www.butkus.us

Instructions for use

ALPA
REFLEX
35 mm

8 *b-Models*

Manufactured in Switzerland by PIGNONS S. A. at Ballaigues.

Only perfect knowledge of all functions of the ALPA will give you the best results and avoid unnecessary troubles.

It is therefore in your own interest to study these instructions carefully, starting with the brief instruction guide attached to the inside back cover.

www.butkus.us

Instructions for using the *b-Models*

A. SPECIFICATION :

The ALPA camera is available in four different models, all of which are in current production.

Model 7 b : reflex focusing with penta-prism on a ground-glass screen with independent view / rangefinder which is coupled to all 50 mm standard lenses and indicates also the image areas for 90 mm and 135 mm, for which focal lengths it is convertible. Built-in delayed action release self-timer).

ALPA Model 8 b is the Model 7 b plus split-field rangefinder of Model 6 b.

Model 6 b : reflex focusing with penta-prism on a ground-glass screen, in the centre of which a split-field rangefinder is built-in, indicating the correct distance regardless of the focal length of the lens in use. Optical viewfinder for the 50 mm image field.
Built-in delayed action release (self-timer).

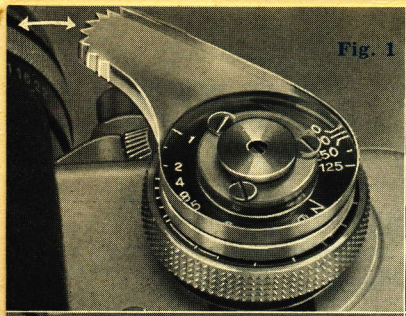
Model 5 b : reflex focusing with penta - prism on ground-glass screen. Optical viewfinder for the 50 mm image field.

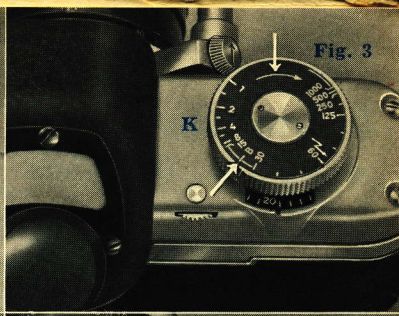
Model 4 b : reflex focusing on ground-glass screen (without a prism).

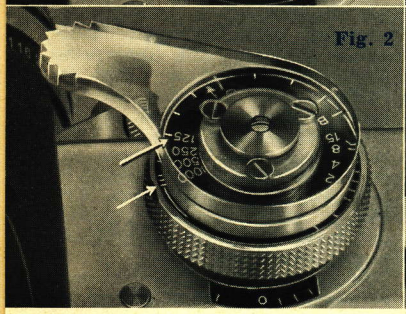
All ALPA reflex models are equipped with the same focal-plane shutters and the same flash-synchronisation. All interchangeable lenses *) and all accessories can be used equally well with all ALPA models. For this reason these instructions apply to all models. At the end of this booklet, however, you will find a brief summary of the points which apply only to the model you have chosen.

The ALPA REFLEX is the result of years of research and experience in the manufacture of precision cameras and represents an attempt to meet the steadily increasing requirements of photographers. It may happen, however, as it has happened before, that further technical developments will involve changes in the design and construction of the camera.

The ALPA-b models differ from previous models in the introduction of the new *lightning reflex mirror* (operates by a hairtrigger release). In actual practice this means that the mirror not only flips up instantly, practically without image blackout, but returns into viewing position instantly after the exposure, even if the release button is kept depressed.







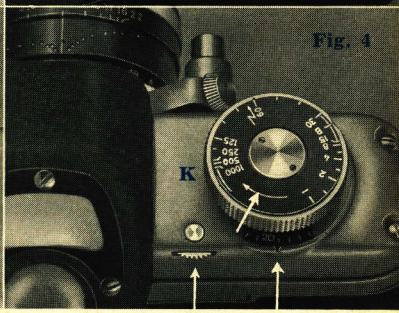


Fig. 1. Rapid wind lever in tensioned position.

Fig. 2. Not tensioned, shutter run off.

Fig. 3. Shutter tensioned.

Fig. 4. Shutter run off.

W: Setting wheel for frame counter.

The bodies of all ALPA-Reflex cameras are made of light-alloy injection die-castings, which ensures the highest possible rigidity. The covering consists of a special plastic material which is impervious to sweat, cold and heat and all climatic vicissitudes. All operational knobs are easily accessible and can be operated even with thick gloves.

Everything has been done to prevent damage by handling the camera incorrectly. These instructions or at least the "Brief Instructions" should be studied carefully.

*) **Important:** The earlier 50 mm standard lenses *in collapsible mounts*, such as Alorar f/3.5 and Alfinon f/2.8, cannot be used with the ALPA-REFLEX - b models. The reason is that that they cannot be pushed back into the camera body, since the new lightning mirror will not spring back automatically and would therefore be damaged by retracting the lens.

