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HOW TO USE

the



VOLLEND A

$2\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{5}{8}$

KODAK Aktiengesellschaft

Dr. Nagel Works
Stuttgart-Wangen

DIRECTIONS

for successful photography
with the

VOLLEND A

15/100

Exposure

To open the camera:

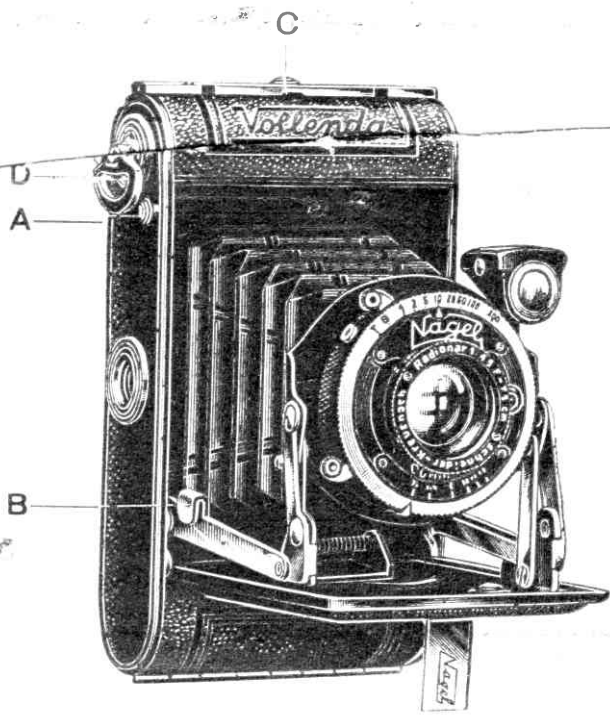
Press on the button A and the base-board will open, the lens springing automatically into working position.

To close the camera:

Press with the two index fingers on the clips B and with the thumbs on the base-board from below, when the bellows, with the lens, will automatically fold into the housing.

Loading the film:

Push the button C to the left, as indicated by the arrow, and the back



panel of the camera can be opened downwards. The full spool is then laid in the lower spool-chamber and the empty one in the upper, which is connected with the film-winding key D.

The spool is first pressed to the left into the sprung axle-bed and then slips easily into the spool housing on the right. Only then should the seal of the film be removed. Pull the cover-paper out until you can insert the point in the broad slit of the empty spool and tighten it by two or three turns of the winding-key D in the direction of the arrow. Make sure that the paper is winding evenly between the two spool flanges.

Unloading the exposed films:

When all the 8 exposures have been made, continue to wind the film-key D until the cover-paper disappears from the film-window (in the back panel). Then at any time and in day-

light the housing can be opened in the manner previously described, the full spool extracted by pressing to the left and sealed with the attached gummed label.

After each exposure the film should be at once wound ~~on to the~~ number, so that the camera is always ready for use.

Preparing for an exposure:

When the camera has been opened by pressing the button A, the first thing is to adjust the focus. This is done by turning the lens-mount, on the side of which are clearly engraved the figures of distance in meters. If you estimate the distance from the subject at, say, 4,5 feet, then set the red pointer half-way between 4 and 5 etc.

In those cameras fitted with lenses of aperture $f\ 3.5$ the distance-focusing is operated by means of a worm-gear.

The lever situated behind the shutter, when pushed to the right, moves the lens forward. The distance can be easily read from above on the scale behind the shutter. BEFORE CLOSING THE CAMERA DO NOT FORGET TO RESET AT „INFINITY“.

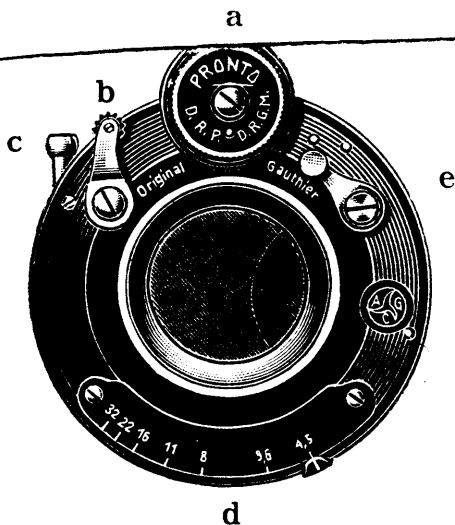
The Shutter:

The length of exposure to be used and the stop setting are adjusted on the shutter. Brief instructions as to selecting suitable exposures are given in a special section (see pp. 15 and 16). In addition an exposure-table is given with every Nagel camera.

The shutters are operated as follows:

The Nagel and Pronto shutters carry the speed figures on a bevelled disc (a), by turning which the appropriate figure is placed against the engraved pointer (instantaneous exposures $\frac{1}{25}$, $\frac{1}{50}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ sec.).

By setting at T (long time) the shutter opens for time exposures (as for dark interiors), when the lever is pressed and only closes when it is pressed a second time.



Pronto S Shutter

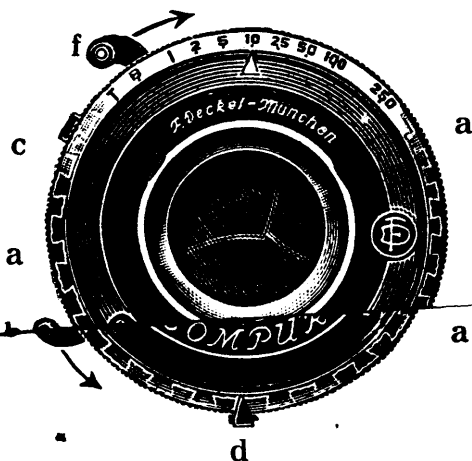
When set at B (brief), the shutter remains open only so long as the pressure is maintained, say for 1 or two seconds as required.

