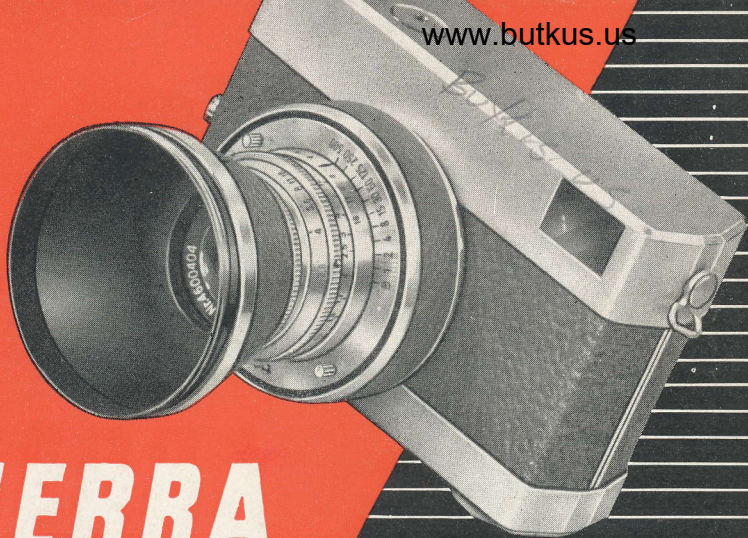


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WERRA

I N S T R U C T I O N S F O R U S E



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This booklet is intended to acquaint you with the merits of your newly-acquired "WERRA" and to be of assistance in handling it intelligently. A brief but careful study of these working directions - prior to loading the camera - will make you familiar with its controlling elements and impart that feeling of confidence which, guarding against failures, effectively contributes towards achieving perfect photographic results.

Another important hint: Practise all of the indicated manipulations - using an old exposed film - until conversant with the technicalities of the camera!

We wish you every enjoyment and success when using the "WERRA"!

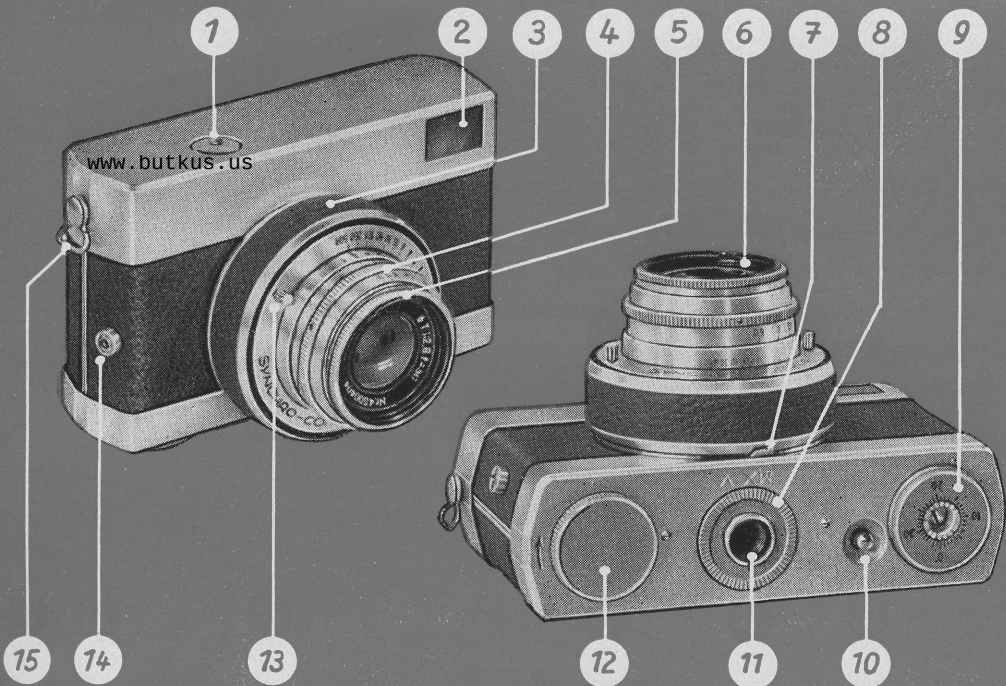
Maintenance

Though robustly built, the WERRA should be looked upon as an optical and mechanical precision instrument and be treated accordingly.

Refrain from touching the surfaces of object and finder lenses with fingers! If soiled, clean such surfaces using a soft hair brush and afterwards wipe them with a soft linen duster or chamois leather.

