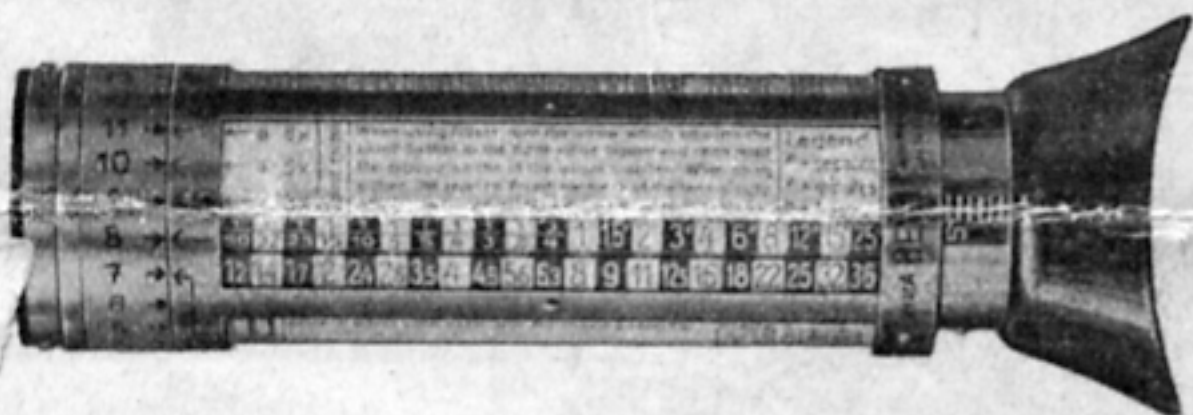


# BEWI

## Precision Exposure Meter

### Super-Bewi-Meter

(Registered Design)



