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EPTH-OF-FIELD VALUES for Agfa Apotar f/4.5 = 85 mm

Distance setting	Lens stop					
	4.5	5.6	8	11	16	22
	Range of sharp definition from . . . to . . . ft.					
3	2.9—3.1	2.8—3.2	2.7—3.3	2.6—3.4	2.5—3.7	2.4—4.0
3.5	3.4—3.7	3.3—3.8	3.1—3.9	3.0—4.1	2.9—4.5	2.7—5.0
4	3.8—4.3	3.7—4.4	3.6—4.6	3.4—5.1	3.2—5.4	3.0—6.1
5	4.6—5.5	4.5—5.6	4.3—5.9	4.1—6.4	3.8—7.3	3.5—8.9
6	5.4—6.7	5.3—7.0	5.0—7.5	4.8—8.2	4.4—9.8	3.9—13
8	7.0—9.4	6.8—9.8	6.4—11	5.9—12	5.3—17	4.7—28
10	8.4—12	8.2—13	7.5—15	6.9—18	6.1—29	5.3—103
15	12—21	11—23	10—30	9—48	7.5—∞	6.4—∞
30	19—69	18—101	15—∞	13—∞	10—∞	8—∞
∞	53— ∞	42—∞	30—∞	22—∞	15—∞	11—∞

AGFA CAMERA-WERK AG. MUENCHEN

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806 — engl. 1254 L.



Agfa

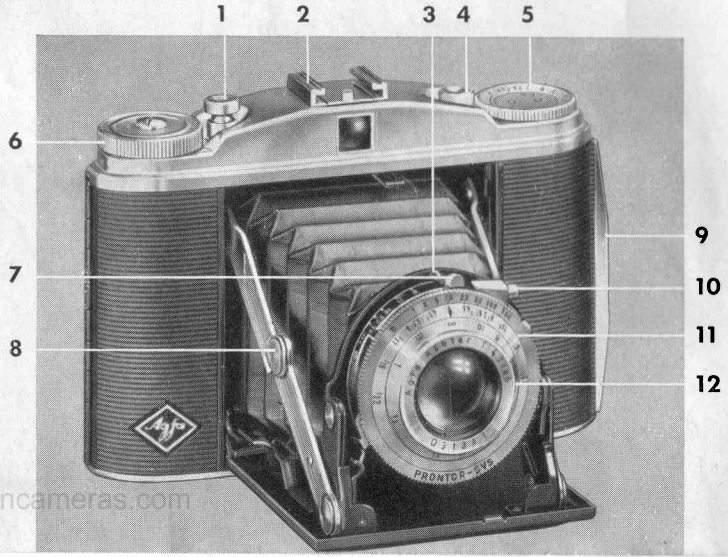
MADE IN GERMANY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

AGFA ISOLETTE II

Order No. 1335/39—335
1334/335

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The following models of

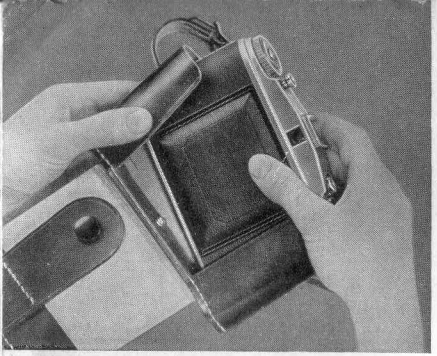
Agfa Isolette II are available:

Order No.:

1335/39 with Agfa Agnar f/4.5—85 mm with Pronto Shutter
1335/335 with Agfa Apotar f/4.5—85 mm with Prontor-SVS Shutter
1334/335 with Agfa Solinar f/3.5—75 mm with Prontor-SVS Shutter

		p.
1	Body shutter release, indicator window of double-exposure lock	8/15
2	Accessory shoe for flash equipment, etc.	
3	Diaphragm lever and scale . .	12/13
4	Locking device for camera baseboard (opening)	7
5	Depth-of-field ring	17
6	Film winder	6/8
7	Shutter winding lever	12/14
8	Brace joints (closing the camera)	9
9	Lock for camera back	4/7
10	Synchronized flash contact 3 mm diameter	12/14
11	Depth-of-field scale	17
12	Feet-scale for range-finding . .	12/14

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To insert film, unscrew tripod screw of ever-ready case, take out camera.

The attractive original ever-ready case provides the Isolette with complete protection against dust and damage, at the some time giving instant readiness for action.

