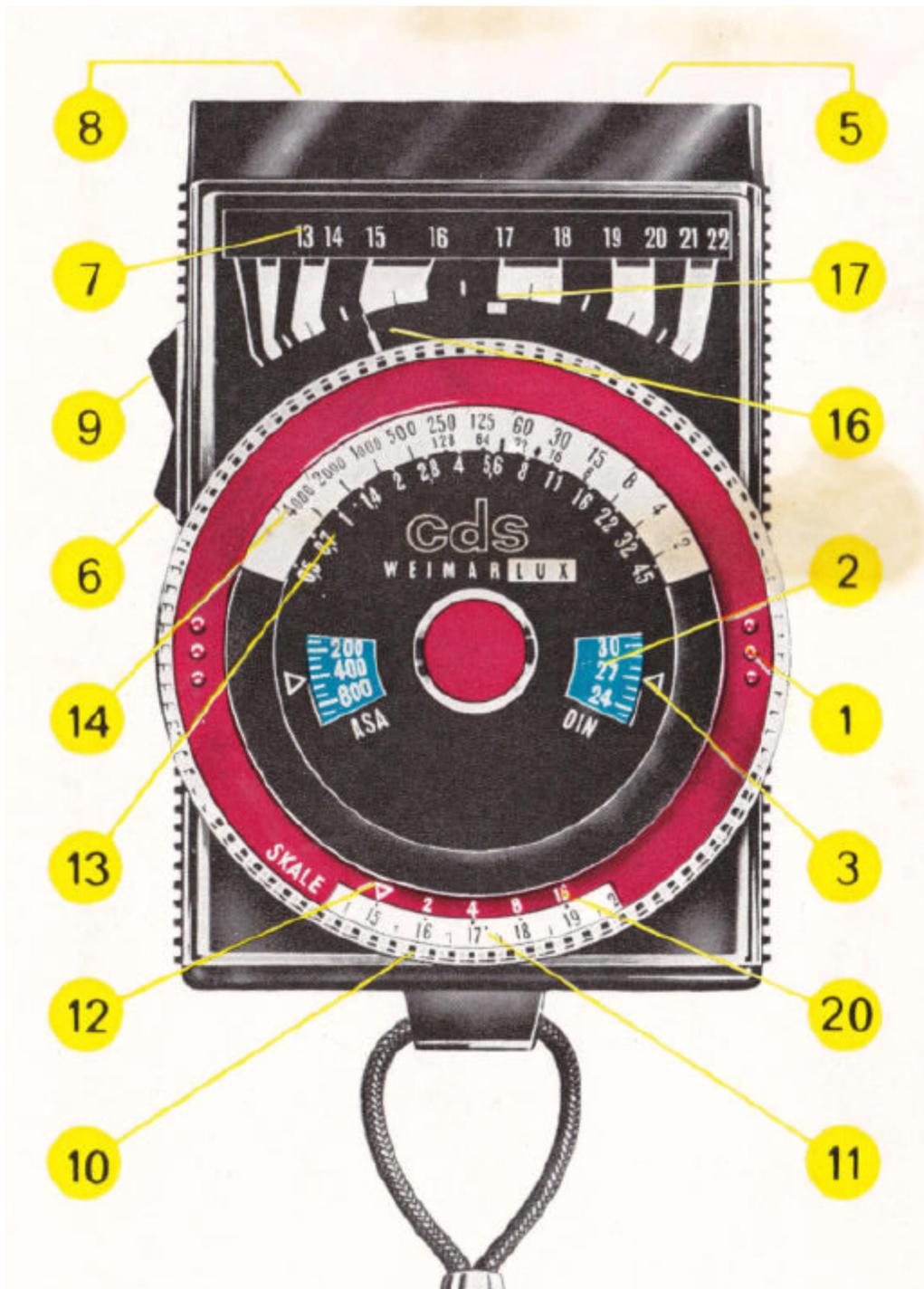


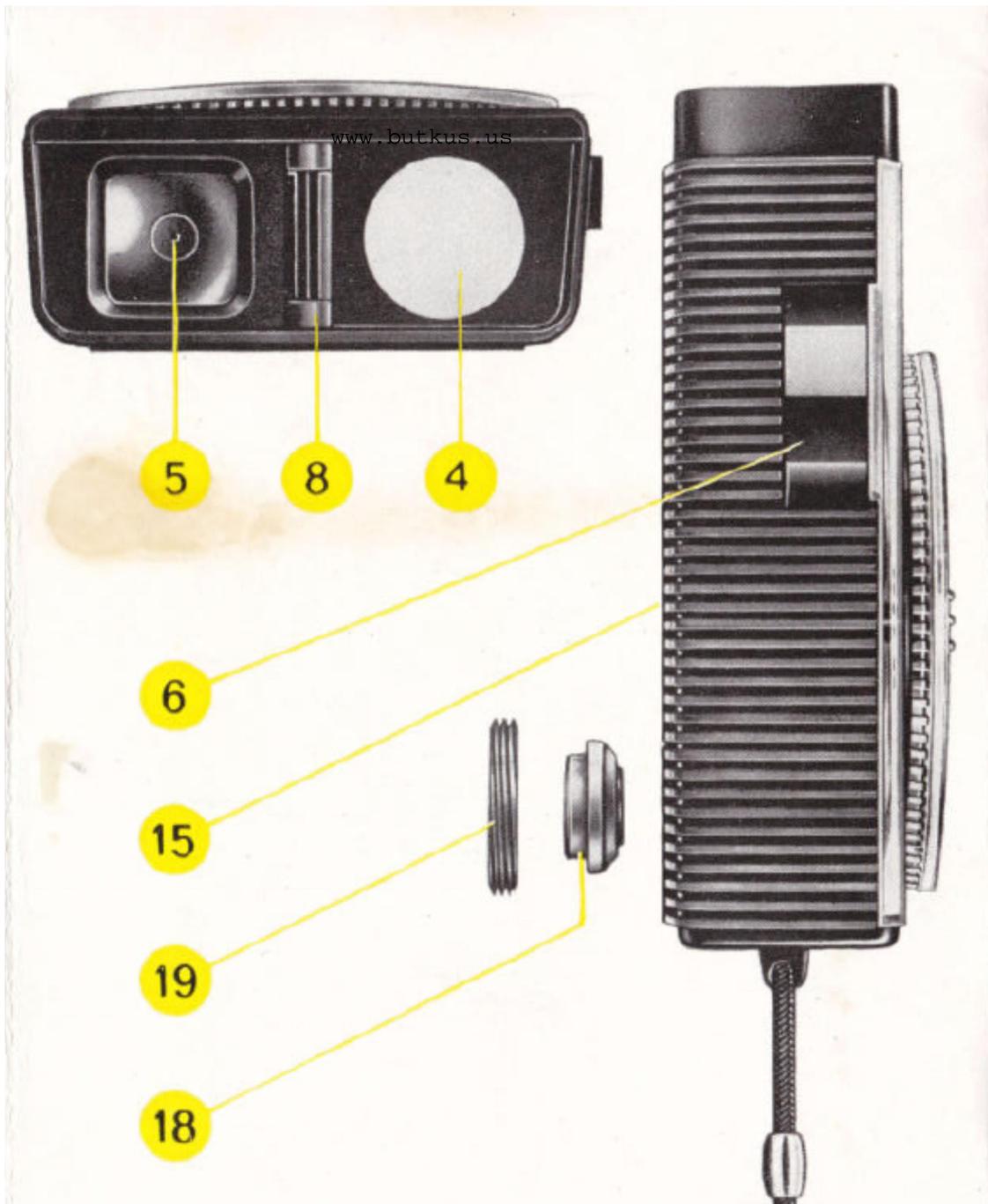
# Weimarlux CDs Light Meter

(Translated by Google)



The Weimarlux cds represents a top-of-the-line product in our Weimarlux series. It incorporates the principles of photoresistor exposure metering, embodying the insights of modern exposure meter design. Extremely extended measuring range due to increased initial sensitivity: divided into two measuring ranges. Convenient average measuring angle of 30°. Measurement value is stored via pointer lock. Uncomplicated operation with a single meter button.