Mike Butkus
Digitally signed by Mike Butkus
DN: cn=Mike Butkus, o=Butkus camera manuals, ou=butkus.org, email=mike@butkus.org, c=US
Date: 2023.02.28 19:14:15 -05'00'

www.butkus.us

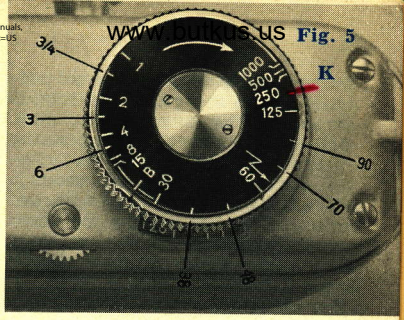
B. THE EXTERNAL CONTROLS AND HOW TO HANDLE THEM

The film wind knob (K) tensions the shutter, advances the film and operates the frame counter. By depressing the outer milled ring of this knob the shutter can be set to the shutter speed required. Shutter speeds between 1/1000 sec. and 1 second can be selected and there is also a "B" setting for time exposures.

Winding the knob only needs a rotation through less than 160° in a clockwise direction (arrow); since this knob performs several functions, a certain resistance has to be overcome when rotating it. If, by mistake, the film wind knob has not been wound to its fullest extent, that is to say, until it stops automatically, the shutter cannot be released but remains locked. With ALPA-Reflex cameras which are fitted with a **rapid wind lever** the rotation of the knob is replaced by that of the lever, the sweep of which is less than 160°. It returns automatically to its rest position. All the other instructions remain unaltered.

For setting the shutter speed the milled outer ring of the film wind knob should be pressed downwards and turned in either direction until the index mark is opposite the shutter speed required. The milled ring will snap in automatically when it is released. Setting the shutter speed can be done whenever it is shutter is cocked or not. The setting remains visible all the time. The position of the knob

Fig. 5



Shutter speeds: 1 (3/4) 1/2 (1/3) 1/4 (1/6) 1/8 1/15 - B - 1/30 (1/38) (1/48) 1/60 (1/70) (1/90) 1/125 1/250 1/500 1/1000 second.

The speeds shown in brackets ( ) are only indicated by strokes on the scale, in the sequence in which they occur.

(see fig. 1-4) also indicates whether the shutter is tensioned or not.

It is also possible to set the shutter speed between the marked values, e. g. between 1/30 and 1/60 sec. This is not possible, however, between 1/15 and 1/30 sec., since between these values lies the "B" setting. All in all you have the choice between approx. 60 shutter speed settings.

Fig. 6



Shutter speed setting.

www.butkus.us

Intermediate settings are not possible where there is a continuous stroke at the edge of the ring. Fig. 5 demonstrates the meaning of the intermediate strokes without a figure. The flash mark ↘ (beside 1/60) indicates the utmost limit of the X-setting for flash synchronisation. With electronic flashguns shorter shutter speeds cannot be used.

The selection of the shutter speed, by the way, depends on the rapidity of the movement of the subject to be photographed, its distance from the camera, the direction of its motion and the focal length of the taking lens. Shutter speeds slower than 1/30 sec. can hardly ever be used with the hand-held camera. Since the film wind knob **(K)** rotates when the shutter is released, its movement should not be obstructed.

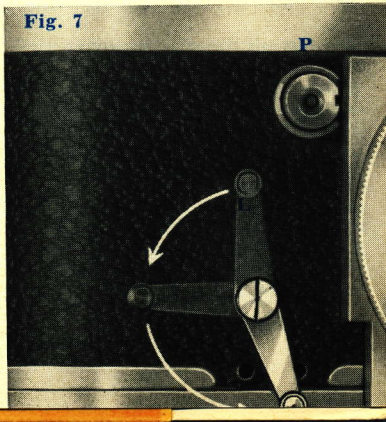
The shutter release knob (P) is on the camera front. The best way to release the shutter is to depress it with the index finger of the right hand whilst the thumb exerts a slight counter pressure against the back of the camera in order to prevent camera shake. The release knob has a conical thread into which a cable release can be screwed (see page 20). Lenses with automatic pre-set diaphragms are fitted with a release knob of their own. This knob is exactly opposite the camera release knob, which is automatically released when the lens release knob is depressed.

If by mistake the release button **(P)** is depressed during coocking of the shutter (either by the knob **(K)** or the rapid wind lever) the mirror will not flip—up on the next release and this picture will fail.

The delayed action release (self-timer) (fig. 7)

The ALPA-Reflex models 6b and 7b have a built-in delayed action release, usually called "self-timer". The tensioning lever **(L)** of the selftimer can be set to a higher or lesser degree of tension and this will control the length of delay. When the lever is turned right through to the final stop, the delay will be approx. 15 to 20 seconds; if it is turned through 90° it will be approx. 6 seconds. The selftimer should be used as follows: First cock the shutter **(K)** then turn the lever **(L)** as far as required. The delayed action mechanism will start when the shutter release knob **(P)** is firmly depressed. If you wish to appear in the picture yourself there is ample time to move into the position provided. If a lens with fully automatic pre-set diaphragm (APS) is used, the automation of the diaphragm should be disengaged under all circumstances, since the exposure will otherwise be made at the full aperture.

Fig. 7



www.butkus.us

If the shutter is set to "B" instead to a definite shutter speed the selftimer will produce an exposure time of approximately 2—3 seconds. The very gentle vibrationless release of the shutter by means of the selftimer can be used to advantage for exposures at slow shutter speeds (e.g 1/2 sec.) from a tripod, when a cable release is not available.