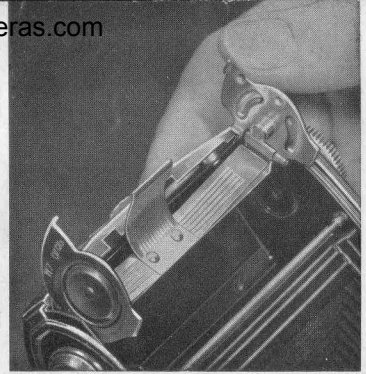
6×9 Film B 2 (120)
gives 12 2¼×2¼" (6×6 cm) exposures

The exclusive use of reliable film brands is recommended. Agfa films will always guarantee best results.

To open camera back,
push locking device in direction of arrow, open camera back.



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Turn out spool holder, and pull hinged spool carrier outward.

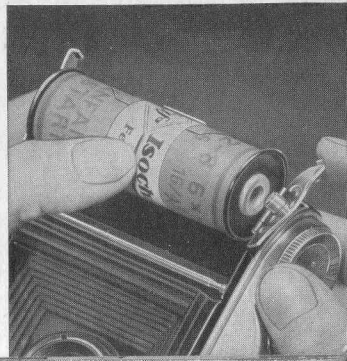
The empty spool should be in the opposite spool chamber.

The film should be inserted in subdued light only.

To insert film spool:

Slip one spool end over fixed carrier peg, return hinged carrier to engage second peg, return spool carrier to its initial position.

Attention—the position of the spool should be as shown in the illustration, the narrow end of the backing paper pointing towards the empty spool.



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Tear adhesive tape and remove it carefully. Pull out backing paper, and insert it in the longer slot of the spool.

Adjust the backing paper along the camera edges carefully, and tighten with a few turns of the film winder; make sure that it is wound straight between the spool flanges, thus giving protection from stray light.



To open the camera:

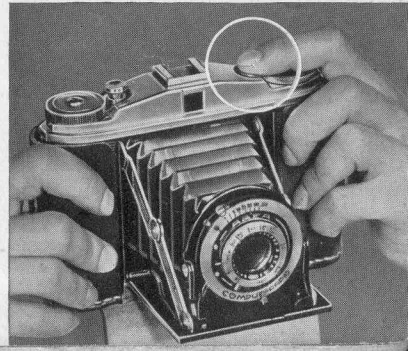
Pressure on the release button causes the lens carrier to slide forward, and the camera is ready for action. If necessary, assist the baseboard to snap into position.

The advantage of the spring-brace design of the Isolette consists in its instant readiness for action, as well as in the particular rigidity of the lens carrier.

To close camera back:

Press firmly on back with both hands, until you hear the lock engage.

On turning the film-winder, the warning marks (dots, hands, or arrows) will appear in the window. Stop at Number "1", when the film is ready for the first exposure.



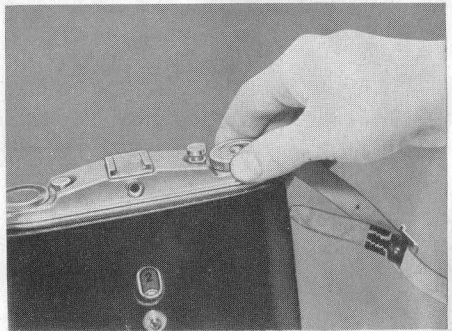
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The exposure:

Hold the viewfinder so close to your eye, that the field of view can be surveyed right up to its corners. Hold the camera securely and steadily with both hands. Slowly depress shutter release with your index finger until you feel resistance.

At 1/25 sec. camera-shake can be avoided almost completely, but it is recommended to stand fast and to keep the upper arms pressed firmly to the body.
Always keep the camera in a horizontal position, never give it a lateral tilt.



Before the next exposure:

Turn film winder until you see the next number in the window.

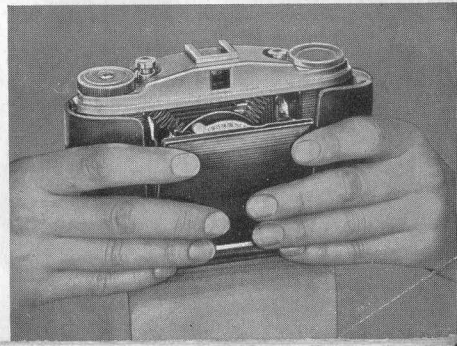
If the film is not wound on until immediately before the next exposure, the device to prevent double exposure offers the best protection against unintentional exposure (viz. p. 15).