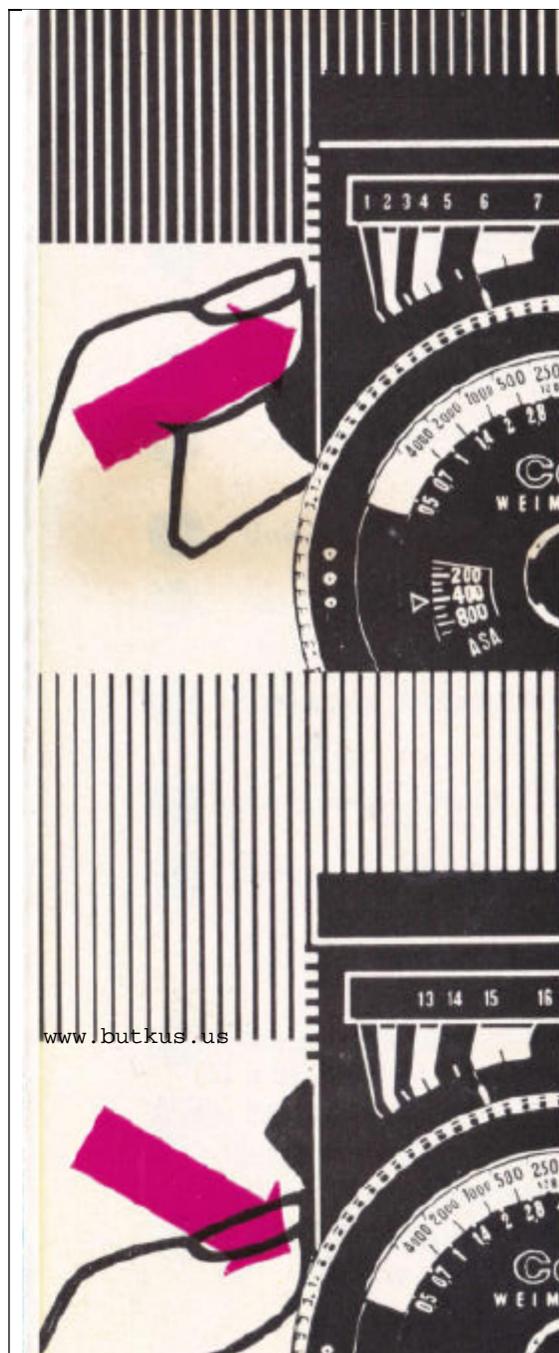


Unambiguous readings thanks to automatic scale switching. Convenient light measurement via a swiveling diffuser flap. Battery check for monitoring the power source. Film sensitivity range: 9 to 45 DIN and 6 to 25000 ASA. Special version: 9 to 45 DIN and 6 to 22000 GOST.

Aperture scale from 0.5 to 4511 Time scale from 1/11,400 seconds to 8 hours  
Cinematic frame rate from 8 to 128 frames per second.  
Extension factors from 1 to 16.