When at the seaside beware of sand getting into the mechanism (grating noise), as in this case the camera must be returned to the factory for cleaning purposes. Also guard the front lens against spraying seawater.

Never use force when there is a jam! In such cases, or in cases where damage resulted from incorrect handling, the camera should be returned either to the makers, viz., VEB Carl Zeiss JENA, Eisfeld Factory, Eisfeld/Thuringia, or to a dealer in photographic articles for sending it on to the above factory.



- 1 Button and cable release
- 2 Finder
- 3 Winding collar for shutter and film transport
- 4 Distance scale
- 5 Aperture scale
- 6 Screw - thread taking filter and lens hood
- 7 Synchro - lever for M - and X - synchronisation (for flashlight)
and for delayed - action mechanism V (cf. pp. 24)
- 8 Locking of camera - back
- 9 Film - counting mechanism
- 10 Pressure pin for rewinding
- 11 Tripod screw - thread
- 12 Rewinding knob
- 13 Shutter speed adjustment
- 14 Flash contact (cf. p. 26)
- 15 Loops for carrying strap

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1. Unlocking camera-back (Fig. 4)

Take camera (bottom side up) in both hands and with both thumbs press down the knurled collar (8) of the camera-back and turn it about 180° in counter-clockwise direction until clickstop is felt. This done, the index-point of the knurled collar will be found to lie on the opposite side of the index-notch of the tripod bush, while with the camera-back locked it registers with the index-notch.

2. Detaching the camera-back (Fig. 5)

Now tilt camera until camera-back is on top and use both thumbs in pushing the back in arrow-direction until it lifts off easily. Remove the protecting cardboard.

Fig. 4

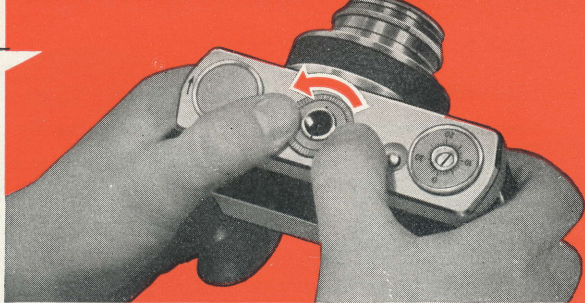


Fig. 5



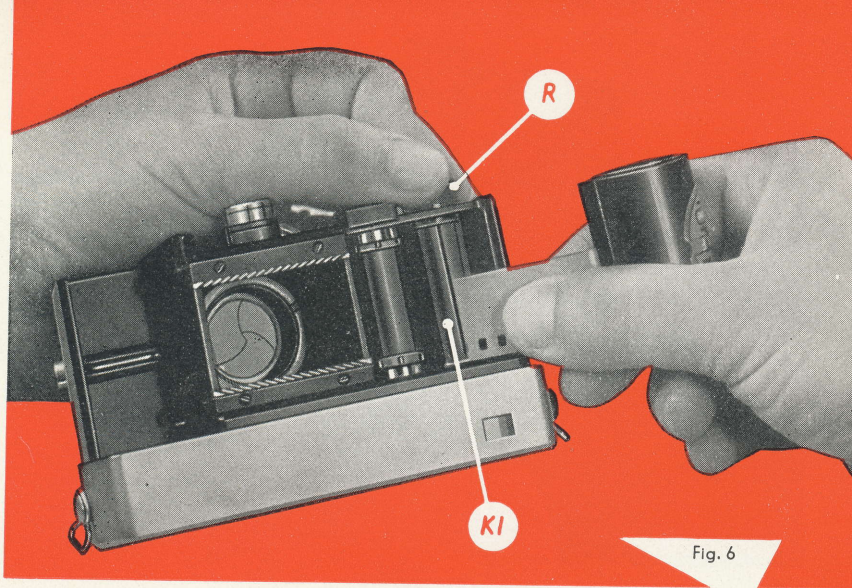
3. Loading the camera

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The WERRA takes 24 mm. $\times$ 36 mm. perforated narrow-gauge film in commercially available daylight cartridges. Prior to inserting the film, make sure that the pressure pin (10) for the feed spool stands out fully released.

With the thumb and index fingers hold the take-up spool by its knurled collar (R) as shown in Fig. 6. Now rotate the take-up spool in clockwise direction until the flared end of the film clamp (K1) is on top. Hold film cartridge in the right hand, lower side of cartridge up.