Reliable

Light

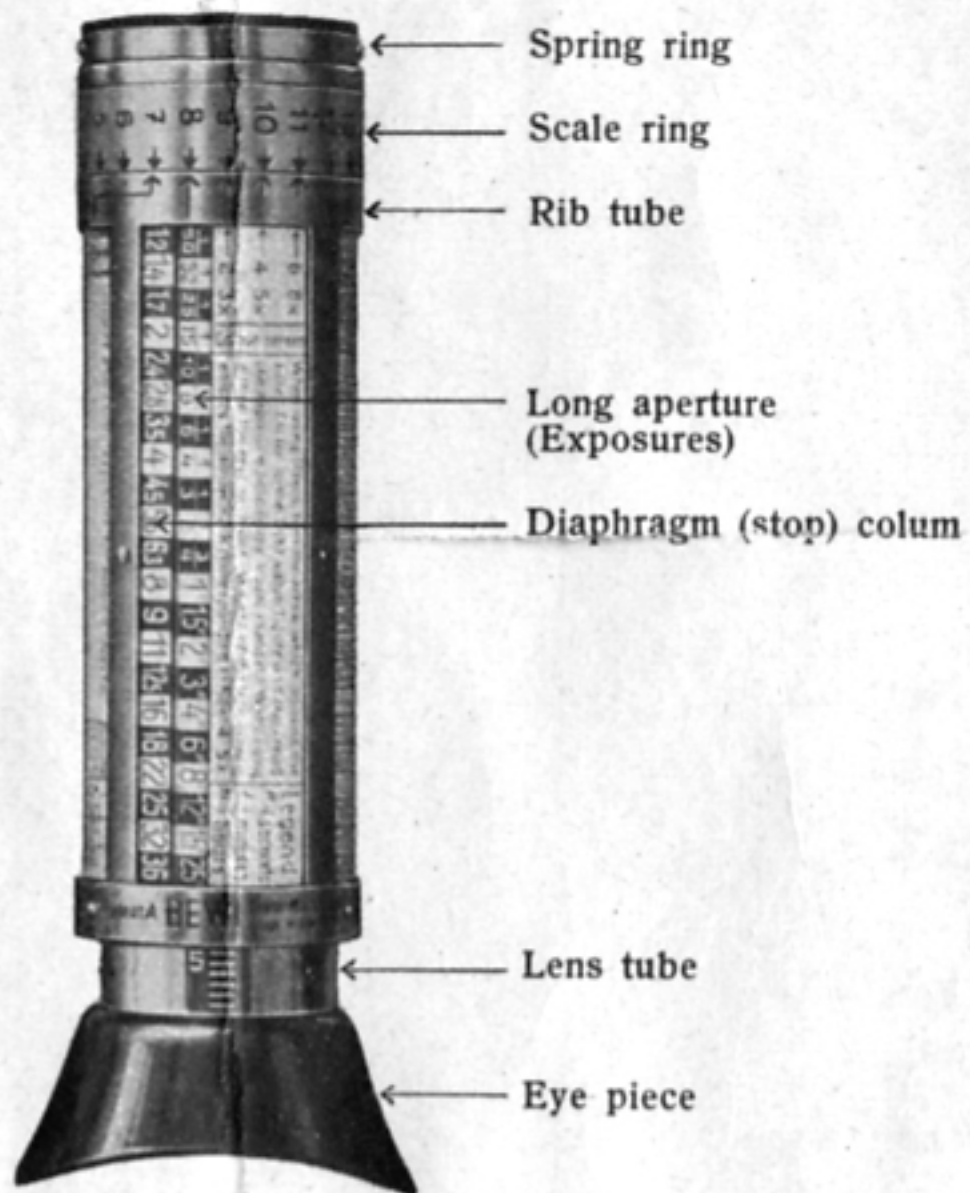
Strong

For the Tropics

Rapid Adjustment

Extremely Simple Manipulation

Printed in Germany



## **Bewi Exposure Meter**

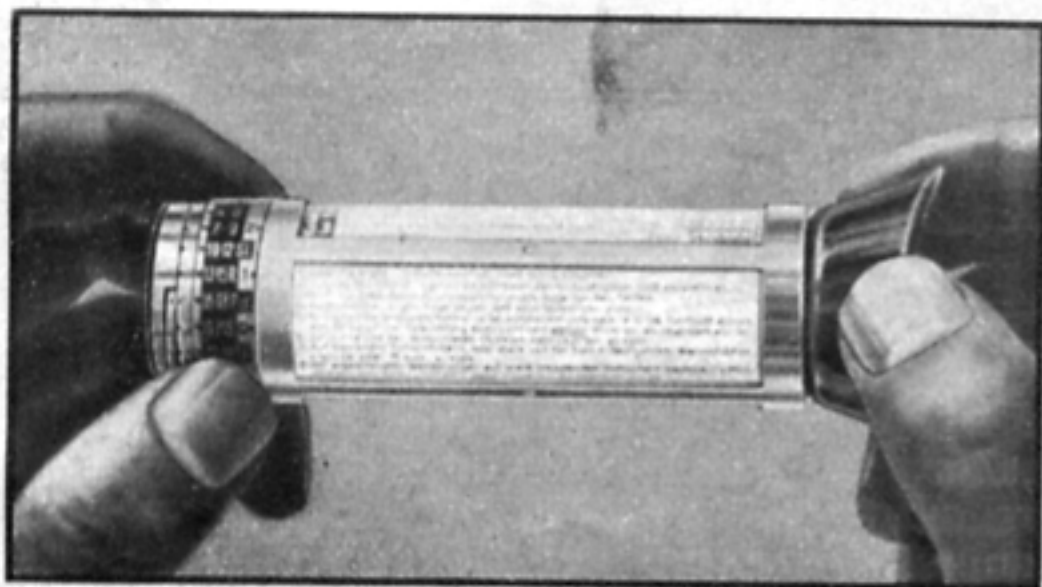
The most important factors for the production of good photographs are: correct exposure time and the right stop.

### **The Bewi Exposure Meter**

measures the necessary exposure and gives you the correct stop under all conditions of light and with absolute reliability; it is entirely independent of altitude, geographic position, climate or season, daylight or artificial light. At the same time the manipulation of this meter is simplicity itself and will be readily understood even by the novice.

