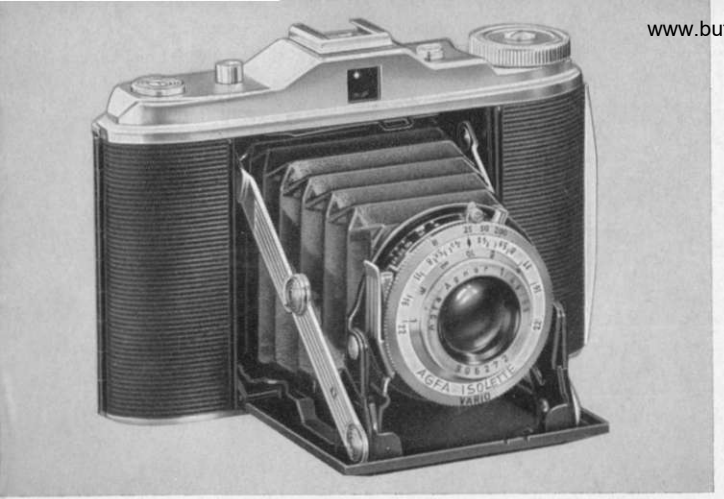
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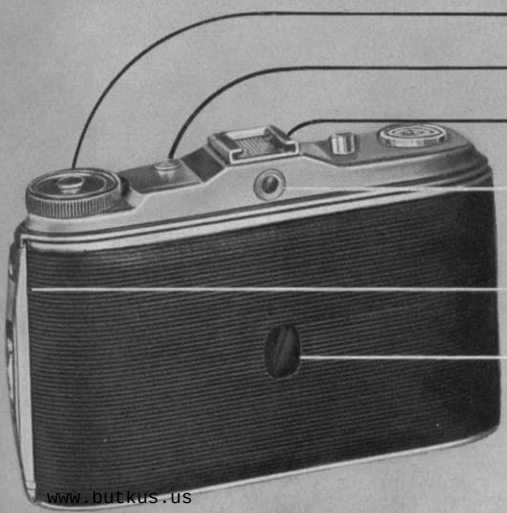


