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DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE FOR BOLSEY-WOLLENSAK 44MM F:3.2 LENS

For Average work use indicators on Camera.

Use this table for precision work.

IF FOCUSING LEVER IS SET AT DISTANCE SHOWN IN FIRST COLUMN THEN ALL OBJECTS WILL BE IN SHARP FOCUS BETWEEN THE DISTANCES INDICATED

(IN FEET AND INCHES) IN THE COLUMN BELOW THE LENS APERTURE SETTING ("F" STOP)

			4				٠.,							
Focus Lever Set at	F 3.2		F 4		F 5.6		F 8		F11		F 16		F 22	
	From	То	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	To	From	То	From	To
2	1 11	2 1	1 10	2 2	1 10	2 2	1 9	2 3	1 9	2 5	17	27	16	3 0
2.5	24	28	2 4	2 8	2 3	2 9	2 2	2 11	2 1	3 2	1 11	3 7	1 9	4 4
3	2 10	3 3	29	3 4	28	3 5	2 6	3 8	2.5	40	2 2	4 9	20	62
4	3 8	4 5	3 7	47	3 5	4 10	3 3	5 4	2 11	60	28	7 10	2 5	132
5	4 5	5 9	4 4	5 11	4 1	65	3 10	7 3	3 6	8 10	3 1	132	2 9	40 7
6	5 3	70	5 1	7 5	4 10	8 1	4 4	97	4 0	124	3 5	23 6	3 o	INF
8	68	10 o	6 5	10 s	5 9	124	5 4	160	4 9	25 9	40	INF	3 5	INF
12	93	173	8 9	194	8 4	25 6	6 10	493	5 10	INF	49	INF	3 11	INF
24	14 11	614	138	1004	118	INF	96	INF	7 9	INF	5 11	INF	4 8	INF
INF	392	INF	31 4	INF	22 5	INF	15 10	INF	116	INF	8 0	INF	5 10	INF

TABLE BASED ON A CIRCLE OF CONFUSION OF .002"

6 Good Tips

- Be gentle with your camera. Never force it.
- Use leather ever-ready case protect your camera.
- Avoid fingers in front of finders or of lens.
- Avoid fingerprints on lens they reduce sharpness.
- Clean lens when needed. Use only optical tissue.
- Before you go on that important trip, check your camera as you would your car. Actuate the shutter at least ten times. See that it opens and closes regularly. Work the film transport. See that it operates smoothly. If you are in doubt, have your camera factory-checked. Send it to

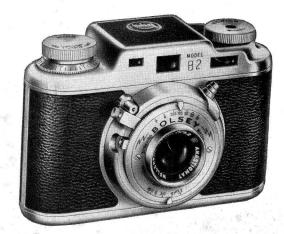
BOLSEY CORPORATION OF AMERICA

18 East 25th Street, New York 10, N. Y. Attention: Service Dep't.

Internationally famous BOLSEY B2

35MM CAMERA

Built-in Coupled Rangefinder
Internally Synchronized For Flash
Exclusive "No-Double-Exposure" Device
Fast f:3.2 Anastigmat Lens, Coated, Color-Corrected
Aluminum high precision die-cast body
Small, compact, fits palm of hand or purse





Bolsey Corporation of America

One of the Finer Names in Photography

$LOAD\overset{\mathsf{www.orphancameras.com}}{ING} \overset{\mathsf{CAMERA}}{\mathsf{THE}}$

Few minutes to read . . . Few seconds to do.

Use any 35mm black and white or color film in standard cartridges of 20 or 36 frames. Load your Camera in subdued light.

Note: When the film is not in the camera the Wind Knob and Frame Counter will turn endlessly and the no-double-exposure piston will remain extended. This will prevent you from believing that you are taking pictures. If the film is incorrectly placed in the camera, the Wind Knob will be blocked and will not turn.

1. OPEN THE CAMERA

Hold the camera in your left hand, lens down, making sure fingers do not touch the lens. Unlock cover by turning lock lever on the bottom of the camera in the direction of the arrow. Lift cover off, by sliding it first slightly downward. See figure I.

2. INSERT FILM CARTRIDGE

Insert the film cartridge in the recess below the Rewind Knob, by sliding it in from the camera bottom. Turn the Rewind Knob slightly until its shaft engages the crosspiece inside the cartridge.

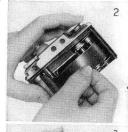
3. ATTACH FILM LEADER TO TAKE-UP SPOOL

Turn Wind Knob until tongue (or slot on some cameras) on take-up spool faces you. Pull about 3" of film from the cartridge and insert leading edge deeply under the tongue, (or in the slot) making sure that the edge of the film rests against the bottom (outer) flange of the take-up spool. See figure 2.