The shutter can be released by pressing on the lever (b) with the finger, or better by the cable release, which is given free with every camera. This cable release is screwed in at (c).

With the Pronto shutter with built-in self-timer the operator can include himself in the picture so long as the camera can be placed on a firm support, preferably on a tripod. The tensionlever (e), with the red dot, is pushed to the right as far as it will go, and the shutter is released by (b) or by the cable release. The exposure selected, say $1/25$ th sec, will occur after about 12 seconds, giving plenty of time for the operator to take his place in the picture.

The Compur shutter gives exposure periods of 1, $1/2$, $1/5$, $1/10$, $1/25$, $1/50$, $1/100$ $1/300$ sec., Brief (B) and long time (T).

The setting is done by turning the polished scale-ring, which encircles the shutter, to the pointer.



Compur Shutter

It must be remembered that for all instantaneous speeds from 1— $\frac{1}{300}$ sec. the shutter must be tensioned by pressing the tension-lever (f) to the right. Release is by pressing the finger-release (b) or by the cable release, which is screwed in at (c). Intermediate speeds between $\frac{1}{1}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ sec. ($\frac{1}{75}$ for instance), can be given, but none between $\frac{1}{100}$ and $\frac{1}{300}$ sec.

Caution!

When the shutter is already tensioned, the scale-ring must not be turned from $1/100$ to $1/300$ sec.

The **stop adjustment** in all shutters is made by moving the pointer (d). The largest aperture is obtained by setting at f 3.5 and 4.5 respectively, the smallest by setting at the highest figure.

It must be borne in mind that moving the pointer (d) to the next higher number always necessitates doubling the length of exposure given. If, for example, with f 4.5 the correct exposure is $1/100$ sec., then by stopping down to 5.6 $1/50$, to 8 $1/25$, and to 11 about $1/12$ sec. will be required. The object of stopping down is to obtain greater depth of sharp focus.

The view-finder equipment:

consists of a brilliant finder, which can be turned for horizontal pictures.

There is also a very practical peep-sight finder, of which both, frame and



a

Upright



b

Horizontal

back-sight spring into position for use on the small button being pressed. The correct outline of the picture is seen when the back-sight is held about half-an-inch in front of the eye.

The peep-sight finder has the advantage that it is used at eye-level and gives the perspective exactly as the operator sees it. If a small child, standing on the ground is to be photographed, for instance, one peep through the finder shows that a low viewpoint must be taken, because the finder, when held obliquely, betrays the presence of

disturbing lines, which can be avoided by holding the camera upright.

Depth of focus table.

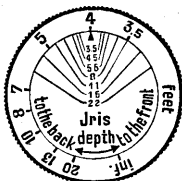
The Vollenda Cameras with 1:3,5 lenses are equipped with a mechanical depth of focus table.

A knowledge of the correct use of the stops is an excellent aid in compensating for any inaccuracy in estimating distance, which can so easily occur, by stopping down and the accompanying increase in the zone of sharp focus.

The carefully calculated and practical depth of focus table is therefore an important help in the attainment of good pictures.

Example 1: A portrait is taken at an estimated distance of 4 feet. To ascertain how deep the focal-plane is with the different stops, turn the outer ring of the table so that the figure 4 (feet) coincides with the in-

dex pointer; then the following information is directly readable:



Example 1

The focal plane extends:

with stop 5,6 from 3.75—4.40 feet

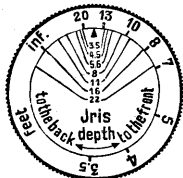
” ” 8 ” 3.60—4.60 ”

” ” 11 ” 3.50—4.90 ”

In this case the last selection is stop f 8 which gives a depth of focus of 1 foot and compensates for any error in estimating the distance.

Example 2: A landscape is required to be sharp from a distance of 8 feet to infinity: what distance and stop combination is the most expedient? Turn the “infinity” mark to the line

on the left which on the right points to the figure 8 and it will be found



Example 2

that stop 16 is indicated in the centre. It is important to note that the middle distance is thus automatically brought to the index pointer, in this case between 13 and 20 feet.

By focussing at about 17 feet with stop 16 sharp focus will be obtained from 8 feet to infinity.

A guide to exposures:

The photo-dealer will in most cases have explained to the beginner the different movements. Nevertheless, the following hints may be helpful in making the first attempts:

Pictures out of doors can mostly be taken from the hand, without the use of a tripod. Only when more than $\frac{1}{25}$ th sec. is being given, the camera must be placed on a firm support or a tripod must be used. For this purpose the camera is provided with a tripod-bush.

Period of exposure:

An exposure-table is given with every camera to help in ascertaining the correct exposure. In ordinary cases however, the following suggestions will be found to give good results with stop f 8 or 11.

1. In bright, sunny weather:

Outdoor portrait groups,
 $\frac{1}{25}$ th sec.

Street scenes, landscapes,
 $\frac{1}{50}$ th sec.

Quickly moving objects,
 $\frac{1}{100}$ th sec.

2. In dull weather:

Landscapes, $\frac{1}{25}$ th sec.

3. Indoor portraits:

Stop f 5.6 — 6—10 sec., with tripod.

In addition there are many good books on photography which are to be recommended to the beginner who wishes to get the best out of his camera.

We purchase good negatives for publicity purposes.

We are most interested in original pictures of daily occurrences, jolly week-end subjects and animated sports pictures.

Send good prints or enlargements addressed to:

KODAK Aktiengesellschaft,
Dr. Nagel - Works,
Stuttgart-Wangen.