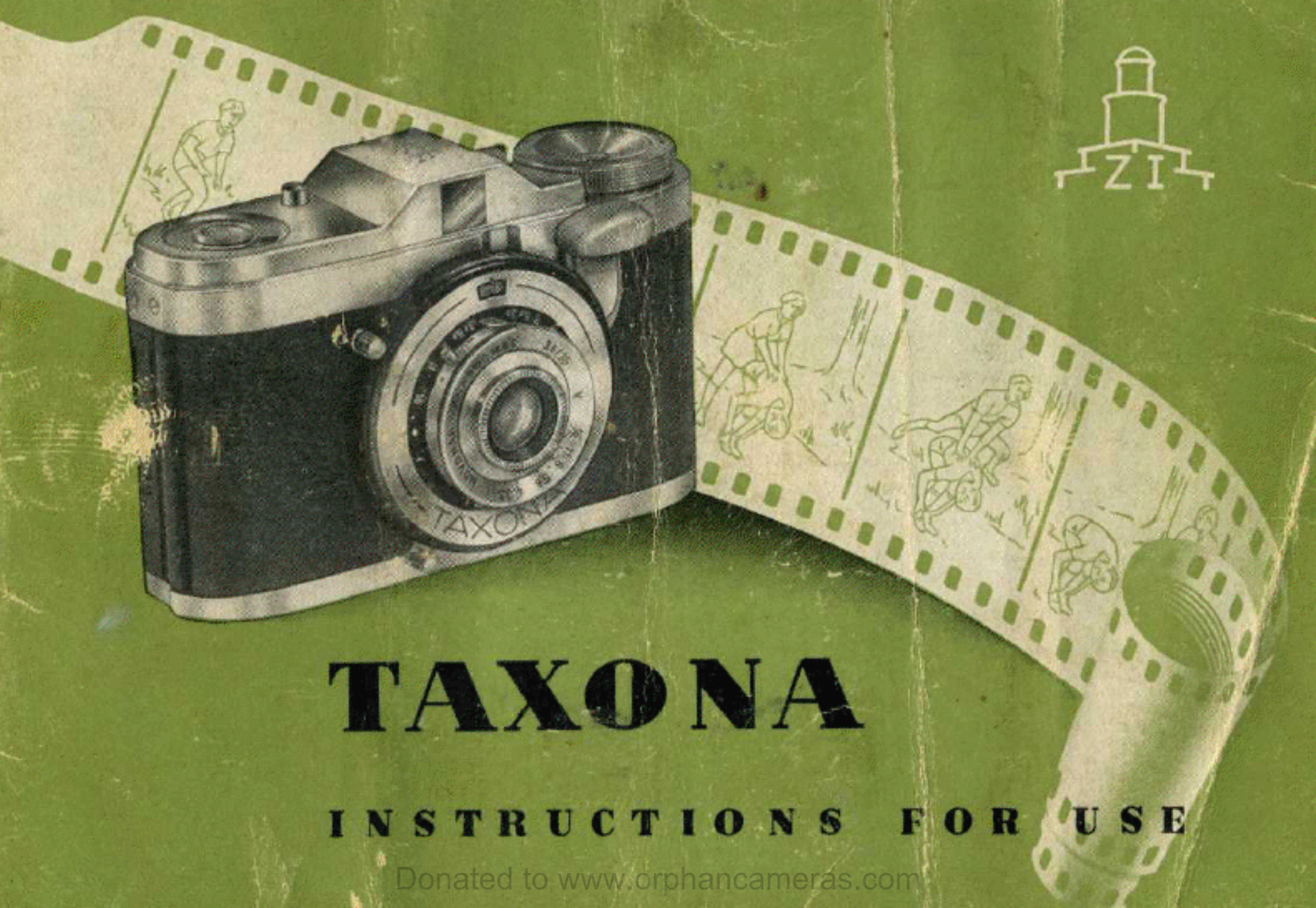