The film-leader protruding from the cartridge by a length of about 5 cm. is now threaded into the film clamp, (using the thumb and Index finger of the right hand), emulsion side of the film (bright side) up. When now inserting the film, make sure that the edge of the film contacts the upper wall of the housing (Fig. 6). This done, place cartridge into the spool-chamber, pulling some more film out of the cartridge, if necessary.



Loading the camera (cont'd)

The camera now lies in the left hand, the thumb holding the inserted cartridge in position. Now hold the take-up spool by its knurled collar, using thumb and index finger of the right hand, and wind up two turns of film (emulsion side out!) onto the take-up spool. In doing so observe that the teeth of the sprocket engage the film perforations on either side (Fig. 7).

Fig. 7

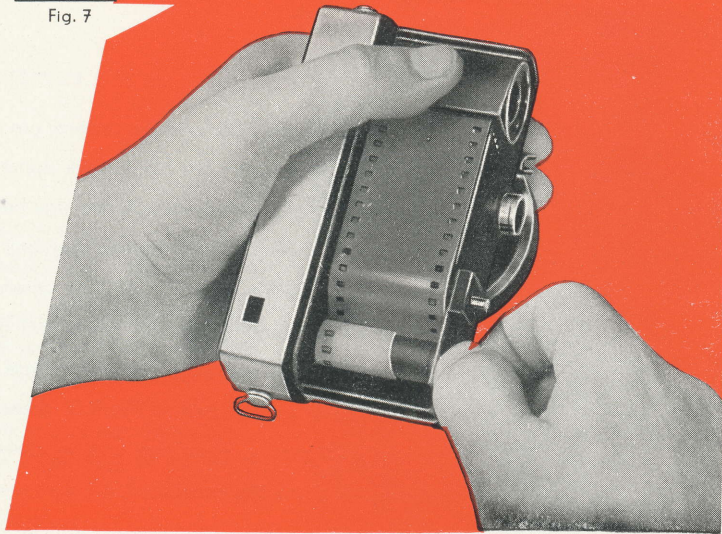


Fig. 8

4. Fitting and sliding on the camera-back

Before sliding the back onto the camera, use the thumb in slightly pressing the film against the upper edge of the film gate; releasing the supply cartridge beforehand. Observe that the slit of the take-up (daylight) cartridge lies close to the film gate (Fig. 8). Now carefully fit the edges of the camera-back into the lateral grooves of the camera body and slide the camera-back onto the camera body as indicated in Fig. 9. If necessary, give the re-wind knob a slight turn until its claws engage the recess of the film spool.

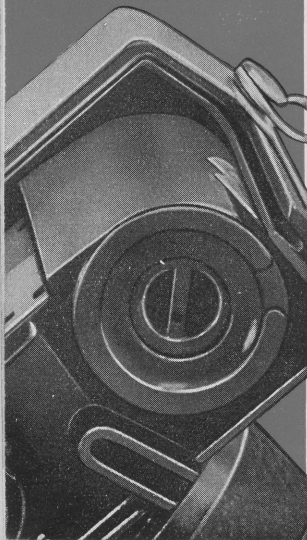
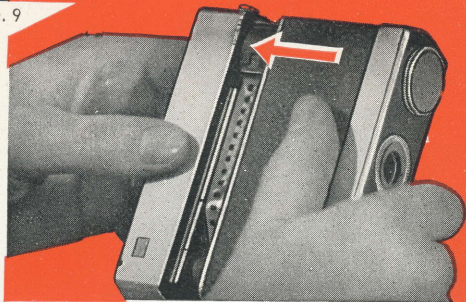


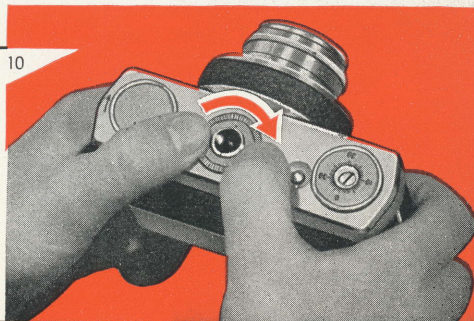
Fig. 9



5. Locking the camera back (Fig. 10)

Take camera in both hands, as described on page 6, and use both thumbs in turning the knurled collar (8) about 180° in clockwise direction until click-in stop is felt. When this is done, the index-point of the collar must register with the index-notch of the tripod-bush.

