

Directions for using the Nettel Cameras

A. With black leather covering

B. Tropical model, in polished teakwood

Sizes:

9×12 cm.

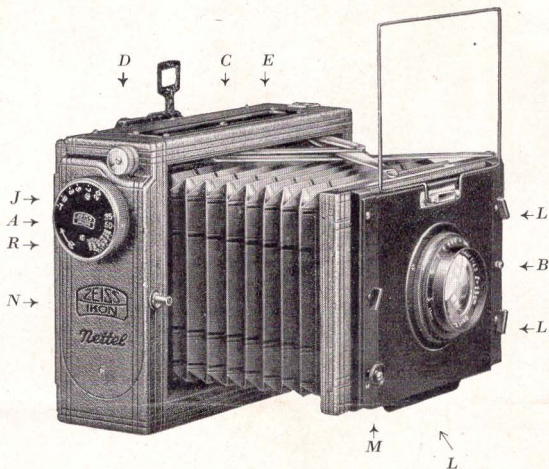
May be used for $\frac{1}{4}$ pl. ($4\frac{1}{4}\times 3\frac{1}{4}$ ") by means of
metal carriers in the slides

10×15 cm.

or Post Card size (6×4 "). May be used for
 $5\frac{1}{2}\times 3\frac{1}{2}$ " plates by means of carriers



ZEISS IKON AG. DRESDEN



- A* = Winding knob to the shutter
B = Handle for pulling out the front
C = Pin for locking the front
D = Button for setting the camera for near objects
E = Distance scale
J = Index to the time scale
L = Clamping screws to the vertical motion of the lens panel
M = Clamping screw to the transverse motion of the lens panel
N = Pin to the shutter release
R = Knurled outer ring on the shutter knob *A*

How to open the camera

Depress the ring *B* (toward the lens). This releases the lens front from the camera body. Pull out the front by the loop *B* up to a point when it is heard to click into position.

How to close up the camera

With the left hand press upon the pin *C* at the side of the index of the distance scale, at the same time push back the lens front by the handle *B*. It is immaterial during this operation as to what position the pin *C* occupies relatively to the focussing scale *E*.

Variation of the camera extension and setting for near objects

This is done by turning the stud *D*, both when the camera is closed, and when it is opened. The knife-edge at the side of the pin *C* serves as an index to the distance scale.

Management of the focal plane shutter

To set the time of exposure, with the thumb and index finger of the right hand pull out against the tension of the spring the knurled setting ring *R* of the winding knob *A* up to the point when an unmistakable resistance

is felt. Then turn the ring till the index line *J* reads the required number on the exposure scale. Now let go the ring *R*. This procedure applies to instantaneous speeds ranging from $\frac{1}{10}$ to $\frac{1}{2000}$ second as well as to short time exposures (B) and long time exposures (T).

Wind the shutter by turning the knob *A* in the direction of the arrow, i. e. in a clockwise direction. Turning in the opposite direction should be rigidly avoided as this is liable to injure the shutter. The latter should be wound as far as it will go.

Generally speaking, the time of exposure should be set before winding the shutter. Subsequent alterations should be made *exceptional circumstances only* and even then solely where the time of exposure is changed *from a shorter to a longer value*, e. g. from $\frac{1}{2000}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$ second. To effect such an alteration pull the ring *R* forward and turn it in an anticlockwise direction up to the required setting. In consequence of the change in the width of the slit which this implies it will then be necessary to reset the tension of the shutter. To this end continue turning the knob *A* as far as it will go, but in the direction of the arrow. Release the shutter by depressing with the index finger of the right hand the releasing stud *N* or by means of the wire release which screws into the stud.

How to focus on the ground glass plate

In order to check the focussing on the ground glass plate when using the camera *on a stand*, uncover the ground

glass plate at the back of the camera. To this end open in the usual way the focussing hood to the ground glass frame by depressing the spring button at the lower edge of the ground glass frame. Next, with the thumb of the left hand depress the small knob under the ground glass frame on the camera body and, *at the same time*, with the right hand turn the ring *R* of the knob *A* in the direction of the arrow till the ground glass plate is fully exposed. After checking the sharpness of the image, close the roller blind by depressing the releasing stud *N*. This will not affect the speed for which the shutter has been set. The shutter should, however, now be rewound.

The view finder

This is of the frame pattern with double sighters and shares in all the movements of the lens panel with rising and cross front. This finder shows accordingly under all circumstances the true composition of the picture and does so also when operating at close range or when a lens of a different focal length is substituted. The finder serves moreover as a good substitute for a circular bubble as it immediately discloses any bad holding of the camera by the diverging lines in the landscape. When taking snapshots with a hand-camera it is of the utmost importance that the operator should be able to *simultaneously compose his picture and level his camera, both accurately and in one comprehensive glance*. Note that the eye should be brought up close to the sighter.

The lens panel

This has rising and cross motions and clamping screws (*L* for the vertical motion, *M* for the horizontal motion) for fixing it in any position. Before closing up the camera the lens panel should be replaced in its normal position.

The interchange of lens panels

This is an exceedingly simple matter. For this purpose give the clamping screws *L* to the right slide ledge a couple of turns to the left and, pressing on the knob at the middle of the ledge, push the latter back so as to release the lens-panel. The panel which is to take its place may then be put in like manner, the clamping screws being turned to the right.

Two stand screw bushes

are sunk into the camera for attaching the camera to a stand for use in either position for taking upright and transverse pictures.

How to put in the dark slide

Detach the ground glass focussing frame by pushing in the direction of the arrow the knob in the upper left corner of the camera back. Then withdraw the frame from its setting from left to right and replace it by the dark slide.

