1200	1500	2000	2500	3000								
H. & D. (Europe)	1300	1700	2100	2700	3500	4400	5600	7200	9100	11600								
Relative Exposure Time	8,00	6,40	5,13	4,00	3,20	2,56	2,00	1,60	1,28	1,00	0,80	0,64	0,50	0,40	0,32	0,25	0,20	0,16

The vertical columns indicate films of identical emulsion speed.

The bottom line indicates the relative amounts of light required to expose films of different emulsion speed.—
 Example: A film of 16/10 deg. DIN requires double the amount of light needed by a film of 19/10 deg. DIN (difference 3/10 deg. DIN). This goes to show that

either the lens aperture must be increased by one full stop,
 or exposure time must be increased by one full step, i. e., it must be doubled.

* DIN = German Industrial Standard Specification.

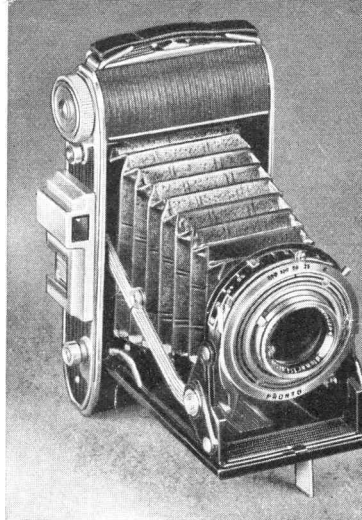
Depth-of-Field Table

1:4,5 f:3,35 in (105 mm)

Lens focussed for distance of (feet):	Lens set for:						
	f/4,5	f/5,6	f/8	f/11	f/16	f/22	f/32
Sharp definition will be obtained within range given (feet):							
3	2,9-3,1	2,9-3,1	2,8-3,2	2,8-3,3	2,7-3,4	2,6-3,6	2,4-3,9
3,5	3,4-3,7	3,3-3,7	3,3-3,8	3,2-3,9	3,1-4,1	2,9-4,3	2,7-4,9
4	3,8-4,1	3,8-4,2	3,7-4,3	3,6-4,4	3,4-4,6	3,3-4,9	3,0-5,6
5	4,6-5,2	4,6-5,3	4,4-5,5	4,3-5,8	4,0-6,3	3,8-7,0	3,4-8,7
6	5,6-6,5	5,5-6,6	5,3-6,7	5,1-7,3	4,8-8,0	4,5-9,2	4,0-12,0
8	7,4-8,9	7,2-9,1	6,8-9,7	6,5-10,0	6,0-12,2	5,5-15,1	4,8-25,0
10	9,1-11,3	8,5-11,6	8,1-12,6	7,6-14,0	6,8-17,5	6,1-24,5	5,3-76
13	11,3-15,6	11,0-16,4	10,2-18,3	9,5-21,5	8,4-30,2	7,4-58	6,2-∞
20	15,9-25,9	15,2-28,1	13,8-34,4	12,4-61	10,6-108	9,1-∞	7,3-∞
30	21,9-48	20,6-56	18,1-87	15,8-306	13,0-∞	10,7-∞	8,3-∞
50	30,9-131	28,3-216	23,8-∞	19,9-∞	15,7-∞	12,4-∞	9,3-∞
∞	80-∞	64-∞	45-∞	33-∞	22,7-∞	16,4-∞	11,3-∞

Illustrations on the
previous pages
show model Ven-
tura "69" deluxe

This is model Ventura "69"



Lens: Agnar 4.5, f/105 mm, hard coated (anti-reflex)
Agnar 6.3, f/105 mm, hard coated (anti-reflex)
3-element anastigmats

Shutter: Pronto shutter (speeds: B, $\frac{1}{25}$, $\frac{1}{50}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{200}$
selftimer)

Vario shutter (speeds: B, $\frac{1}{25}$, $\frac{1}{50}$, $\frac{1}{200}$ sec.).

Distances (feet): 3, 3.5, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 13, 20, 30, 50,
 ∞ (infinity).

Stops: f/4.5, 6.3, 8, 11, 16, 22

resp. f/6.3, 8, 11, 16, 22

Flash: Synchronized flash contact, $\varnothing \frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm).

Cable release socket,

Body release,

Newton finder,

Accessory Clip

Available types of Ventura "69" models:

Ventura "69" deluxe, Solinar 4,5, Compur Rapid
 Ventura "69" deluxe, Apotar 4,5, Prontor S
 Ventura "69", Agnar 4,5, Vario resp. Pronto
 Ventura "69", Agnar 6,3, Vario

Make a Note of Camera and Lens Serial Numbers

While the lens number is engraved on the front of the lens mount, the camera number will be found on the outside of the lower spool carrier flap. In many cases, recovery of lost or stolen cameras has been greatly facilitated by the owner's being able to state these numbers.

Bright Sun	Hazy Sun	Cloudy Bright	Cloudy Dull
f 22	f 16	f 11	f 8
f 16	f 11	f 8	f 56
f 11	f 8	f 56	f 4
f 8	f 5,6,	f 4	f 28

The design of the Ventura "69" cameras is subject to changes and improvements suggested by technical progress and development.