Agfa

MADE IN
GERMANY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

AGFA ISOLETTE I



Film transport knob

Camera opening button

Accessory shoe

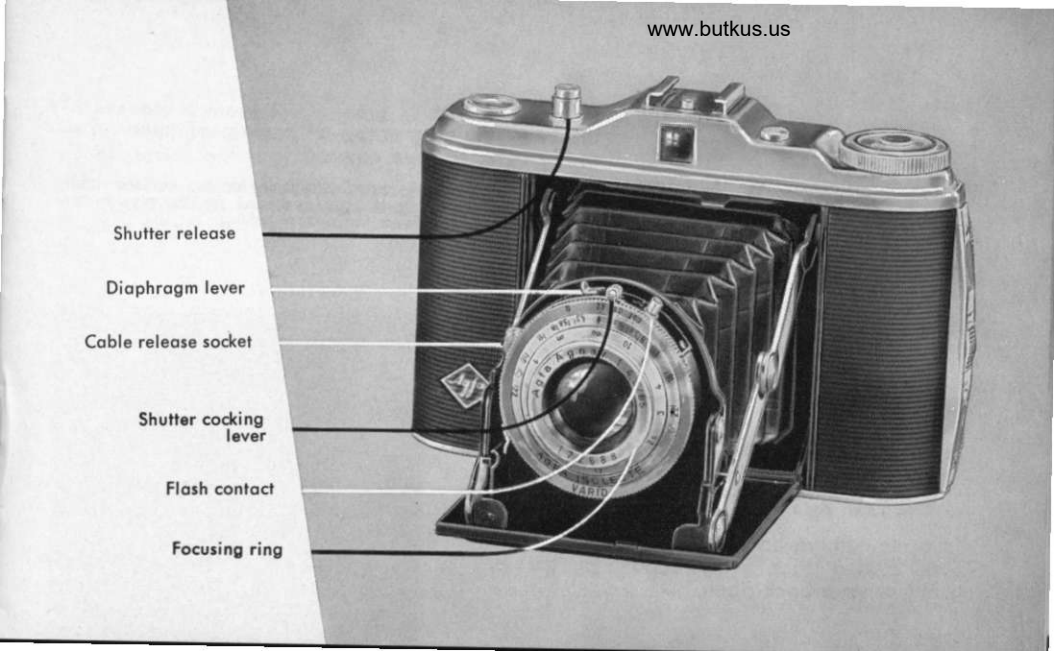
Optical direct-vision view-finder

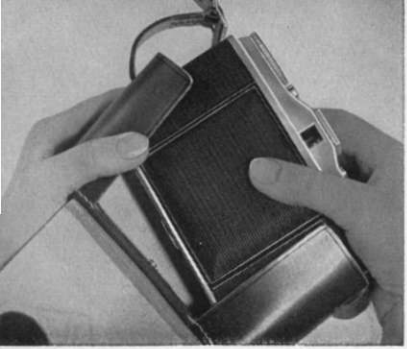
Sliding lock for camera back

Film number window

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To load camera,
unscrew retaining screw at bottom of ever-ready case, remove camera.

The ever-ready cases available for the camera, while fully protecting it from dust and shocks, give instantaneous readiness for picture taking.



The 2¼×3¼ No. 120 (B 2) roll film gives twelve exposures 2¼×2¼ in.

It is recommended that a reliable make of film be used. Agfa Films will guarantee best results.

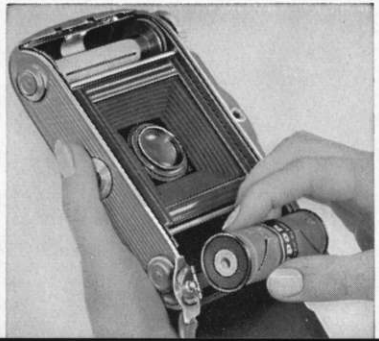
To open camera-back,
push sliding lock in direction of arrow, swing camera-back open.

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To prepare camera for loading, swing out lower spool holder, turn hinged spool carrier outward.

Have an empty spool in readiness in the opposite spool chamber. — Be sure to load camera in subdued light only.



To insert new spool, slip spool end over fixed carrier peg, return hinged carrier to engage second peg, swing spool into chamber.

Attention — Be sure to insert the spool with the narrow end of the backing paper pointing to the empty spool (see ill.).



To thread film,
tear adhesive tape, carefully remove free ends of tape; then carefully pull out backing paper and thread paper into wide opening of spool slot.

Carefully align backing paper with camera edges and pull paper taut by giving winding knob several turns; be sure to wind paper correctly between spool flanges, thus ensuring protection from stray light.



To close camera back,
use both your hands to close camera firmly until it snaps shut.

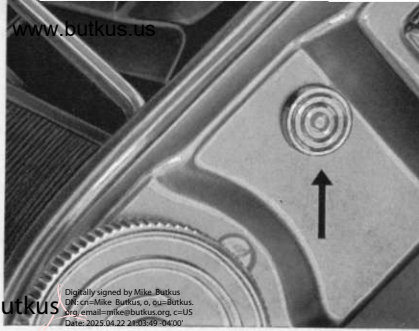
Upon continued turning of the winding knob at first there will appear the warning marks in the window (dots, hands, arrows). The figure "1" appearing in the window indicates that the camera is ready for the first exposure.

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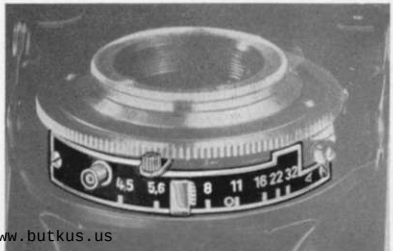
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To open camera front, press button on top of camera (see arrow) and the lens panel will spring forward; if necessary, assist the braces to snap into position.

The ingenious spring-brace mechanism makes for instantaneous readiness for exposure as well as firm support of the lens.