### **Working Instructions** (Read Carefully)

The scale ring must first be adjusted to the Scheiner degree of sensitiveness of the plate or film you are using. To do this, hold the instrument as shown below, and turn the scale ring until the correct white number is opposite the red spot. See that the spring snaps into the notch. The letter A on the scale ring indicates the adjustment of the apparatus for autochrome plates = 60 times the 16—18° Scheiner.





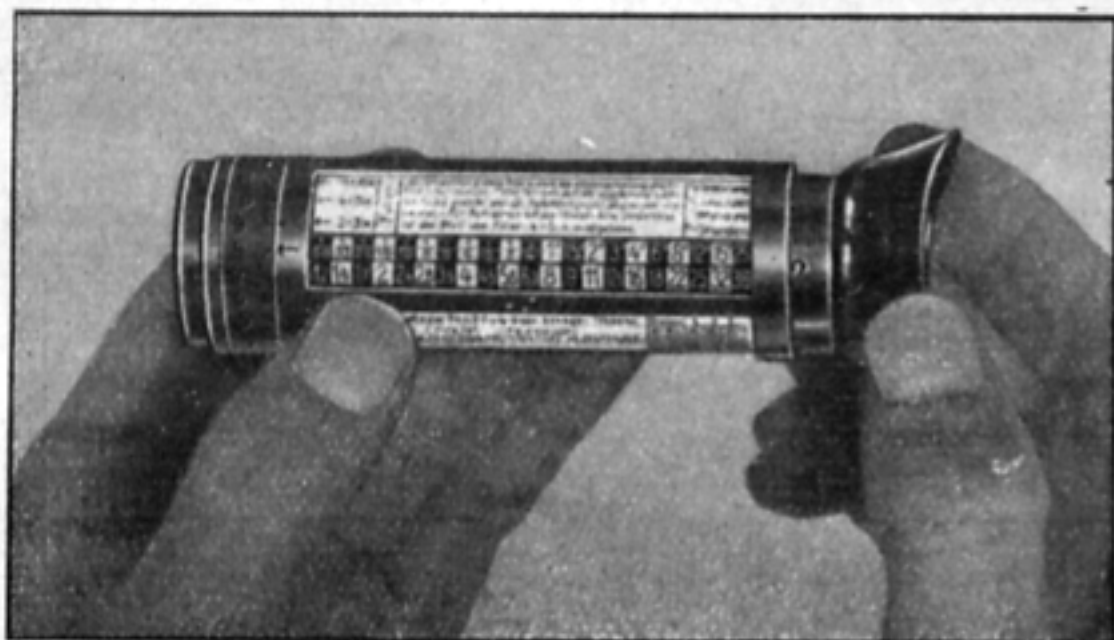
## **Adjusting to the eye.**

Pull the lens tube out as far as it will go (remove your spectacles or eyeglasses) apply the eye-piece firmly to your eye, point the meter towards the sky and push the lens tube slowly in again until the numbers visible in the instrument are defined as sharply as possible. This is the permanent focus or adjustment for individual eyesight and must be

carried out with care. When making the adjustment hold the instrument as follows: Be careful not to expose your eyes to a strong glare just before using the meter

## **Using the meter.**

Point the meter at the object you wish to photograph so that it appears on the blue screen. After looking through the instrument for a reasonable time, note the highest





number you can easily read without straining your eye. Remove the meter from your eye and turn the red arrow to the number of the reading on the scale ring corresponding to the light value. You can then read down the scale the correct exposure for any stop.