Setting the aperture. The aperture should be set according to the indication given by the exposure meter. Aperture setting is different with the various types of lens, either by setting ring or knob (see page 13-14). The choice of the f/number depends on the shutter speed chosen, the speed of the film in the camera and the illumination of the subject. It also determines the depth of field.

Distance setting. The distance is set by turning the helical mount of the lens. There are three ways to obtain correct distance setting:

a) *Determining the definition by reflex focusing on the ground-glass screen.* With the ALPA models 7b, 6b and 5b the picture visible on the ground-glass screen is upright and laterally correct, thanks to the built-in penta-prism. With the model 4b, however, the picture is upright but laterally reversed in horizontal pictures and upside down in upright pictures.

The eyepiece for reflex focusing permits viewing the entire image field (23 × 35 mm) on the ground-glass screen. This image field is smaller (by 1 mm) than the film gate in the camera, since the usual slide-masks are cut to this size. This slight reduction makes sure that everything visible on the focusing screen can be shown later in projection. The picture on the focusing screen is very bright and magnified (× 4.8) so that it appears to be "in natural size" even if a standard lens of only 50 mm is used.
The image is amazingly bright right up to the corners, even when relatively small apertures are used, making it easy to judge the depth of field.
The eyepiece is arranged so that it permits viewing the image at an angle of 45°, as if it were placed on an oblique desk. (With model 4b the image is viewed at an angle of 90°.)

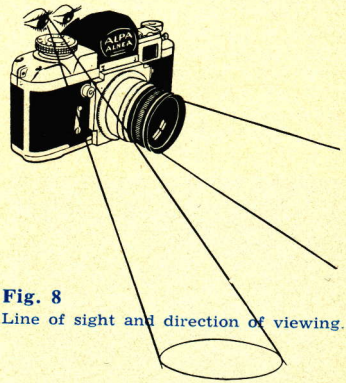


Fig. 8
Line of sight and direction of viewing.

Fig. 7
◀ Delayed action release (selftimer).

This kind of viewing is a special advantage of the ALPA-Reflex, since it permits judging the image framing and the definition of the picture with the greatest of ease, since the other eye (if it has not been closed) sees only a foreground of no importance at all, with the result that any confusion with the sighted subject is impossible (see fig. 8).

With pictures at ground level or with the camera pointing downwards in a vertical direction (copying, photomicrography), viewing at an angle of 45° has its special advantages which are particularly popular with wearers of glasses, especially bifocal glasses. Generally, it can be said that spectacles will on no account impair reflex focusing (see page 21).

When taking upright pictures, the 45° viewing angle can be regarded almost as using an "angle finder", although it has to be admitted that this needs some experience; but when you got used to it you'll like it too.

b) *ALPA-Reflex 6 b with split-field or split-image view/ rangefinder*

The model 6 b of the ALPA has an additional split-image viewfinder in its focusing screen. There is a clear circular field in the centre of the ground-glass screen, in the middle of which lie two crossed crescent-shaped prisms. When sighting a sharp vertical or horizontal line or edge of the subject, it will appear divided and displaced until the optimum definition is obtained (see fig. 10).

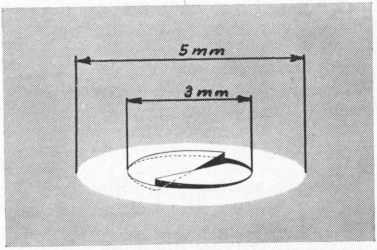
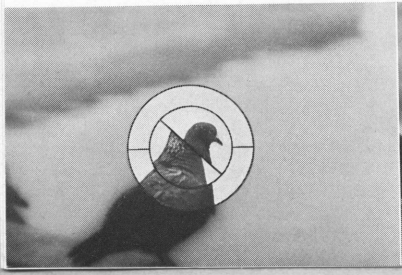


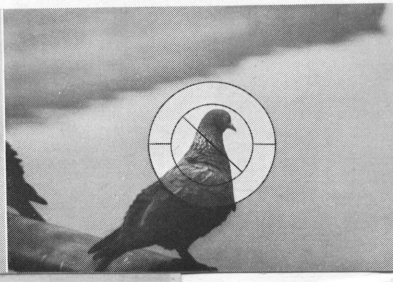
Fig. 9
Ø of prism wedges.

As shown by the split-image rangefinder.

Fig. 10
Unsharp

Fig. 11
Sharp





www.butkus.us

The transparent circular zone around the rangefinder makes it easier to find a suitable spot in the subject on which to focus for best definition. When taking photomicrographs this ring zone permits focusing on the aerial image when the two small horizontal strokes permit the accurate locating of the focusing plane. The diameters of the ring zone and the prisms provide an accurate standard of comparison for the actual image—size on the film.

The ALPA models 7b, 5b and 4b have a cross division in the centre of the focusing screen, the significance of which is shown in fig. 12. In model 4b this figure is laterally reversed.

It should be mentioned here that the magnifying system of the ALPA produces a highly magnified screen image. This magnification may induce photographers to take pictures of subjects, the image-size of which on the film will be much too small. The standards of comparison (cross division of the focusing screen or the diameter of the transparent circular field) are provided to save the photographer from taking, for instance, a picture of a distant ship, the image-size of which on the film would be hardly more than 1 mm.

c) *The view/rangefinder of the ALPA-REFLEX, model 7 b*

The view/rangefinder, sometimes called the measuring viewfinder, is fully independent of the reflex focusing device. It is coupled, however, to the stroke of the focusing mounts of the 50 mm lenses. The vertically arranged base of the rangefinder permits focusing on the superimposed images of horizontally placed details until they are brought to coincidence. The reflected second picture is of gold-yellow colour and is visible in the centre of the picture. By turning the focusing ring of the lens the two separate images are brought to coincidence, thus indicating the highest possible definition. This type of measuring is possible for all distances from infinity to 3 1/4 feet. If the distance is less than 3 1/4 feet focusing can be performed only with the reflex focusing device.