Digitally signed by Mike Butkus
DN: cn=Mike Butkus, o, ou=Butkus.org/email=mike@butkus.org, c=US
Date: 2025.04.22 18:03:49 -04'00'
Mike Butkus

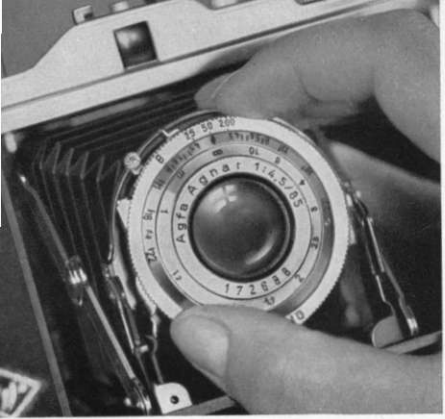


To adjust the diaphragm, set stop lever from above at desired mark (4.5–5.6–8–11–16–22).

Small stop number, e. g. 4,5, indicates:
Large aperture, high speed.

Large stop number, e. g. 16, indicates:
Small aperture, low speed.

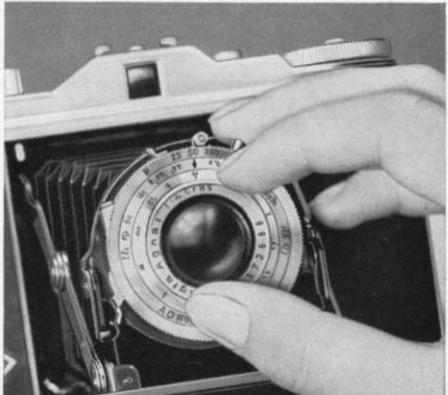
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To set the shutter speed, turn milled shutter ring until desired shutter speed registers with black diamond mark

Vario-Shutter : B, 1/25, 1/50, 1/200

When using "B" the shutter will remain open as long as the release button is pressed down.



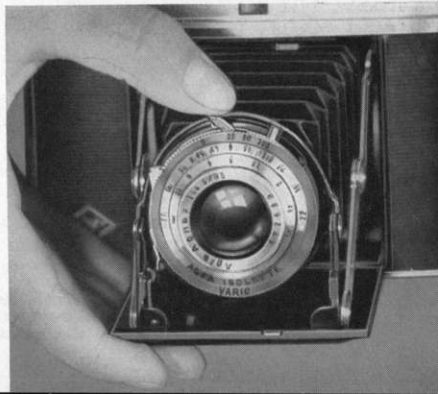
To focus the lens, rotate front lens mount until desired distance registers with black diamond mark.

For close-ups, and when using large apertures, carefully estimate the distance and focus accordingly (Cf. Para. "Depth of Field", p. 14/15).

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Before every exposure check settings of
diaphragm,
shutter speed,
distance.



To set the shutter,
prior to every exposure, give the shutter cocking lever a lateral pull with your index finger or thumb until the lever is caught.



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To take a picture,
bring view-finder close to your eye so that front window is visible. Hold camera firmly with both hands. Release button should be pressed home steadily and smoothly with right index finger. Always hold the camera in a horizontal position, never tilt it laterally.

Even at the lowest shutter speed of 1/25 second, you may be fairly sure of obtaining an unblurred picture. Be sure, however, to stand firmly and to press your upper arms against your body.

See Hints for Correct Exposure, p. 19.



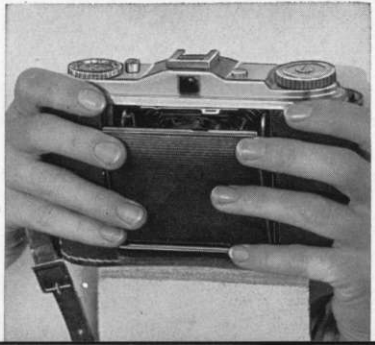
To be ready for the next picture,
turn winding knob until next film number appears in film window.

If you make it a rule, from the very beginning, to advance the film immediately after exposure, the risk of double exposures will be eliminated.

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**To close camera,
gently depress, with both thumbs, the struts and the camera will close.**





**To lock camera front,
press front firmly against camera body until it locks into the closed position.**

After taking the last (12th) picture, turn the winding knob until the end of the backing paper has passed the window.



To unload film spool, open camera back (see p. 4), pull out winding knob, at the same time turning it clockwise.

Use your left thumb to hold the backing paper in place in order to prevent it from unwinding.