4. ALIGN FILM ON SPROCKET

Align the film so that the perforations of the film will engage with the teeth of the sprocket and the film does not buckle. Turn the Wind Knob in the direction of the arrow until it locks. Do not force the Knob. If it does not turn freely, lift it and then turn. Be sure all film slack is taken up. If slack is still present after first winding, repeat operation.







5. CLOSE CAMERA

Be sure the film is riding straight in its channel, then replace the camera cover by sliding it gently over the film until the upper edge slips into position. Turn the lock. See figure 3.

6. WIND UP EXPOSED FILM LEADER

Now bring the film into position for the first exposure in this manner: Lift Wind Knob and turn slightly in the direction of the arrow, then release Wind Knob, and continue turning without additional lifting until mechanism locks. Do this twice.

7. SET FRAME COUNTER

Set frame counter (below Wind Knob, See figure 4.) at zero by turning it in the direction of the arrow on the Wind Knob.

8. SET FILM INDICATOR

Set film indicator (back of camera) by moving outer knurled ring (blue dial) for the type of film now in your camera. A blank space is left for special film. See figure 5.

9. CHECK SETTINGS

Check the three basic settings: shutter speed (exposure), diaphraam (f stop), and focus, as explained on page 4 and you're ready to shoot. When you shoot, hold the camera STEADY, press shutter lever slowly ALL THE WAY DOWN! Avoid jerks. YOU WILL HEAR TWO CLICKS, the first, releasing the nodouble-exposure lever, the second, tripping the shutter.

10. WIND FILM FOR NEXT EXPOSURE

After making each picture, lift the Wind Knob and turn in the direction of the arrow as suggested in Step 6. This winds the film, advances the counter, and releases the shutter lever for the next exposure.

11. DOUBLE EXPOSURE AND ITS PREVENTION

Winding film also retracts the no-double-exposure piston, which when extended, prevents a double exposure. If you desire a double exposure, do not wind the film and push in the spring loaded piston. It will free the release lever and allow you to click the shutter. (see illust. pg. 6-7.)





Learn These Three Basic Settings

- I. Shutter Speed Setting: The length of the "exposure time" during which light is admitted to the film is usually a small fraction of a second. Your shutter can be set for instantaneous exposures ranging from 1/10th second to 1/200th second. For an exposure of 1/25th sec. (subject not moving) set the index opposite "25" on the upper scale. For a fast moving subject, set your shutter at "100" or "200".
- no-double-exposure device
 release shutter speed scale
 focusing lever

To make an exposure longer than 1/10 sec., 1 to 2 sec. for example, move index to B position. The shutter will open when lever is depressed, and will close as soon as lever is released. For very long exposure, where the camera can be left alone during exposure, set the index at the T position. The shutter will open after the lever is tripped and will close only after it is tripped once again.

- II. Diaphragm (F Stop) setting: Just like an eye, your lens has an iris, called "diaphragm", which regulates the amount of light admitted to the film. You can see it clearly (when your camera is not loaded) by opening the shutter (T position) and moving the index on the lower scale from 3.2, wide open, to 22 the smallest opening. Each time you move the index to the next marked setting, you open or close the diaphragm one "stop", thereby doubling or halving the amount of light admitted. i.e. a setting of 8 (meaning F:8) admits twice as much light as a setting of 11, and four times as much as a setting of 16.
- III. Focusing: Focus with the coupled rangefinder by looking at your subject through the right hand window. The picture will appear split horizontally across the middle. Move the focusing lever button (left of lens) between the two fingers of your left hand, up or down until the two split images coincide, in other words, until the upper and lower halves match correctly and appear as one. This at the same time will move the lens and bring the subject in sharp focus. It is easiest to sight on any sharply defined vertical edge or line in your subject. Remember, your Bolsey focuses as close as 2 feet.





Taking Pictures

- After focusing your camera, switch your eye to the view finder, left hand window, and frame your subject. The subject appears smaller in this window. When shooting at 2 feet, correct for "parallax" by lifting your camera slightly so that some space will appear between the top edge of your viewfinder and subject.
- Hold the camera STEADY, press shutter lever slowly ALL THE WAY DOWN! Avoid jerks. YOU WILL HEAR TWO CLICKS, the first, releasing the no-double-exposure lever, the second, tripping the shutter. We recommend using a Bolsey Cable Release.
- Always wind film immediately after picture has been taken. This will keep your camera ready at all times.
- After all film has been exposed, the counter will show it and film will resist further winding. REWIND it back into the cartridge until tension is relieved, turning REWIND KNOB in the direction of the arrow.