The actual viewfinder within the view/rangefinder can be adjusted to indicate the image framings of 50, 90 and 135 mm focal length lenses. This can be used for a quick judgment of the effect of the various lenses (without actually changing the lens). It is

Fig. 12

Meaning of the cross divisions on the groundglass screen of models 4b, 5b and 7b.

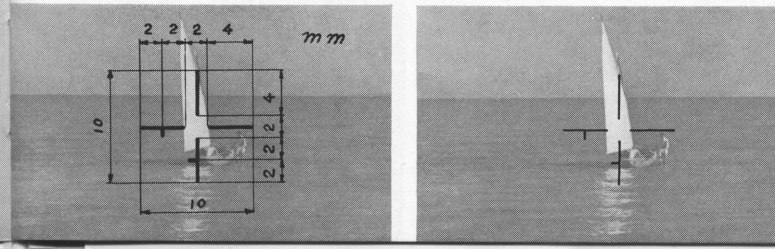




Fig. 13 and 14

Unsharp Sharp

As shown in the measuring viewfinder of model 7b.

also possible to assess the image framing when the lens is already focused on a definite distance (such as the finishing line in races, the goal in football games, etc.)

Exchanging the lenses

Depress the knob **(H)** fig. 16 and turn the lens to the left (fig. 15); lift out the lens.

When inserting another lens the red dot on the lens mount should exactly coincide with the red dot on the camera front. By less than a quarter turn to the right, exerting a slight pressure, the lens will be brought to its correct position. This will be reached when it snaps in audibly.

Summarizing, it should be noted that irreproachable pictures can be obtained only after the following adjustments have been made:

a) the shutter speed should be set according to the indication of the exposure meter,

b) the correct stop should be chosen according to the indication of the exposure meter,

c) the lens should be focused accurately on the subject.

Fig. 15

Changing the lens.



www.butkus.us

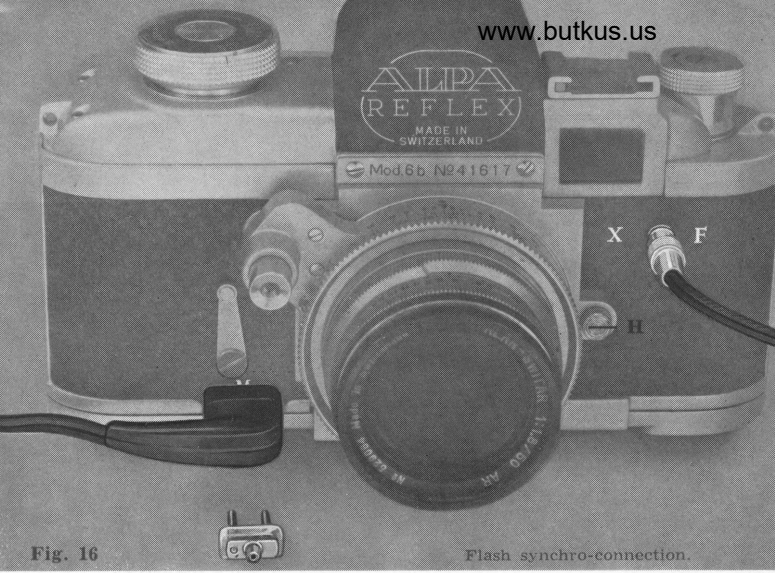


Fig. 16 Flash synchro-connection.

Flash synchronisation (fig. 16)

The shutters of all ALPA-REFLEX models are fitted with two different flash synchronisations:

For flashbulbs: "M" contact
This contact has a Kalart-Graflex socket. An additional "interpris" device is available, however, which permits the use of flashlamps with cables and German type coaxial plugs.

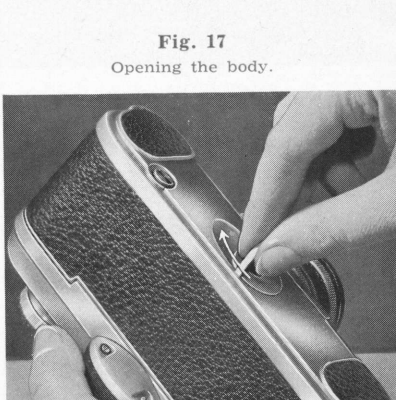
This synchronisation is designed for the use of class FP (focal plane) flashbulbs. A uniform illumination of the entire image field can be obtained only when these long-peak flashbulbs are used. This type of synchronisation can be used with all shutter speeds from 1/30 sec. to 1/1000 sec. It is advisable, however, to use a capacitor flashgun. The brief instructions at the end of this booklet contain a table of the types of flashbulb to be used, as well as the shutter speed preferable for the bulb concerned.