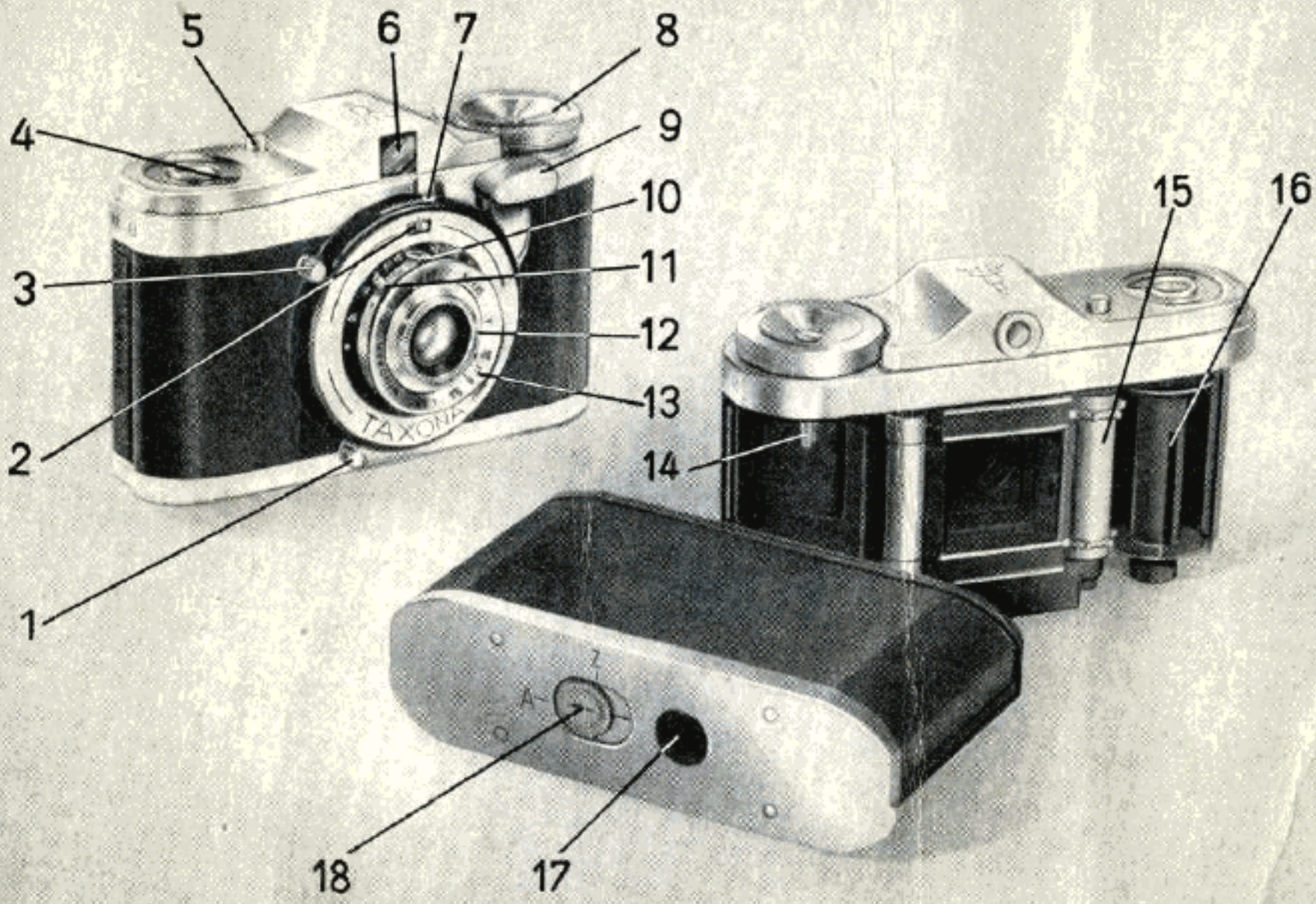