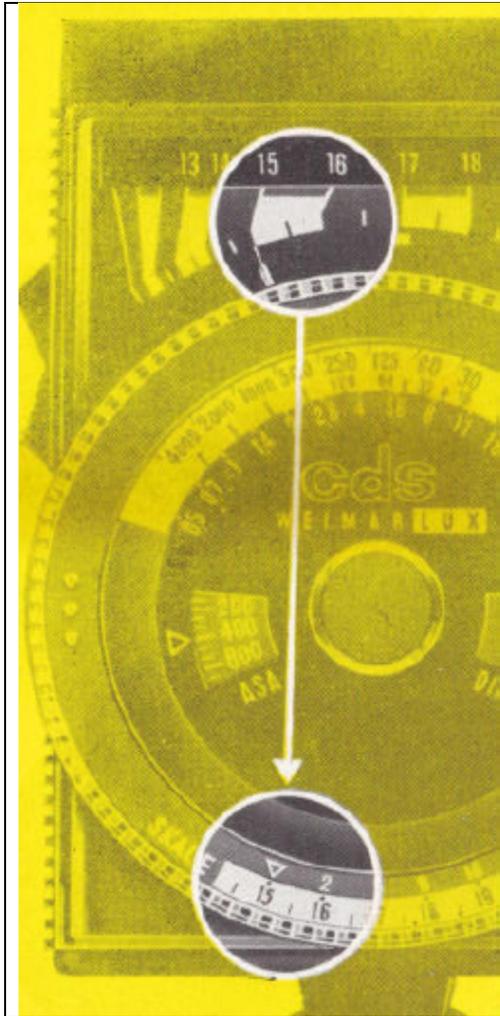
1. Film speed setting dial
2. Film speed setting window
3. Film speed setting index
4. Diffuser flap
5. Optics
6. Measuring buttons
7. Guide number window
8. Front panel
9. Channel dial
10. Knurled dial
11. Scale window
12. Index
13. Aperture scale
14. Shutter speed scale
15. Battery check button
16. Pointer
17. Power source check area
18. Power source
19. Battery cover
20. Extension factors

**FILM SENSITIVITY** The Weimarlux CDS you purchased is designed for the following film speeds: 9 to 45 DIN and 6 to 25,000 ASA, or, if you have the special version, 9 to 45 DIN and 6 to 22,000 GOST. Turn the disc (1 I.) until the desired film speed is opposite the triangular mark 13. A good grip on the disc III is ensured by the opposing cams.



## MEASURING BUTTON

According to your chosen measuring method, you lift the Weimarlux cds aligned and now press the measuring button 161 in a direction corresponding to the lighting conditions until it reaches the stop. Pressing button 10 towards the cord side activates the insensitive range (guide numbers 13 to 22 in window 171). In low light, pressing the measuring button 161 towards the front (81) activates the sensitive measuring range (in window 171, guide numbers 1 to 131 appear). After the pointer 1161 has moved, it is locked by releasing the measuring button (61), and the measured value is stored until the next measurement. The measuring button 161 then automatically returns to its starting position. If you are unsure which measuring range to select, first activate the insensitive range. This will prevent glare. Photo · resisted it.