For electronic flash units: "X" contact
This contact is designed for electronic flash units at shutter speeds up to 1/60 sec. It has a German type coaxial plug. (1/60 sec. = exactly to the flash mark on the shutter speed setting disc, see fig. 5 on page 3).
It is also possible to use this contact for flashbulbs with a very short delay to peak (class F). (See table in the brief instructions).
Faster speeds than 1/60 sec. can only be used on the "M" setting with flashbulbs.

C) LOADING AND UNLOADING THE ALPA-REFLEX

The body of the ALPA-REFLEX is closed by a cross-bar which is folded around the tripod bush at the bottom of the camera. To open the camera unfold the key (fig. 17) and turn it to the right. Lift the back (including the bottom) upwards, holding it by the key, and remove it. (Do not move it sideways, pull it upwards immediately the cross-bar is opened). Holding the film cartridge in the right hand, push the tapered beginning of the film beneath the clamp of the take-up spool in the camera (fig. 18). Pull out a short length of film from the cartridge, but no more than necessary for inserting the cartridge into the empty spool chamber. The prong of the rewind knob **(R)** should engage correctly with the recess at the top of the film cartridge (fig. 19). Make the film taut by turning the rewind knob **(R)**. Make sure that the perforations engage the teeth of the sprocket properly. The take-up spool should be turned by hand so that one layer of the film is wound around it. Now close the camera and turn the film wind knob **(K)**, thus advancing the film and cocking the shutter. Release the shutter by operating the shutter release **(P)** and repeat this operation two or three times. When advancing the film make sure that the rewind knob turns in the direction opposite to the arrow. Set the frame counter by means of the small wheel **(W)** to "O". The camera is now ready for action. When the frame counter indicates that the last frame of the film or the last but one frame (19 - 20 or 35 - 36 according to cartridge) has been reached, the following operation of the film wind knob or, particularly, the rapid wind lever, needs the utmost caution, since one must avoid under all circumstances pulling the end of the film from its cartridge or damaging the perforations.
If an unsual resistance is felt, the film has arrived at the end and should no longer be forced to advance; on the contrary, it must be rewound into its cartridge.

Fig. 17
Opening the body.



www.butkus.us

Fig. 18

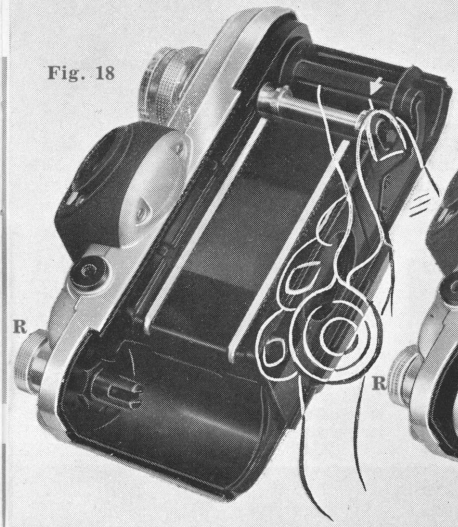


Fig. 19

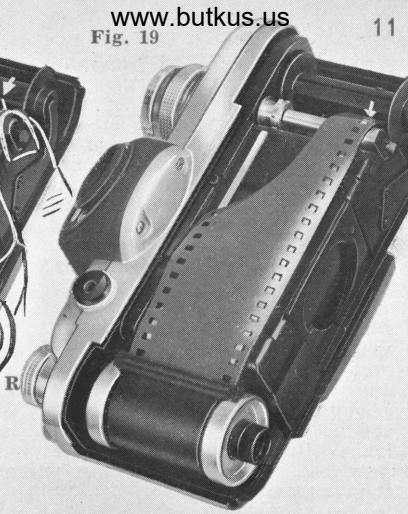


Fig. 18. Attaching the beginning of the film to the take-up spool.
Fig. 19. Film inserted correctly.

Fig. 20



Fig. 20.
Loaded camera ready for closing.

Rewinding the exposed film: the coupling knob **(D)** should be depressed firmly.
When it snaps in, the sprocket is disengaged for the whole period of rewinding. Thus the coupling knob need not be depressed all the time. Pull out the rewind knob **(R** (fig. 21) and turn it to and fro as if rewinding a watch. Do this until the whole film is rewound; a slight resistance will indicate that the film has parted from the clamp of the take-up spool and the rewind knob will turn freely without any resistance at all. The film can also be rewound without pulling out the rewind knob; this will take a longer time, but is completely noiseless. When the camera is loaded once again the coupling knob **(D)** will be disengaged automatically. Any further operation is unnecessary. However, care should be taken not to depress the coupling knob **(D)** when the camera is freshly loaded. If this has been done by mistake, however, the film should advanced by one frame (with the lens covered), since the the last frame exposed will be superimposed by the next picture taken if this is not done.

Note the film type you have loaded ! On the reflex hood a small white plate permits noting the film type with which the camera is loaded. A pencil should be used, not only to indicate the type of film but also the type of cartridge (20 or 36). The note can be removed easily with a damp finger.