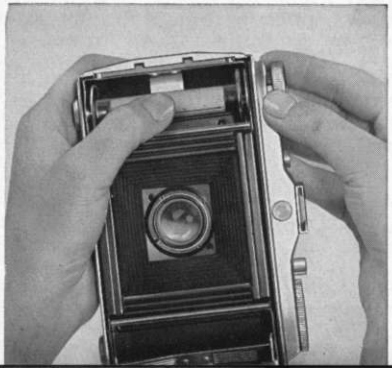
A built-in spring slightly lifts the spool to facilitate removal.

NOTICE — Be sure, during removal, to keep the spool from unwinding. Fold in flap of backing paper and secure with attached adhesive tape. Immediately replace spool into wrapper.

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Now change empty spool to opposite chamber by reversing procedure as outlined on p. 5: Swing out spool holder, remove spool and transfer it to opposite chamber, sliding circular hole on fixed carrier peg.





To position empty spool,
push spool into chamber, gently push in winding knob while rotating it clockwise until winder key has engaged slotted spool end.

After loading a new film, return the spool holder into its chamber and close the camera.

Depth-of-Field

This term, similar to the term "depth-of-focus" means the range of subject distances within which sharply defined pictures will be obtained at any setting of the camera. With close-up subjects, the depth-of-field is narrower than it is with distant subjects.



Large aperture, e. g. 4.5: High speed, small depth-of-field;



Small aperture e. g. 16: Low speed, large depth-of-field.

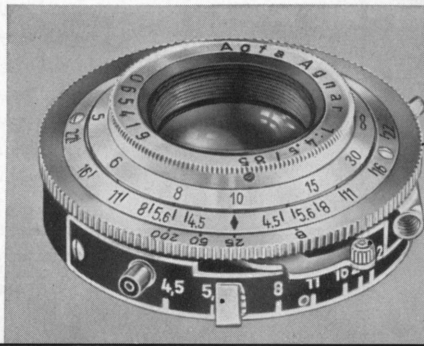
Two points focusing is the easiest and most simple way of practically exploiting the depth-of-field of the lens. The lever of the iris diaphragm is put to the red dot between stops 8 and 11, and the focusing scale either on the red number 10 or the red number 30. Then make a note of the following items:

Stop	Focusing on:	Depth-of-field:
between 8 and 11	10 ft. (near) 30 ft. (far)	7 ft. to 16 ft. 14 ft. to infinity

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The **built-in depth-of-field scale** on your camera is your constant guide. It is read comfortably from above and shows automatically the zone of sharp definition to be expected with every change of distance setting—at intervals coinciding with the stop values. These approximate depth-of-field values are sufficient for normal amateur work. Precise data are given in the Table on p. 16/17.

In our illustration, the lens is focused on 10 ft. The lines next to the stop numbers to the right and left of the black diamond mark show the limits of the range of sharp definition applicable to the 10 feet-setting on the distance scale, e. g. from appr. 6 to 27 ft. at f/16, from appr. 8 to 13 ft. at f/5.6, etc.



DEPTH OF FIELD TABLE

Lens focused for distance of (feet):	Lens set for:		
	4.5	5.6	8
	Sharp definition will be obtained within the range given (feet):		
3	2′10 3/4″— 3′1 1/2″	2′10 1/4″— 3′1 3/4″	2′9 3/4″— 3′2 3/4″
3½	3′4 1/4″— 3′8″	3′3 3/4″— 3′8 1/2″	3′2 3/4″— 3′9 3/4″
4	3′9 1/2″— 4′2 3/4″	3′9″— 4′3 1/2″	3′7 3/4″— 4′5″
5	4′8 1/4″— 5′4 1/4″	4′7 1/4″— 5′5 1/2″	4′5 1/2″— 5′8 1/4″
6	5′6 1/2″— 6′6 1/2″	5′5 1/4″— 6′8″	5′3″— 7′1/4″
8	7′2 1/2″— 8′11 3/4″	7′1/2″— 9′3 1/4″	6′8 1/4″— 9′11 1/4″
10	8′9 1/2″—11′7 1/4″	8′6 1/4″—12′1″	8′1/4″—13′3 1/4″
15	12′4 3/4″—18′11 3/4″	11′10 3/4″—20′3 1/2″	10′11 1/4″—23′11″
30	21′1″—52′	19′8″—63′	17′1 1/2″—∞
∞	54′—∞	45′—∞	33′9″—∞

Diameter of circle of confusion: 0.075 mm.
With this lens the subject distance is measured from the **plane of the diaphragm** (the front edge of the diaphragm lever).