TAXONA

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

These instructions for using the Taxona contain a table with numbers. Please turn the folded leaf outwards. The instructions can thus be studied conveniently with the table and its numbers to the left before you.



1 Speed setting lever

2 Window showing the speed setting

3 Shutter release lever

4 Film counting dial

5 Rewind release knob

6 Telescopic finder

7 Flash contact

8 Rewinding knob

9 Lever for winding the shutter and transporting the film

10 Index pointer showing the distance setting

11 Outer lens ring with distance scale

12 Inner milled lens ring with index dot for diaphragm setting

13 Diaphragm scale

14 Left-hand (feeding) spool bed with driving pivot of the rewinding knob

15 Film transport sprocket

16 Right-hand (receiving) spool bed with receiving spool

17 Opening for tripod bush

18 Milled knob for bottom lock

The **Taxona** is a miniature camera for perforated 35 mm film taking cartridges for black and white and color film. The standard 35 mm cartridge in the Taxona yields 50 square exposures 24 × 24 mm. Any cut length of perforated 35 mm film can also be used.

The extensive depth of field in the short focus lens renders quick snap-shooting possible. A pressure of the finger suffices to set the shutter and advance the film to the next picture, without removing the camera from the eye. Double and blank exposures are impossible. The camera is equipped with an automatic picture counter and a built-in telescopic finder. Film loading is greatly facilitated owing to the removable camera back. Red-dot focusing and depth of focus scale also help to obtain successful results.

It is under all circumstances advisable to practise using the camera over and over again without a film in it before actually making exposures.

The single manipulations should be carried out in the following succession:

I. Loading the Film

1. Set the shutter by means of the lever (1) to number 100 = $^1/_{100}$ th second.
2. The shutter is wound up by depressing the tension lever (9) until a resistance is felt. The tension lever will automatically jump back, whereby the finger should remain lightly resting on it.
   If the tension lever (9) is not pressed down properly until it stops, it will not return to its starting point, but will remain in an in-between position, from which it must not be pushed up with force, as this would damage the spring mechanism. It will have to be pressed down again to the stop, from where it springs back automatically to its original position.
3. Turn the milled knob (18) in the bottom of the camera 90° until the engraved arrow points to the "A" and then push the knob towards the "A". The camera back is now unlocked. Pull the camera back away and take it off (see fig. 1).

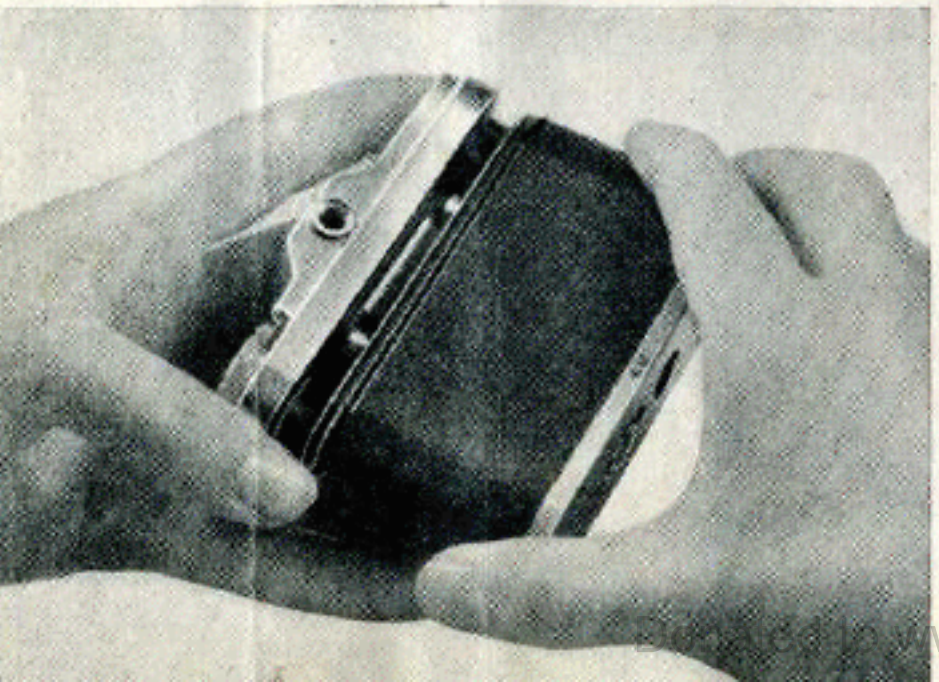
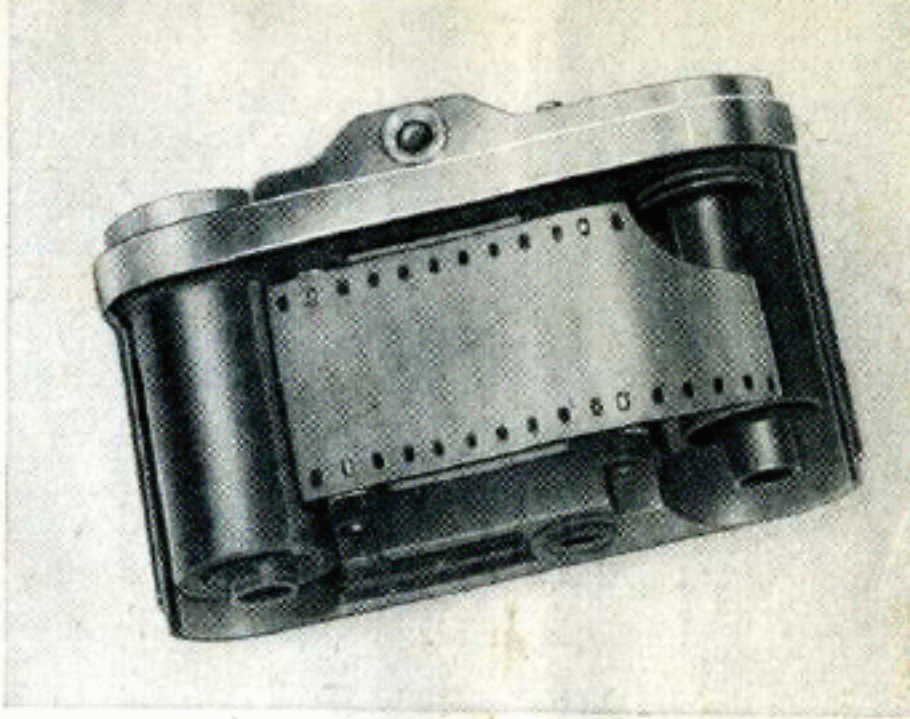