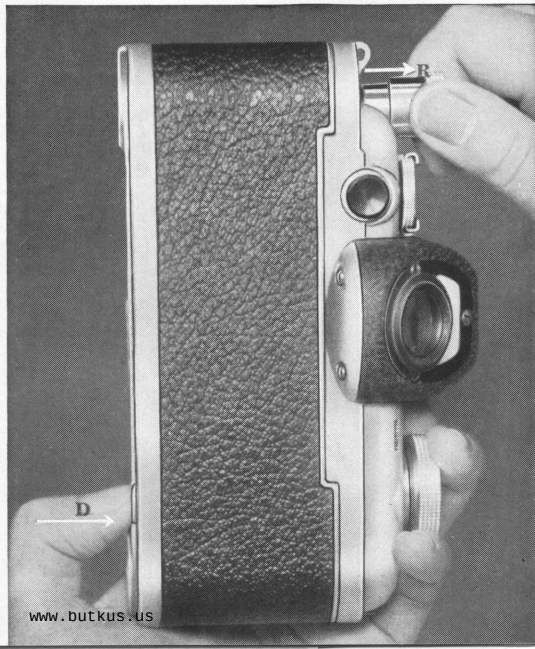
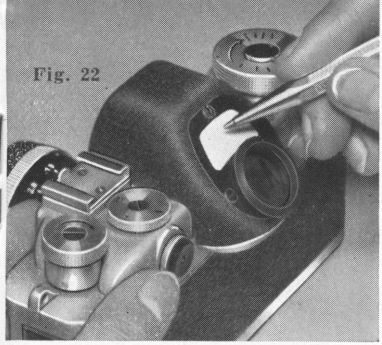


Fig. 21
Rewinding the exposed film. Only a single pressure on the coupling knob D is necessary.

www.butkus.us

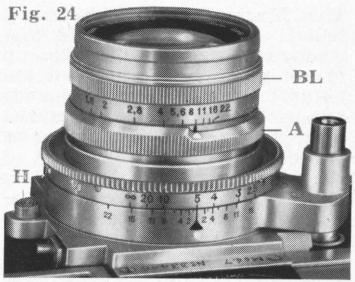
www.butkus.us

Fig. 22



Film type note plate.

Fig. 24



Switar with fully-automatic diaphragm
BL = Diaphragm ring.
A = Ring which engages the automatic mechanism when turned fully to the left, and disengages it when turned to the right up to the aperture index mark.

D) THE LENSES FOR THE ALPA-REFLEX

a) *Standard focal length 50 mm:* You have the choice between the following lenses: the Switar f/1.8 with fully automatic pre-set diaphragm; the ALPA-Xenon f/1.9 with pre-set diaphragm and the Alfinon f/2.8 with pre-set diaphragm. The mounts of all these lenses permit continuous focusing at distances from infinity to 1/2 m (20 ins.), thanks to a stroke of 6 mm in the worm drive. The distance marks below 3 1/4 feet are calibrated in image scales. The proper fractions engraved in red indicate the corresponding reduction of the object on the film, e.g. 1/9 means that the image will be in 1/9 of the actual size, so that a × 9 magnification will produce a picture in natural size.

In actual practice this calibration is a valuable help in taking close-ups, since it is hardly ever necessary to know the actual distance in inches when the image scale is known beforehand.

Depth of field scale and exact fractions (instead of distance figures) for image scales.

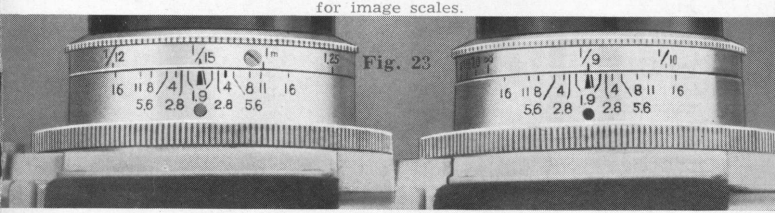


Fig. 23

The Macro-Switar f/1.8 has a helical mount with an 18 mm stroke and permits close-ups up to an image scale of 1/3 of the natural size, which corresponds to a distance of 11 ins. measured from the back of the camera or approx. 7 ins. from the front of the lens mount. This mount is engraved with distances (measured from the back of the camera) and image scales.

Makro-Switar: The aperture (set to f/4) is pre-selected with the Ring. The arrow on the disc G means:
Pointing forwards: Auto-diaphragm engaged
Pointing downwards: Auto-diaphragm disengaged.
V: "Visifocus" depth of field indicator.



Fig. 25



Fig. 26

With Angenieux Alpa lenses, the aperture is set on disc S. Auto-diaphragm engaged and disengaged by lever G on unterside.

www.butkus.us

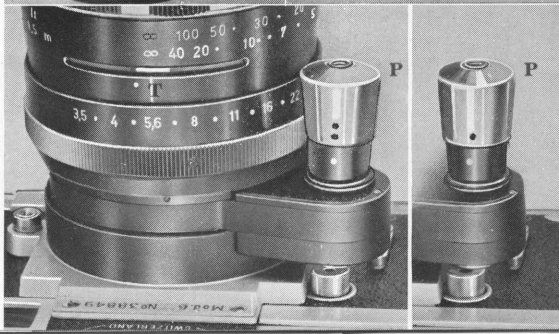


Fig. 27

Schneider ALPA lenses with automatic diaphragm and depth of field indicator.
Release knob P turned two dots: auto-diaphragm disengaged
turned to three dots: auto-diaphragm engaged
T: Depth of field indicator.

www.butkus.us

b) *Short focal lengths:* the various wide-angle lenses for the ALPA-Reflex have helical mounts, the stroke of which differs in accordance with the design of the manufacturers.

c) *Long focal lengths:* All lenses supplied with the ALPA Extensan mount are so engraved that distances below 1/10 of the image scale are marked with image scales. It should be noted that the exposure time for image scales below 1/10 (and larger) needs a correction in comparison with that for distant objects. At the final stop of the Extensan mount the factor for this extreme adjustment is engraved in green. Since the factor for 1/10 is equal to 1.2 it is easy to compensate for the intermediate values.
With lenses which are not supplied with the Extensan mount (i. e., most of the lenses with fully automatic pre-set diaphragms) the distances are marked in feet in the usual manner.