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To close the camera:

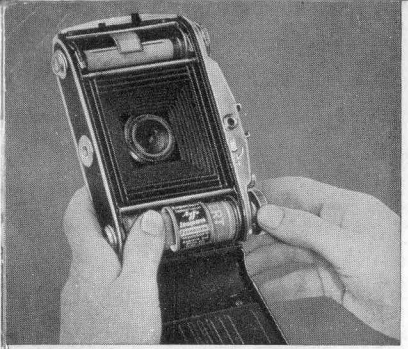
Slight pressure of the two index fingers on the joints of the braces causes the baseboard to fold up into the camera body.



Firm pressure on the hinged baseboard will lock the camera after an audible click.

After the last, 12th exposure wind the film on until the end of the backing paper has passed the film window.

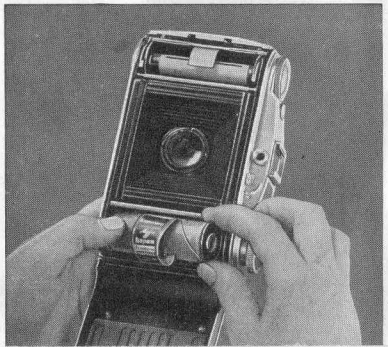
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To take out the film spool:

Open the back of the camera (viz. p. 4), pull out film-winder while turning it anti-clockwise.

Hold the spool with the thumb of your left hand, to prevent the backing paper from slipping.



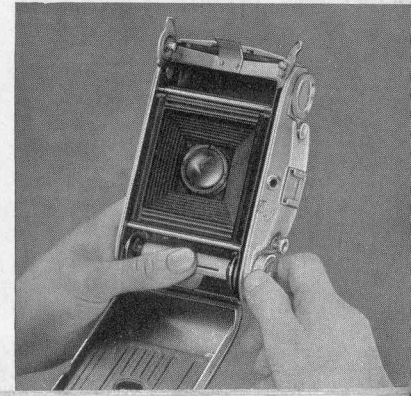
The film-spool is slightly lifted by a spring, and can therefore easily be removed.

Be sure that the backing paper does not unwind during removal. Fold in flap of backing paper and secure with the attached adhesive tape. Wrap the spool immediately to exclude stray light.

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Transfer the empty spool to the opposite chamber. Turn out spool carrier, remove the spool—the action is the reverse to that described on p. 5—and insert it into the other chamber. Place the round hole onto the fixed peg.



Push the empty spool into the chamber, and slightly depress film winder, turning it anti-clockwise, until the winder key has engaged the slotted spool end.

After insertion of a new spool or replacing of the spool carrier close the camera back.

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USE OF SHUTTERS

Diaphragm setting:	3.5	4	(4.5)	5.6	8	11	16	22	
Range (feet):	3	3.5	4	5	6	8	10	15	30 Infinity
Exposure times:	B	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	300

The whole numbers on the shutter ring stand for fractions of seconds, e.g. 2 = ½ sec., 50 = 1/50 sec.

Prontor - SVS speed-synchronized

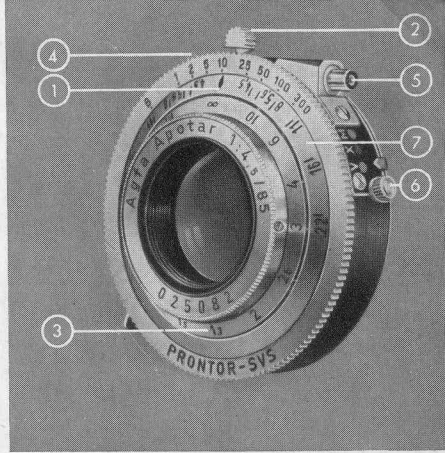
1 Joint index mark for exposure time and range settings.
To set exposure time, turn outer milled ring until mark indicates the required exposure time.
To set the range, turn front lens mount 3 until index mark indicates the required distance.

2 Shutter winding lever: before each exposure wind lever **until it is caught**—this also applies to "B".

3 Feet scale (see "1" range setting).

4 Diaphragm lever and scale.

5 Contact bush for flashlight 3 mm diameter.



6 Synchro-lever for three settings: M, X, V.

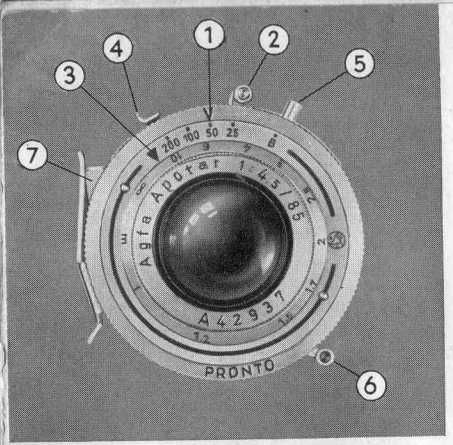
Position M and X for flash synchronization (see chapter on Flash Technique, p. 19). When taking pictures without flashlight, these settings have no influence on shutter action.