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for Agfa Agnar f/4.5 = 85 mm.

Lens focused for distance of (feet):	Lens set for:		
	11	16	22
	Sharp definition will be obtained within the range given (feet):		
3	2'9"— 3'3 3/4"	2'7 3/4"— 3'5 3/4"	2'6 1/4"— 3'8 1/2"
3½	3'1 3/4"— 3'11 1/4"	3'— 4'2 1/2"	2'10 1/4"— 4'6 1/4"
4	3'6 1/2"— 4'7 1/4"	3'4 1/2— 4'11 1/4"	3'2"— 5'4 3/4"
5	4'3 1/2"— 5'11 3/4"	4'1/2"— 6'6 3/4"	3'9 1/4"— 7'5 1/4"
6	5'— 7'6"	4'7 3/4"— 8'5 1/4"	4'3 1/2"— 9'11 3/4"
8	6'3 3/4"—10'11 1/4"	5'9"—13'1 1/2"	5'2 1/2"—17'3 1/2"
10	7'5 3/4"—15'1 1/4"	6'8 1/2"—19'8"	5'11 1/2"—30'11"
15	9'11"—30'9"	8'7 1/4"—59'	7'5"—∞
30	14'9"—∞	11'11 3/4"—∞	9'9 1/4"—∞
∞	25'7"—∞	18'2 1/2"—∞	13'6 1/2"—∞

Diameter of circle of confusion: 0.075 mm.
With this lens the subject distance is measured from the **plane of the diaphragm** (the front edge of the diaphragm lever).

FLASH CONTACT. The Isolette is provided with a 1/8-in. (3-mm.) nipple to which a flashgun lead may be attached. Automatic synchronizing ensures that the flash coincides with the exposure. As a great variety of flashbulbs are available on the world market, all of them having different delay- and flashing-periods, it is recommended to choose 1/25 second. **Electronic flash units** may also be used with this contact.

VIEW-FINDER. The bright image seen in the view-finder shows, on a reduced scale, the field covered by the camera. However, when close-ups are being taken, there will occur a slight deviation, known as parallax error. After gathering some experience, the user will find it easy to take this deviation into account. Moreover, a disturbing effect will only occur within a range of 6½ feet or less. To eliminate the error, simply lift the lens slightly. As a result, the view-finder image will include a small zone at its upper edge which, however, will not appear in the picture taken.

CAMERA CARE. Regular care will extend the life of your camera. Be sure to protect it from dust and excessive exposure to sunlight. Prior to loading a film, remove any dust or other foreign particles that may have entered the camera. *The hard-coated lens* requires particular attention. To wipe the lens clean, take a suitable piece of chamois leather or soft linen which must be absolutely clean and free of dust or grease, and wrap it around your fingertip or a matchstick. On no account must a sharp-edged object or a metallic tool be used. *Any cleaning of inner lens surfaces should be entrusted to a specialist.*

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Hints for Correct Exposure

Film: Agfa Isopan 17 deg. DIN (ASA Exposure Index 40)	Light Conditions	Bright Sun	Sunny	Partly Cloudy	Cloudy	Shutter Speed
		Aperture (Stop)				
	Bright Subject	16	11	8	5.6	1/50 second
	Dark Subject	11	8	5.6	4.5	

This table applies to photographs taken between three hours after sunrise and three hours before sunset.

In the shade: Increase aperture (smaller stop-number) or expose $^1/_{25}$ second. — For a *fast-moving* subject, increase aperture by two stops and expose $^1/_{200}$ second.

Extremely bright subjects such as snow-covered landscapes or beaches in bright sunlight permit stopping the lens down to f/22, exposure time remaining unchanged.

When in doubt, use a longer exposure time rather than a shorter one. It is difficult to hold the camera steady for exposure times exceeding $^1/_{25}$ second. Therefore, to make time exposures (set mark at "B"), use a tripod.



The design of the Isolette Camera is subject to changes as may be caused by technical development.

All cameras and lenses bear serial numbers. (The camera serial number will be found on the outside of the fixed spool carrier.) Be sure to make a note of both these numbers.

AGFA AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

CAMERA-WERK MUENCHEN

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