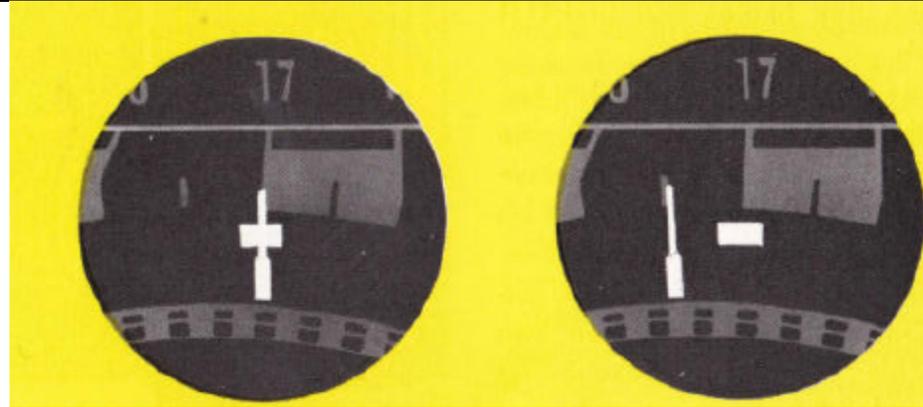


## READING THE EXPOSURE

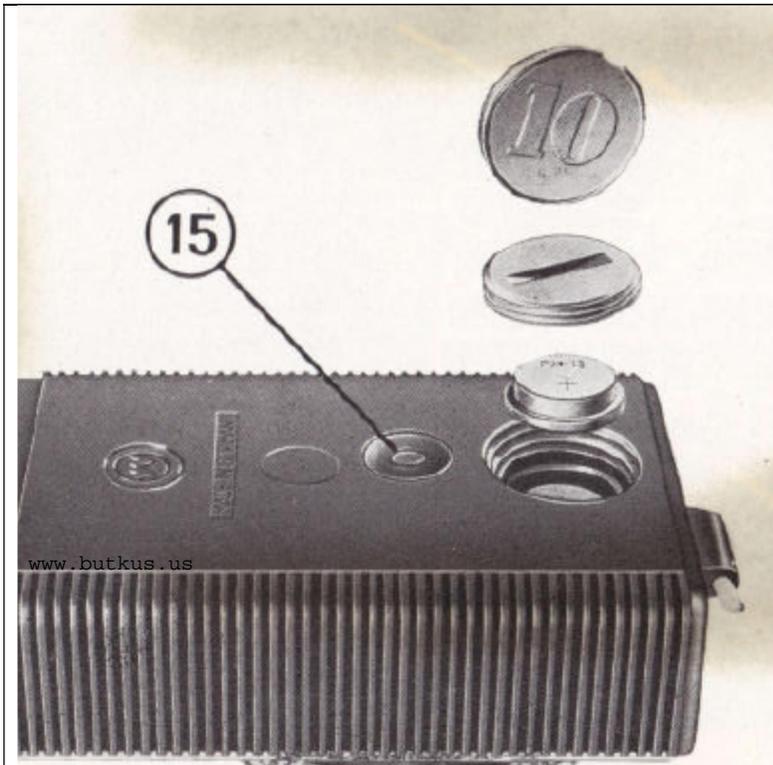
The pointer position, still affected by the metering process, is evaluated via the channel scale (91). The guide number read in window 171 is set by turning the knurled dial 1101 relative to the index 1121. When using filters, extension tubes, etc., this setting can be adjusted relative to the corresponding extension indexes 1201. The resulting aperture/shutter speed combination is then read from scales (13) and (14) above. The aperture scale 1131 ranges from f/0.5 to f/45. The time scale (14) ranges from 1/14,000 seconds through seconds and minutes up to 8 hours. The time scale (14) shows... Likewise, the Cone recording frequencies of 8 to 128 frames per second for rolling picture cameras are specified. The gong numbers 24 and 48 are represented by a rhombus and a

## BATTERY CHECK

Your Welmorlux cds exposure meter uses a PX 13 or RZ 53 (18) oxygen-powered battery. This voltage source has a lifespan of approximately 2 years due to the low current draw and short-term operating conditions. Therefore, checking the operating voltage is only necessary at longer intervals, depending on usage. For this purpose, button 1151 is pressed, and at the same time, the measuring switch (61) must be pushed in the direction of the cord side until it stops. This releases the pointer (16).



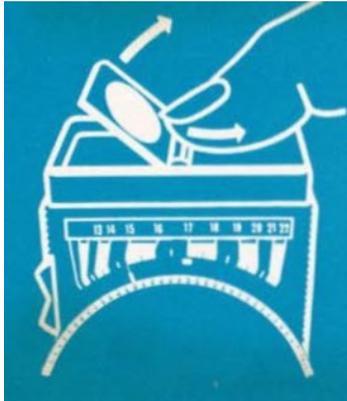
During this measurement procedure, the pointer (16) must be aligned with mark (17). If the pointer (16) lies to the left of mark (17), the voltage source (18) must be replaced with a new one. In the case of no-charge. Reloading is not permitted (explosive tube)



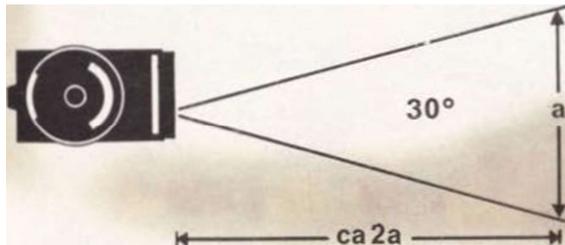
#### BATTERY CHANGE

When inserting a new power source (18), pay attention to the correct polarity. See illustration. The mercury oxide element is inserted into the device with its seal.

Before attaching the battery cap (19), the label and the + (plus) number must be legible. The battery cap is screwed in until it stops. You can use a coin for this.