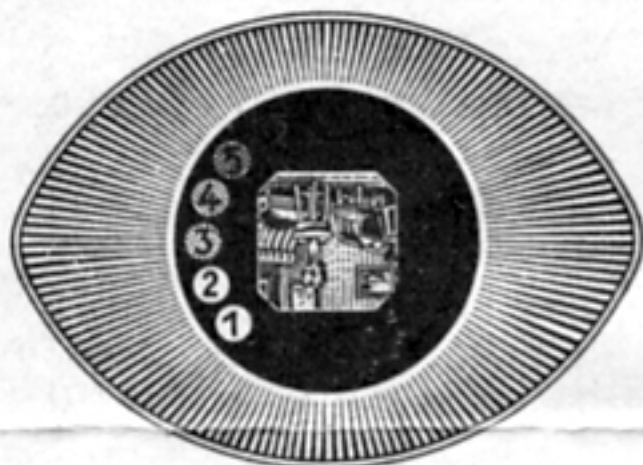
### **Point to Remember.**

- 1) Adjust to plate sensitiveness (Scheiner, Hurter & Driffeld degrees, General Rating).
- 2) Focus lens accurately on numbers in instrument.
- 3) Never take the reading when the eyes are dazzled.
- 4) Hold the eye-piece firmly to the eye, so that no false light can enter.
- 5) Indoors, in the twilight, when the sky is clouded or when photographing by artificial light, take the reading after 10 seconds „reading time“ and in the case of artificial light adjust the instrument one light value lower than that found by the reading.
- 6) In sunshine and in all cases of strongly illuminated objects, take the reading after 20 seconds of „reading time“
- 7) On dazzling snow-fields or strongly illuminated expanses of water, wait one minute before taking the reading.
- 8) After long and tiring tours on strongly illuminated snow or ice fields, wait 1½ minutes before taking the reading and adjust instrument one light value higher than the actual reading.

On the meter the sensitiveness of the negative material is expressed in „Scheiner“ degrees: on nearly all plate and film wrappers the sensitiveness will be found indicated either in Scheiner degrees or according to some other system (see below; if no sensitiveness is given on the packet, then ask your photo dealer).

## Examples.

1) It is intended to photograph an interior; sensitivity of the plate or films 17 degrees Scheiner: we therefore adjust the scale ring to  $16-18^{\circ}$ . After focussing the lens to suit your individual eyesight, as explained above, and after 10 seconds „reading time“, the number 5 is noted as easily decipherable. Accordingly, adjust arrow mark to 5 on the scale ring. Then read off: exposure for stop  $4.5=3$  seconds; for stop  $6.3=6$  seconds etc.



2) In the case of exposure by artificial light, on a plate of  $20^{\circ}$  Scheiner: If only the number 1 is decipherable after 10 seconds observation, set the red arrow to light value "0" on the scale ring, because the meter should be adjusted to one light value lower than read, for artificial light. Then read off on slit: stop  $4.5=12$  minutes; stop  $6.3=25$  minutes, etc.

## Use with Cine Cameras.

After determining the shutter speed of the Cine-camera, taking into account the number of exposures per second and the angle of the open shutter sector, read as for still photography and apply that stop which is found opposite the cine-camera exposure speed.

# ADDITIONAL FEATURES

## Depth of Focus Scale.

Enables you to ascertain distances at which every object will be sharp according to aperture used.

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## Movement Table.

Gives you correct exposure to get moving objects dead sharp when moving towards, diagonally to and across the line of vision.

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## Double Extension.

Gives correct exposure when only one component of a convertible anastigmat is being used.

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## Colour Filters.

Gives correct exposure for filters of varying density.

# Degrees of Sensitiveness according to.

Scheiner	Warnerke	Hurter & Drif- field	Wat- kins	General Rating	Grapho- skop Langer (2 N K)	Eder- Hecht
1	11	6	13		28	42
2	12	8	18		30	45
3	13	10	22		32	48
4	14	13	28		33	50
5	15	17	35		35	53
6	16	22	45		37	56
7	17	27	51		39	58
8	18	35	74		41	61
9	19	45	94		43	64
10	20	56	120		44	66
11	21	70	153	Slow	45	68
12	22	90	195		47	71
13	23	120	250		49	74
14	24	150	318	Rapid	51	77
15	25	200	406		53	80
16	26	250	516		55	82
17	27	350	659	PAR	56	84
18	28	400	838		57	86
19	29	500	1070		59	88
20	30	650	1370	Super	60	90
23	—	1300	—	Extra	—	—