Position V = automatic shutter release (delayed action release). When synchro-lever is set to V—which can be done before or after winding the shutter—the delayed action mechanism is wound for pictures with automatic shutter release; delay appr. 10 seconds. Position V permits also of taking delayed action pictures with flashlight (X synchronization only!). If set unintentionally on V, the synchro-lever can be removed from this position without actuating the delayed action mechanism. After each exposure made with delayed action release the synchro-lever has to be reset to X to avoid any undesired delay in shutter release when taking the next picture.

7 Depth-of-field scale (see p. 17).

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6 Automatic shutter release.
Appr. 7 secs. delayed action.
1) Wind shutter.
2) Wind automatic shutter release lever.
3) Press shutter release button (not to be used with setting "B").

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USE OF SHUTTERS

Pronto Exposure times: B 25 50 100 200 and automatic shutter release

Range (feet): 3 3.5 4 5 6 8 10 15 30 ∞
Diaphragm Stops: 4.5 5.6 8 11 16 22

1 Index for exposure time settings: rotate outer milled ring.

2 Shutter winding lever: wind before each exposure, including at setting "B".

3 Index for range setting: rotate front lens mount.

4 Diaphragm lever.

5 Contact bush for flashlight, 3 mm diameter.

7 Nipple for cable release.

The whole numbers on the shutter ring stand for fractions of seconds, e.g. 25 = 1/25 sec., 50 = 1/50 sec.

Double exposure lock. Incorporated in the Isolette is an ingenious device preventing inadvertent double exposure of a piece of film. After each exposure the release button is automatically locked—a red mark next to the release button indicates this—and can only be actuated after the film has been wound on. *The film should therefore only be wound on immediately before the next exposure.* (See hint on p. 20.)

SHUTTER- AND DIAPHRAGM SETTINGS

Shutter and diaphragm are adjusted to the values found with the exposuremeter or by experience (see illustration p. 17). Both scales are operated comfortably from above with the camera in the "ready"-position. Rotate shutter ring and set the required speed opposite the black mark. Set diaphragm lever on required stop number on the scale. Do not wind shutter until you are about to expose; cock lever 2 (pp. 12/14).

Depth-of-field. It is essential that the serious amateur should make himself familiar with the conception of "Depth-of-field". This is the zone of sharp definition in front of and behind the point focused upon. At short distances, this zone of sharp definition is less than at long distances.

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Large stop e.g. 5 6 = great speed, but small depth-of-field



Small stop e.g. 22 = slow speed, but large depth-of-field

Hence, a larger depth-of-field is obtained with a small stop (large number). On the other hand, the object itself may be made to stand out sharply from its surroundings by choosing a large stop (small number), because the shallow depth-of-field of large apertures causes part of the foreground as well as the background to be out of focus.

Two-point focusing is the most convenient method to avoid having to think about the variable depth-of-field—be it through lack of time or for other reasons—and still obtain snapshots of any given subject in good time and with assurance. To do this, the diaphragm lever is adjusted to the red mark between 8 and 11, and the focusing ring either on the red number 10 or the red number 35, when the entire range from 7¼ ft. to infinity will be covered. The following ranges of sharpness should be memorized:

Diaphragm setting	Distance setting	Range of sharpness
Red mark between 8 and 11	10 ft. (close-up) 35 ft. (distance)	7¼—16½ ft. 15 ft.—Infinity

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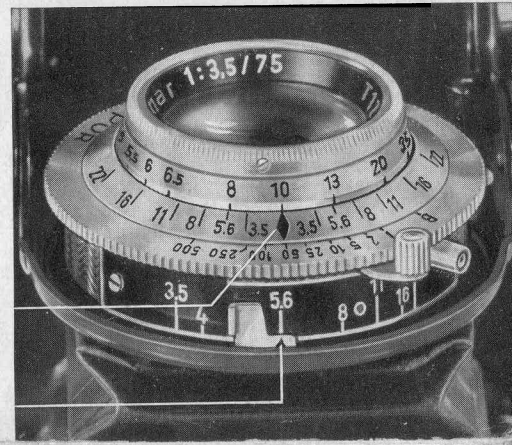
The **depth-of-field tables** on pp. 22/24 contain all the depth-of-field zones for various diaphragm and distance settings at a focal length of 75 mm and 85 mm.