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



4. Take the empty spool (receiving spool) out of the right-hand spool bed (16). Before loading the film take care that the pressure plate in the camera back and the inner chambers of the camera are clean in order to avoid scratching the film. Specks of dust or other slight uncleanliness can easily be wiped off with a little brush.
5. Before inserting the cartridge set the counting dial (4) to stroke "47" by turning the milled knob in the indicated arrow direction. Now place the cartridge into the left-hand (feeding) spool chamber (14) in such a way that the beginning of the film points to the right-hand spool chamber. Fasten the film tongue projecting from the cartridge in the slit of the empty spool, and roll up just as much of the film on the spool to allow the sprocket wheel (15) to catch the perforation on both sides when the core is inserted in the spool bed (see fig. 2).
   On the winding up side no film cartridge can be used.
6. Let the camera back into the grooves from above as close as possible to the upper edge (without pushing it), only give it a little final push upwards to make it close

completely. Then lock it by means of the milled button (18) (compare I, paragraph 3). When attaching the camera back, the bottom lock must stand at "A". If the knob is set to "Z" and the back forced on to the camera, the bottom latch will be damaged and the camera cannot be locked.

7. Depress the shutter release lever (3) – this causes the shutter to run down – and keep it pressed in this position. Press the winding lever (9) down to its stop repeatedly until the counter (4) shows the number "O". During this manipulation the rewinding knob (8) has to rotate in the opposite direction to the arrow. Should this not happen, a mistake has been made in loading. The camera must be opened to put matters right.

8. Release the shutter lever (3). Wind up the tension lever (9) once more.
   The counter will now stand at number "1".
   The Taxona is ready for 50 exposures.

II. Diaphragm and Distance Setting

1. The aperture is set by turning the inner milled front ring (12) of the lens. The red dot on the lens mount is set against the stroke for the desired diaphragm number on the outer ring (13). The larger the diaphragm number, the smaller the lens aperture, the greater the depth of field, the longer the exposure required.
   First set the diaphragm and then the distance.

2. The focusing scale is engraved into the outer ring (11) of the lens. The distance set appears on the edge of the pointer (10) above the lens. Distances ranging from infinity to 1 meter can be set by turning the milled lens ring. In-between lengths can easily be estimated from the figures on the scale.

   The distance is measured from the film level which practically means the camera back.