Fig. 10



6. Winding up the shutter and film-feed

By giving the winding-collar (3) a right-hand turn up to its workstop the film is transported by one frame-length and the shutter wound up at the same time. (The winding collar returns automatically into its initial position.)

Wound-up shutter must be released
before new winding-up is possible: =
Prevention of blank frames

Release-button will not operate except
after the film has been transported and
the shutter wound up =
Double-exposure prevention

The release-button will not operate unless the shutter has been wound up before.
Never force the release-button!

Fig. 11

When film has been inserted and the camera back replaced and locked, transport the film by the length of two frames (winding and releasing the shutter twice), before taking the first picture. By doing so, the first frames of the film (having been exposed while inserting the film) will be transported past the range of the film-gate.



7. Setting the frame counter (Fig. 12)

Prior to taking the first picture, turn the knurled sleeve (in the centre of the frame-counting disk) in counter-clockwise direction until the index-line coincides with the "O" of the counting disk. With each filmtransport the index-line moves on by one interval, thus indicating at any time the number of exposures made.

Fig. 12



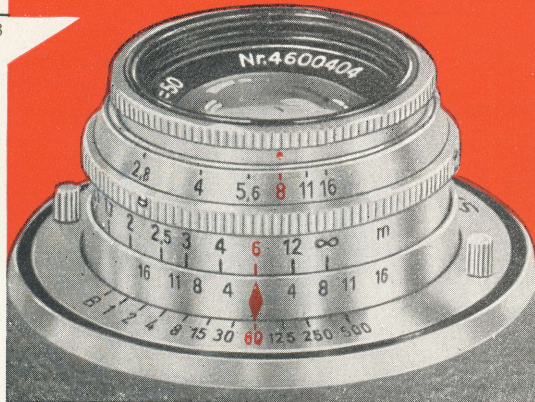
8. Three-point setting

For black-white-film 17/10° DIN, the setting may be effected by the red marks (Stop 8; 6 metres; $\frac{1}{50}$ sec.), which would satisfy the conditions in sunny to lightly overcast weather in the period from May to September. When using 21/10° DIN film the setting for time must read $\frac{1}{100}$ sec. instead of $\frac{1}{50}$ sec.

9. Depth of focus scale

The stopping-down figures 4, 8, 11 and 16 will be found engraved on either side of the red index for setting the distance. With their aid it will be possible either to read or estimate the depth-range of definition resulting of any distance and stop-settings.

Fig. 13



Red figures =
Three-point setting

1st Example (Three-point setting)

When set to 6 metres, the depth-of-focus with diaphragm 8 ranges from abt. 3.5 m. to ∞ .

2nd Example

When set to 1.5 metres the depth-of-focus with diaphragm 16 ranges from 1.1 m. to 2.5 m.

Fig. 14

10. Lens hood

The lens hood should be regularly used, particularly when pictures are taken facing the light. It attaches to the screw thread (6) of the lens mount or, when a WERRA-filter is used, to the inside thread of that filter (Fig. 14).



If attached the other way round the lens hood serves as a protective cap. Its front is closed by a lid which is likewise provided with screw thread (Fig. 15)

Fig. 15

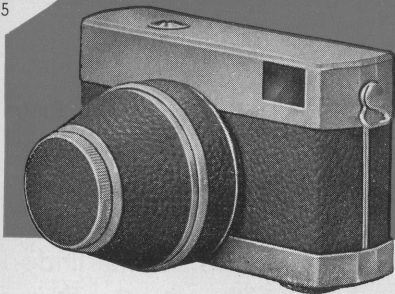
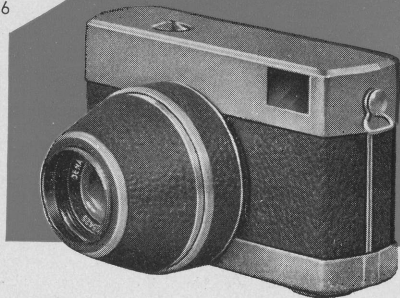


Fig. 16



The "WERRA" is so designed that by resorting to the "three-point-setting" method, (aperture, distance, time) less experienced amateurs and beginners may be certain to obtain satisfactory photographic results. Once these three factors have been set, the protective cap may be screwed on to the front, thus guarding against the setting being accidentally interfered with. (Fig. 16)