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. In our illustration, the lens is focused on 10 ft. The lines next to the stop numbers to the right and left of the pointed rhombic index mark show the limits of the range of sharp definition applicable to the 10-feet-setting on the distance scale, e. g.

a range from appr. 6 to 25 ft. at f/16

a range from appr. 8 to 13 ft. at f/5.6, etc.

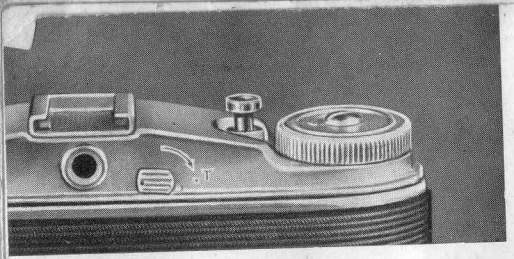
The Depth-of-field Ring 5 (p. 2) serves the same purpose.



Double Index Mark with Depth-of-Field Scale

Mark of Diaphragm Setting Lever

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TIME EXPOSURES—"T" LEVER

A tripod or at least a solid support is required for time exposures. Preferably a cable release screwed into the bush of the release button should be used to operate the shutter. The shutter, in position "B", must be wound; on release it will stay open as long as the cable release or button remains depressed.

For *very long* exposure times the *"T" lever* is used. The shutter is set on "B" and wound; the "T" lever is rotated through 180 degrees in the direction of the arrow. If the release button is depressed now, the shutter will remain open until the "T" lever is returned to its original position.

The cable release can not be used; it is necessary to return the "T" lever to its original position.

Attention: Before the baseboard of the camera is closed the red mark on the "T" lever should always point away from the engraved "T", as shown in the illustration.

FLASH TECHNIQUE WITH AGFA CAMERAS

The cable plug of the flashgun is connected to the contact bush on the shutter.

Commercially available flashbulbs differ in the duration of the flash, flash intensity, and the time lapse between making contact and occurence of the flash. Flash synchronized shutters are adapted to these variables.

At the fixed synchronization of the Pronto shutter the flash occurs at the moment of maximum aperture of the shutter leaves. Their use, however, is limited to the longer exposure times such as $^1/_{25}$ sec. This is called **X-synchronization.**

Osram XP, XO—Philips PF 3 are suitable for this method.

Speed synchronized shutters, e.g. Prontor-SVS, beside this X-synchronization, also allow the use of the so-called **M-synchronization.** As opposed to the X-synchronization, which is fixed, M-synchronization permits a delay of several millisecs. in the opening of the shutter-leaves, thus permitting a flash technique in conjunction with the shortest exposure times, but with flashbulbs of higher light output only, e. g. Osram S0, S1, S2, Philips PF 14, 25 and 56.

The exposure time during flash exposures depends on the distance of the object and the kind of flashbulbs used. The directions for the use of the flashbulbs should be followed.

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VIEW-FINDER PARALLAX

The bright view-finder image shows the area covered by the camera at a reduced scale. However, on near-focusing a slight deviation occurs, the so-called view-finder parallax. Only a little experience is necessary to compensate for this error which practically will only have a disturbing effect at distances of less than 6½ ft. It is sufficient to raise the camera a little in the direction of the view-finder. The view-finder image will then include a small area on the top which is not intended to appear in the picture.

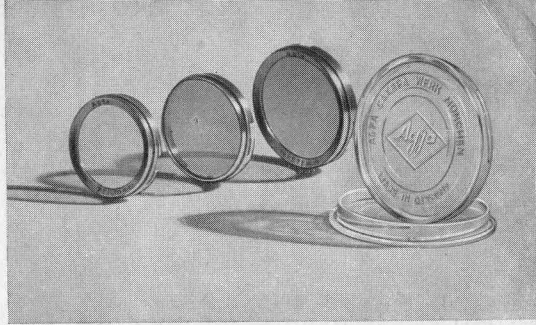
AN IMPORTANT TIP!

On opening the camera do not press the release button (1 p. 2). Otherwise the shutter cannot be released, as in this case the locking device will automatically intervene. To remove the block, close the camera again and open it in the normal way, winding the film on. If you do not wish to sacrifice a piece of film, release in such special cases the shutter by means of the little lever on the lower part of the lens mount.