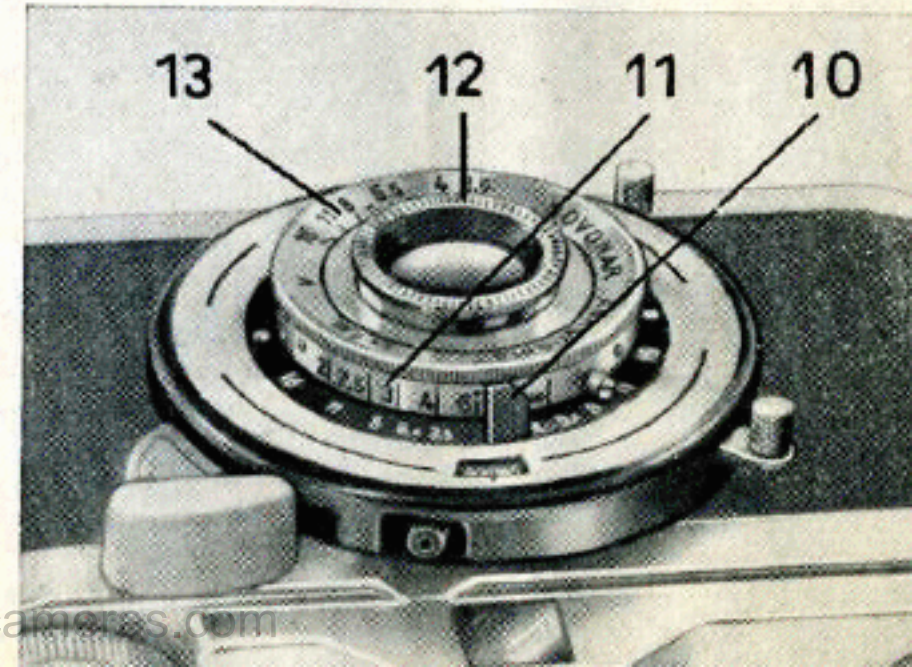


Fig. 3

The distance scale together with the diaphragm numbers above it, serve for measuring the depth of field, so that you can read the depth of field at any lens setting. If e. g. the distance has been set at 2 meters, and the diaphragm at 11, the sharpness reaches from 6 meters to 1,30 meter. The depth-of-focus-scale on the camera is calculated for a confusion circle of 1/30th mm.

The highly valued two-point-focusing system renders the Taxona ever ready for immediate action. The red dot on the diaphragm scale is between the numbers 5.6 and 8, while the distance scale has the red dot at 6 meters. This setting yields a depth-of-sharpness reaching from 3 meters to infinity which will no doubt suffice in most cases.

III. Setting the Shutter Speeds

1. The built-in shutter is wound up by means of the tension lever (9) which simultaneously moves the film on to the next picture. The speed is set by actuating the lever (1) until the desired number appears in the window (2).
   The figures 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 300 signify fractions of a second, the speed values are therefore $^1/_1$ (= 1 second), $^1/_2$, $^1/_5$ th, $^1/_{10}$ th, $^1/_{25}$ th second etc. For time exposures the letter "B" has to appear in the window (2). All of the speeds can be set either before or after the shutter is wound up.
   The exposure is made by depressing the shutter release lever (3) with the forefinger of the right-hand. When set at "B" the shutter remains open until pressure is relaxed.
2. For exposures with electric flash contact the central plug of the connecting cord is fitted to the contact nipple (7).

The Internal shutter Synchronisation requires the setting of the following shutter speeds:

Flash lamps (Vacu flashes)

Osram: S 2 Philips: PF 110	$^1/_{10}$ th second and longer
Osram: F 1, F 2, S 1 Philips: PF 14, PF 25, PF 56 USA: Nr. 5, 11, 22 Press 24, 40, 0 Sylvania Nr. 2	$^1/_{25}$ th second and longer
Osram: FO USA: SM, SF	$^1/_{50}$ th second and longer $^1/_{100}$ th second and longer

Tube flash contrivances (Electronic flashes)

Without delay, shortest shutter speed	$^1/_{300}$ th second
With delay, shortest shutter speed	$^1/_{50}$ th second

IV. The Exposure

1. When in use the finder must be held close to the eye.

2. Hold the camera firmly in both hands with the right forefinger on the release lever (3) and the left forefinger on the tension lever (9). Press the tension lever down until it stops. It will jump back into its original position automatically. Keep the finger resting lightly on the lever. If so desired, the camera can be screwed on to a tripod. A tripod bush (17), is for this purpose built into the base of the camera, next to the latch.