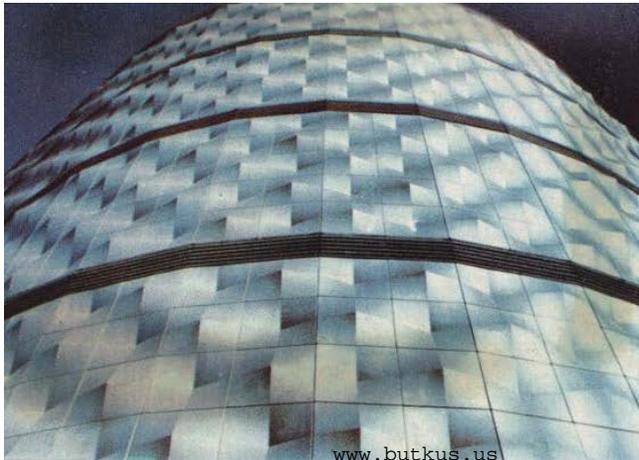
**MEASURING METHODS** Indirect measurement (object measurement) In this measurement, the diffuser block (4) is positioned directly in front of the optics (15). You direct the Weimar lux cds from the commercial point onto the object, thereby measuring the mean luminance (brightness) of the object. The measuring angle of  $30^\circ$  results in an object section that corresponds approximately to half the distance of the Weimar lux cds from the object.



The measuring angle of  $30^\circ$  corresponds to the focal length of a camera lens of 80 mm. We chose this measuring angle so that, during indirect measurement, primarily outdoors, the interfering component of the sky is reduced, making a clearer approach to the object possible without any blurring.

## MEASURING METHODS

Indirect measurement (object measurement) In this measurement, the diffuser block (4) is positioned directly in front of the optics (15). You direct the Weimar lux cds from the commercial point onto the object, thereby measuring the mean luminance (brightness) of the object. The measuring angle of 30° results in an object section that corresponds approximately to half the distance of the Weimar lux cds from the object.



Direct measurement (light measurement) You perform the light measurement with the diffuser flap (4) swiveled in front of the lens (5) by measuring from the object's position towards the camera. The Weimarlux cds then evaluates the light falling on the object. Light measurement is particularly suitable for high-contrast subjects with side lighting. Indirect close-up measurement! Close-up object measurement This measurement is particularly recommended for high-contrast subjects. You measure the important part of your subject from close range without a diffuser. It is important to ensure that the measuring direction is the same as the camera's shooting direction and that you do not block the object being measured with your body.

Other applications The Weimarlux cds can also be used for the approximate measurement of luminance and illuminance. The following table shows the corresponding assignment to the guideline values.

	without diffuser Indirect measurement	with diffuser Direct measurement
	Luminance of lighting In ASB	Lighting intensity in lx
1	0.025	0.15
2	0.05	0.3
3	0.1	0.6
4	0.2	1.2
5	0.4	2.4
6	0.8	4.8
7	1.6	9.6
8	3.2	19.2
9	6.4	38.4
10	12.5	75
11	25	150
12	50	300
13	100	600
14	200	1,200
15	400	2,400
16	800	4,800
17	1,600	9,200
18	3,200	19,200
19	6,400	38,400
20	12,500	75,000
21	25,000	150,000
22	50,000	300,000

Changes, especially those caused by technological advances, were addressed. This was done in a way that helped.

VEB Uhrenwerk Weimar

within the VEB Uhren- und Maschinenkombinat

Supplement to the operating instructions for Weimarlux CDs Section D

The relationship between exposure time and cine recording frequency is designed for a sector aperture of a 180° 8mm film camera in the Weimarlux cds. Conversion for any aperture sector is easy.

$$\text{Exposure time} = \frac{\text{Opening angle of the sector aperture}}{\text{Frames per second} \cdot 360^\circ}$$

Example of a 2x8 mm standard camera from Czechoslovakia:

$$T = \frac{120 \text{ degrees}}{16 \text{ div } 360 \text{ degees}} = \frac{1}{48}$$

The reading is taken at the mark on the time scale (14).