CARE OF CAMERA

Regular care will prolong the life of your camera. Protect it from dust and needlessly long exposure to sunlight. Before inserting a film, make sure the interior of the camera as well as the lens is free from dust or other foreign bodies.

FOR THE AGFA CAMERA—AGFA FILTERS AND LENS HOOD



Agfa filters are used for the correct reproduction of tone-values.

We supply uniformly coloured, optically plane-parallel filters to meet the highest demands. They are available in the densities light and medium yellow, and in yellow-green and red-orange.

The use of filters naturally requires an increase in the exposure time. The exposure factors used in this connection depend, however, to a large degree on the sensitization of the exposure material. The film manufacturers therefore supply with their products information about the factors of the filters most commonly used. Where these are not available, the following data will serve as a rough guidance for panchromatic materials.

Filter	light yellow	No. 1	Exposure factor	1.5—2
	medium yellow	No. 2	„ „	1.8—2.3
	yellow-green	No. 71	„ „	2 —2.5
	red-orange	No. 7	„ „	4

Ask your Photo-dealer for Agfa Filters in their modern transparent screwcap-containers, and the handy lens hood which can be fitted together with the filters.

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DEPTH-OF-FIELD VALUES

for Agfa Solinar f/3.5 = 75 mm

At a distance setting feet	and a diaphragm stop of		
	3.5	4.0	5.6
	a sharp image is obtained from . . . to . . . ft.		
4′	3′9¾″— 4′2½″	3′9½″ — 4′2¾″	3′8½″ — 4′4″
4½′	4′3¼″— 4′9¼″	4′2¾″ — 4′9¾″	4′1½″ — 4′11¼″
5′	4′8½″— 5′4″	4′8″ — 5′4½″	4′6½″ — 5′6¾″
5½′	5′1¾″— 5′11″	5′1¼″ — 5′11¾″	4′11½″— 6′2½″
6′	5′6¾″— 6′6″	5′6¼″ — 6′7″	5′4¼″ — 6′10¼″
6½′	6′ — 7′1¼″	5′11¼″— 7′2½″	5′8¾″ — 7′6¼″
8′	7′2¾″— 8′11½″	7′1½″ — 9′1¼″	6′10″ — 9′7¾″
10′	8′9¾″—11′7″	8′8″ —11′10¼″	8′2¾″ —12′9½″
13′	11′1¼″ —15′10¼″	10′9½″ —16′4½″	10′1¼″ —18′3″
20′	15′7½″—27′10″	15′1¾″ —29′7″	13′9¾″ —37′
35′	23′7′ —70′	22′3″ —82′	19′6″ —180′
∞	66′ — ∞	58′ — ∞	42′ — ∞

At a distance setting feet	and a diaphragm stop of			
	8	11	16	22
	a sharp image is obtained from . . . to . . . ft.			
4′	3′7¼″— 4′6″	3′5¾″— 4′8¾″	3′3½″ — 5′1¾″	3′1″ — 5′9½″
4½′	4′ — 5′2″	3′10″ — 5′5½″	3′7¼″ — 6′¾″	3′4¼″— 6′11¾″
5′	4′4½″— 5′10″	4′2¼″— 6′3″	3′10¾″— 7′¾″	3′7¼″— 8′4½″
5½′	4′9″ — 6′7″	4′6¼″— 7′¾″	4′2¼″ — 8′1¾″	3′10″ — 9′11¾″
6′	5′1¼″— 7′3½″	4′10″ — 7′11½″	4′5½″ — 9′4¼″	4′¾″ —11′10¾″
6½′	5′5½″— 8′¾″	5′1¾″— 8′10¾″	4′8½″ —10′8½″	4′3¼″—14′2¾″
8′	6′5¼″—10′7¼″	6′¼″ —12′1″	5′4¾″ —15′9¾″	4′10″ —25′3″
10′	7′7¾″—14′6½″	7′½″ —17′6¾″	6′2½″ —27′	5′5½″—78′
13′	9′2¾″—22′2″	8′4″ —30′3″	7′2¼″ —78′	6′2¼″— ∞
20′	12′2½″—57′	10′8″ —190′	8′9¾″ — ∞	7′3¾″— ∞
35′	16′4¾″— ∞	13′8¼″— ∞	10′9″ — ∞	8′7″ — ∞
∞	29′7″ — ∞	21′8″ — ∞	15′¾″ — ∞	11′¾″ — ∞

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