On a 20 or 36 exposure roll you get 2 to 4 EXTRA frames because your Bolsey can be loaded with a very short leader. This means a 10 to 20% savings on the cost of film!

Simple Settings For Average Work in Daylight

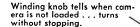
Use **shutter** speed of 1/50 of a sec., (upper index set at "50"). Have subject preferably in sun, especially for color. For proper Diaphragm openings (f stops) see below.

Subjects		prox. dis- s in feet	For Color Film:	For Black and White			
Junieria			Plus X	Super XX			
Dark subjects		1					
in shade	2	10	3.2*	3.2 to 4*	3.2 to 5.6*		
Light subjects, portraits in shade	2	20	4*	5.6-8	8		
Portraits in sun	3	10	5.6-8	8	11		
Groups in shade	10	25	4*	5.6-8	5.6-8		
Groups in sun	10	25	8	11	16		
Small buildings							
in shade	20	infin.	5.6-8	8	11		
Small buildings							
in sun	20	infin.	8	11	16		
Landscapes in shade or in diffused light	infin.	5.6-8	8-11	11-16			
Landscapes in sun	or						
marine scenes or snow scenes		infin.	. 11	16-22	22		
TV Screen 2 ft. f	ocusina	exclusive	with Bolsey	. Use 1/25	sec. at 3.2,		

of Screen 2 ft. focusing exclusive with Bolsey. Use 1/25 sec. at 3.2, Super XX Film.

*Not recommended. "Not recommended" means that it is preferable not to take pictures under such highly variable conditions unless a light meter is used.

25 FEATURES OF YOUR MODEL B2



Automatic Frame-counter.

Coupled rangefinder built-in and sealed; precise, split image type.

Exclusive No-Double-Exposure Device.

Shutter and lens in Helical mount for smoother focusing - action,

Aluminum Die-cast body. -

Attractive leatherette covering protected by metal rims.

Finger-tip controls for fast operation.

Distinctive, handsome appearance.

Simplified design simplifies use

So compact it fits pocket or purse.

Takes economical, standard 35mm film; gives standard size frames.



Optical Eye-level viewfinder.

Practically no parallax. Viewfinder close to lens.

Focusing as close as two feet.

Accurate shutter speeds 1/10 to 1/200, T & B.

Internally synchronized shutter for flash.

All internal wiring, carefully insulated.

New film lead catch speeds loading-gives up to 4 extra pictures per roll.

F:3.2 Anastigmat lens; coated, color corrected.

Special 44 mm lens increases depth of focus.

Gives brilliant black and white and natural color.

New-design Flashgun mount for quick flash attachment.

Rapid film loading.

Handy depth of field indicator and film-incamera indicator.

www.orphancameras.com

Pictures in Daylight

in color or black and white

The beauty of the outdoors is easily captured by your Bolsey. Because of the tremendous depth of field of its special 44mm lens you can secure razor-sharp images from close-ups to infinity, which will enable you to enlarge or project your pictures to very large sizes with excellent definition.

When using black and white film, plan to do your shooting one hour after sunrise to one hour before sunset. For color film, make it two hours after sunrise to two hours before sunset, in order to avoid excessive red coloring of the subject.

A basic exposure using black and white film (Kodak Plus X or Ansco Supreme) and shooting average subjects in bright sunlight is: f 8 and 1/50 of a sec. When using color film under the same conditions shoot at 1/50 of a sec. and f 6.3. See instructions packed with each roll of film. Use Bolsey Pocket Exposure Guide for fast and accurate data.

Night Pictures with Flash Bulbs

(bulbs flash once)

in color or black and white

The synchro-shutter of your Bolsey B-2 Camera is internally synchronized for flash, (no externally dangling wires.) To set up for flash photography, first make sure your flashgun contains two fresh type C Photoflash Dry Cell Batteries, then insert the plug of your Bolsey Flashgun #2 into the back of your camera and twist the thumb screw.

Use midget bulbs $S\dot{M}$, SF, #5 or #25 on subjects up to twenty feet away. For speeds faster than 1/50 sec. use flashbulbs SM and SF only. While the shutter is synchronized at all speeds, we recommend the shutter speed 1/50 of a sec. because the bulb actually gives the real exposure time (and not the shutter), flashing at approximately 1/300 of a second.