Extreme close-ups: If you wish to take extreme close-ups for which the stroke of the helical mount is no longer sufficient you can use various ALPA accessories such as the "Tuban" extension tubes and the bellows focusing attachment or even a combination of both. For particulars see pages 18 and 21.

Depth-of-field indicator. Most ALPA lenses have the usual depth-of-field scale engraved on their mounts. It is easy to ascertain the depth-of-field by reading off from the scales the distance range between any two identical f/numbers. The depth of field is usually based on the largest permissible circle of confusion of 1/30 mm; it should be mentioned, however, that the highest possible definition will always be obtained in the plane on which the lens is focused. The "depht of field" is relative and if the highest definition is required you should not. The Kern Macro-Switar f/1.8,50 mm is fitted with an automatic "Visifocus" depth-of-field indicator. Bright orange-coloured dots will indicate the boundaries of the depth-of-field range for a set aperture. The depth-of-field indicator of the Schneider Curtagon 35 and the Tele-Xenar 135 provides a similar effect with a scale of red strokes.

Infra-red exposures. There is a small red index mark on all the lenses, which indicates the necessary extension of the focusing mount for infra-red exposures (with the corresponding filter and film, of course). It is a slight lengthening of the extension and for infra-red exposures the red index mark should be used as the infinity mark.



Fig. 28

Lens caps (fig. 28)
All supplementary ALPA lenses are supplied with two lens caps. The front cap should be slipped on with a light pressure. To remove it a gentle pull together with a slight rotation is sufficient. The rear cap fits the bayonet mount of the corresponding lens and should be inserted by a slight turn.

E. HOW TO HOLD THE ALPA-REFLEX CORRECTLY

It is of the greatest importance to make a habit of holding the camera correctly right from the start, since only practice makes perfect. Avoid "Snatching away" the pressure on the release knob. Do not jerk but squeeze the knob gently, taking up the slack in the release mechanism slowly. When taking pictures from a tripod a cable release should be used or, if it is not available, employ the delayed action release. Don't be frightened when you feel a light "shock" when releasing the shutter, it happens *after* the actual exposure and will not harm the picture (it is only the impact of the second blind at the end of its travel).

Holding the ALPA model 7b when using the measuring viewfinder.

Fig. 29



www.butkus.us

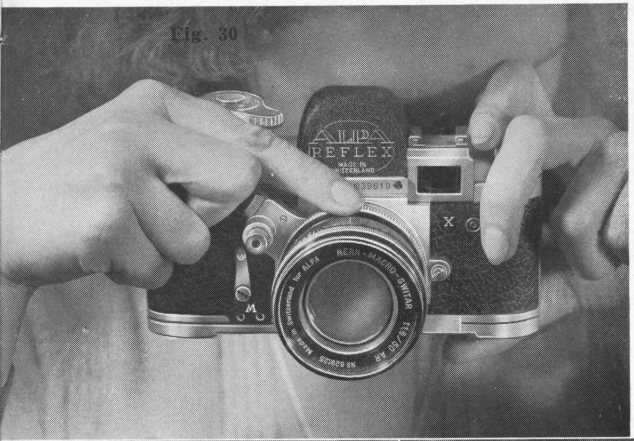
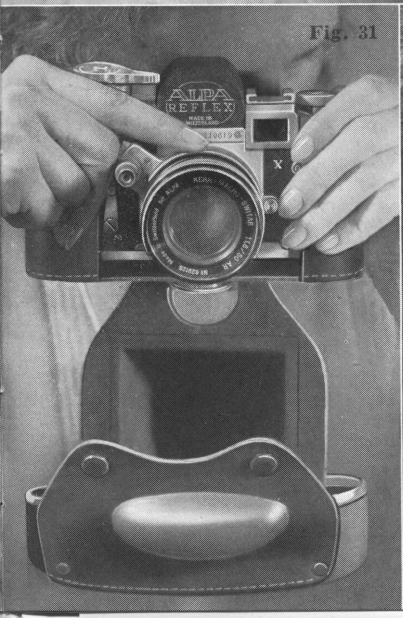


Fig. 31
Reflex focusing with the ALPA Reflex in Sumdark case.

Fig. 32
Reflex focusing with models 5b, 6b and 7b for vertical pictures.