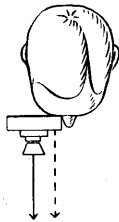
11. Releasing the shutter

Holding the camera correctly is an important point when taking snapshots. Firmly hold camera in both hands with the index finger of the right hand resting fully on the camera top. Easy pressure of the finger tip is sufficient to release the shutter free from vibrations (Fig. 17)

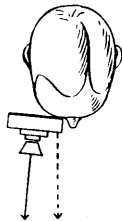
12. Holding the camera when looking through the finder



Incorrect



Correct



Incorrect

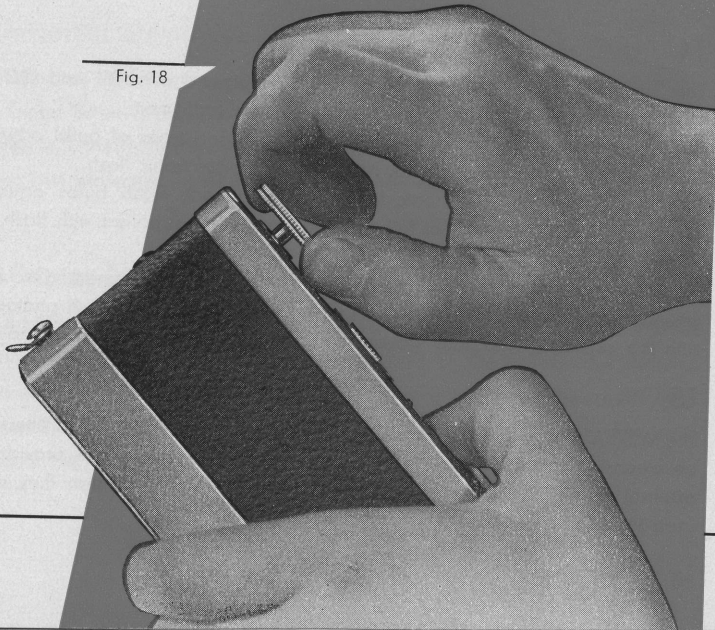
Fig. 17



13. Rewinding the film

Rewind the film into the cartridge when the 36th picture has been taken. To this end hold camera (lower side up) with the left hand and throughout this manipulation use the thumb in pressing down the pressure pin (9) (which disengages the feed-spool). Then use thumb and index finger of the right hand to pull out the re-wind knob (11) to its limit and turn it in arrow-direction until the film is completely wound into the cartridge, (In doing so keep a continuous hold onto the knob so as to prevent it from being turned backwards by the tension of the film.) This done, push re-wind knob into its initial position. The film may be taken out after camera-back has been detached (cf. p. 6).

Fig. 18



14. Flash photography

The Synchro-Compur shutter of the WERRA is equipped with "X" and "M" flash contacts and with a built-in delayed-action release (self-timer).

"M"-Synchronization: Flash bulbs (depending upon types of bulb) adjustable from 1/25 to 1/500 th of a second, Not suitable for electronic flash.

"X"-Synchronization: Electronic flash for any speed; Flash bulbs adjustable only from 1 to 1/25 s. (Do not fail reading instructions supplied with flash bulbs and electronic flash units).

"V"-Delayed-action-release: (running time about 10 seconds). On having wound-up the shutter, set synchrolever (7) to "V". When taking flash photographs with the selftimer, conditions governing the "X"-Synchronization are applicable.

15. Filters

The WERRA is supplied with yellow, green (or yellow-green) and red filters. Data on extension factors are enclosed with the filters. The filters are provided with external as well as internal screw threads "M 30.5×0.5" so that they may be used in conjunction with the lens-hood.

16. Universal tripod screw

To change over from the German type ($\frac{3}{8}$ "") to English screw thread ($\frac{1}{4}$ "") a Universal Tripod Screw is supplied which screws into the tripod bush of the WERRA. This screw is furthermore provided with an M 30.5×0.5 screw thread into which the filter and protective lid may be screwed when not in use.

17. Adapter for electronic flash units

When an electronic flash unit is to be attached to the tripod-thread of the WERRA by means of a bar, an adapting piece is supplied by the factory. This adapter is to be screwed into the tripod thread of the camera before the bar of the flash unit is attached. In this way any jamming of the re-wind knob (11) and subsequent blocking of the film-feed by the bar is prevented.

J E N O P T I K J E N A G. m. b. H.

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