Fig. 4

V. Removing the Film

1. After having made 50 exposures, the film must be spooled back into the film cartridge. This is done by turning the rewinding knob (8) in the direction of the arrow and by depressing simultaneously the rewinding knob (5). A slight noticeable resistance has to be overcome. This signifies that the film strip is slipping out of the hold of the receiving spool. The rewinding knob can then be turned easily.

2. Remove the camera back (see I, paragraph 3) and the cartridge can easily be taken out. Should you have made 50 exposures without observing the counting disc, you will suddenly feel that the winding lever stops half way when being pressed down. In this case do not use force, but only rewind the film, otherwise the perforation might be damaged and the rewinding of the film perhaps become impossible.

Anywhere – at any time –
the Taxona is always ready
for action!

Taxona Accessories

Everready bag with zip fastener (blue, yellow)	catalogue Nr.	21123
Everready case for Taxona (front flap opening)	„	„	21223
Sunshade (screw-on)	„	„	20606
Color filter for Taxona G 1 = light yellow	„	„	202061
G 2 = medium yellow	„	„	202062
G 4 = orange	„	„	202064
GR 50 = green	„	„	202065
R 10 = red	„	„	202066
Flashgun for Taxona, with bracket	„	„	22222

Depth of field chart

for Tessar f 3.5/37,5 mm and Novonar f 3.5/35 mm

E = marked distance
B = diaphragm

circle of confusion =
$^1/_{20}$ th mm diameter $^1/_{500}$ th inch.

B \ E		3′4″	4′	4′11″	6′7″	8′3″	9′10″	13′2″	19′9″	39′5″	∞
3,5	from	3′	3′ 7″	4′ 4″	5′ 7″	6′ 8″	7′ 8″	9′ 6″	12′ 5″	18′ 2″	32′ 10″
	to	3′ 7″	4′ 5″	5′ 9″	8′ 2″	10′ 10″	13′ 11″	21′ 6″	47′ 3″	∞	∞
4	from	3′	3′ 6″	4′ 3″	5′ 5″	6′ 5″	7′ 5″	9′ 1″	11′ 10″	16′ 10″	29′ 3″
	to	3′ 8″	4′ 7″	5′ 11″	8′ 5″	11′ 4″	14′ 9″	23′ 7″	60′ 9″	∞	∞
5,6	from	2′ 10″	3′ 4″	4′	5′	6′	6′ 9″	8′ 1″	10′ 2″	13′ 8″	21′
	to	3′ 11″	4′ 10″	6′ 5″	9′ 6″	10′ 5″	18′ 5″	34′ 10″	302′	∞	∞
8	from	2′ 7″	3′ 1″	3′ 9″	4′ 7″	5′ 4″	6′	7′	8′ 6″	10′ 9″	14′ 8″
	to	4′ 2″	5′ 4″	7′ 4″	11′ 9″	18′ 4″	29′ 3″	115′	∞	∞	∞
11	from	2′ 7″	2′ 11″	3′ 5″	4′ 1″	4′ 8″	5′ 2″	5′ 11″	7′	8′ 5″	10′ 8″
	to	4′ 8″	6′ 2″	9′	16′ 7″	32′ 10″	111′ 7″	∞	∞	∞	∞
16	from	2′ 4″	2′ 7″	3′	3′ 6″	3′ 11″	4′ 3″	4′ 9″	5′ 5″	6′ 3″	7′ 4″
	to	5′ 10″	8′ 3″	14′ 4″	54′ 2″	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞
22	from	2′ 1″	2′ 4″	2′ 7″	3′	3′ 3″	3′ 6″	3′ 10″	4′ 3″	4′ 9″	5′ 4″
	to	8′ 1″	13′ 10″	49′ 3″	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞	∞

DEUTSCHER INNEN- UND AUSSENHANDEL

Feinmechanik – Optik

BERLIN C 2, Schicklerstraße 7

– 762 – III/9/3 3,0 453 1026

TRPT-Nr. 5703/52
Gen.-Nr. A 5419/53 DDR vom 26. 3. 53
Printed in Germany

Order No. 1218 E