Use Type A Kodachrome (indoor) film for flash color photography. If you happen to have daylight Kodachrome in the camera, use blue flash-bulbs or blue conversion filter on camera lens or blue shield on flash-gun reflector.

If you have Type A Kodachrome (indoor) in the camera and want to take outdoor daylight pictures, slip the Bolsey pink conversion filter on the camera lens.

Calculating your diaphragm opening (F stop) is quite simple. Flash bulb manufacturers designate "guide numbers" for all known film-flashbulb-shutter speed combinations. Guide numbers are printed the wrapping sleeve of the bulbs. After focusing with the rangefinder read the distance on the engraved scale. Select the guide number which corresponds to the combination you are using. Then divide your distance (in feet), camera (with flashgun) to subject, into this guide number. The result is your diaphragm opening (F stop). For example, if your guide number is 66 and your distance, lamp to subject, is 6 feet, your diaphragm opening (F Stop) will be 11.

Pictures with Flood Lamps

(lamps last for hours)

in color or black and white.

The photoflood's strength of light depends on the reflector as well as the lamp. It is difficult to calculate the f stops by means of guide numbers. Therefore, we advise the use of a good exposure meter for determining the correct exposures, or follow closely the Flood Lamp Manufacturers recommendation. The Bolsey Pocket Exposure Guide gives you the basic data on such shooting.

When making color pictures be sure to use indoor film — Kodachrome Type A or Ansco Color Film-Indoor.

Bolsey Depth of Field Indicator (See fig. 5, page 3)

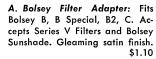
The smaller the diaphragm, the deeper will be the field of sharpness and the sharper will be the closest and farthest objects in the picture. For example, you want a sharp picture of a person at 5 feet from the camera and also of a house at 24 feet from the camera. This is easily done with your Bolsey in the following manner:

- Focus on the person through the rangefinder (right hand window).
 Read the distance on the range scale on the ring around the shutter. Do the same for the house.
- 2) Turn the inner white dial with the red figures until one of the curved lines on the black field joins both footages, 5 and 24. The middle of the curved line shows Figure 11 for the diaphragm and the red figure on the white dial which faces the triangular index mark shows 8 feet. You therefore set your distance at 8 feet, your diaphragm at f 11.
- Set shutter speed according to instructions given with the film you have in your camera.

PHOTOGRAPHY IS MORE FUN

Bolsev Case: For Bolsev cameras. Handsome everready cases made of top grain cowhide expertly stitched for long wear. Provides perfect protection for your camera and permits instant use without removing camera from case. 24" measuring tape on reverse side of carrying strap. \$7.95

Bolsey Flashgun #2 - New design makes gun attachment quick, easy, firm. You simply insert plug in back of camera, twist thumb screw and you're set to shoot. Instructions on exposure and bulbs included. \$9.95



B. Bolsey Sunshade: Companion piece to Bolsey filter adapter. Does not vignette or interfere with viewfinder. Satin finish.

\$1.90

C. Bolsey Filter Kit: Matched leather case snaps on carrying strap. Contains four Series V optically correct and color correct filters. \$7.50

The Bolsey Filter Kit Contains:

For Black and White:

Yellow Filter improves tone in all scenic shots. Ideal for beach scenes, and cloud effects.

Red Filter for dramatic effects through high contrast, darkened skies, night-like effects.

For Color:





Haze Filter reduces haze and bluish cast in distant shots. Type A Conversion Filter corrects for color when indoor color film is used outside.

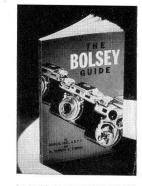
WITH BOLSEY ACCESSORIES

Bolsey Cable Release: Special flexible all steel universal cable release. Assures positive shutter action. Fits all Bolsev cameras. \$1.40

The Bolsey Guide: A compact, complete and easily used reference book, equally informative for serious amateur and beginner. 124 pages, semi hard color cover. 70 illustrations, numerous charts and tables, packed with photographic in-

struction in easy to understand,

down-to-earth language.



The Bolsev Pocket Exposure Guide: A guick reference to correct exposures for daylight, photoflash and photoflood photography. Gives f stops and shutter speeds for ten films, black and white and color, eight flashbulb types, all subjects and light conditions and triangular photoflood set up, \$.25.



Note: When you send back the warranty card of your camera to the Bolsey Corporation, add 15 cents in stamps for handling and you will receive the Bolsey Pocket Exposure Guide free of charge.

\$1.95

Prices Shown Subject to Change Without Notice.