F. ALPA ACCESSORIES

a) **ALPA precision filters:** these filters are of the highest optical quality and are coated on both surfaces. They are made and inspected with the same painstaking care as are the lenses and therefore ensure irreprochable image sharpness. The trade mark ALPA and the number of the filter are marked on the glass itself. ALPA filters are simply slipped on to ALPA lenses and tightened by a slight pressure; they can be removed by pulling and rotating them slightly.
Colours which are not available in stained optical glass can be substituted by varnished gelatine foils in ALPA mounts. Empty ALPA mounts for mounting special filters are also available.
When using supplementary lenses and filters, the lens should be slipped on first and then the filter.

b) **ALPA lens hoods**

These lens hoods are simply slipped on the outer mounts of the lenses and can be attached and removed by a pressure on the loop of the flat spring. When not in use most of them can be reversed and so slipped on the lens where they can remain. This practical and space-saving method of storing has the additional advantage that the lens hood is always present and handy. Since the lens hoods are slipped on the outer mount of the lenses, whilst the filters are fitted in the inner rim of the front lens, the position of the lens hood is always the same regardless of the position of the filter. Fig. 33.

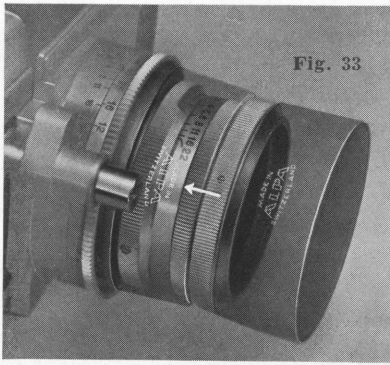


Fig. 33

Lens hood on Switar in both positions.

For particulars and the necessary sizes of filters, see table on the last page of this booklet.

c) **"Tuban" extension tubes.**
The complete set consists of the following components: Tuban ring A (outside bayonet, inside thread); the Tuban extension tubes 1 (6 mm), 2 (12 mm), 3 (24 mm) and 4 (48 mm), and the Tuban ring B (thread and master bayonet).
The individual components should be used according to the illustration 34. The extension required can be obtained easily by appropriate combinations: A + B on their own give an extension of 6 mm. The rings A + B are not necessary when an ALPA lens in a divisible mount is used. In this case the tube components are directly interpolated between the Extensan mount and the lens barrel.

www.butkus.us

Fig. 34

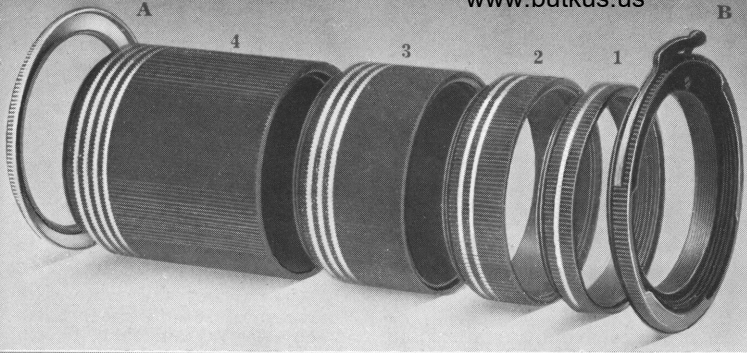


Fig. 34
Set of Tuban units
A 4 3 2 1 B.

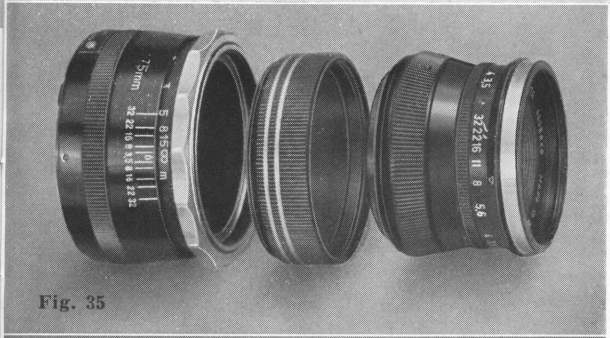


Fig. 35

Fig. 35
Tuban 2 between Extensan mount and lens body (Xenar 75 mm).

Fig. 36

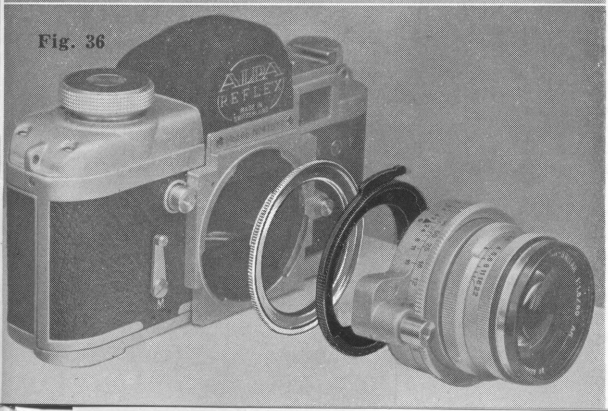


Fig. 36
Tuban rings A and B between body and lens.

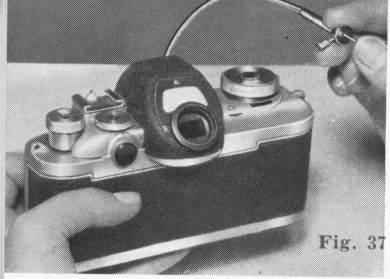


Fig. 37

How to use the cable release

The simple cable release (code "declad") should be used at right angles to prevent the pressure of the release from shaking the camera. For time exposures of some duration, a retaining screw serves as a locking device (shutter setting to "B"). It is a good plan to fasten the cable release (bent backwards) to one of the eyelets on the camera body by means of a paperclip (see fig. 38).

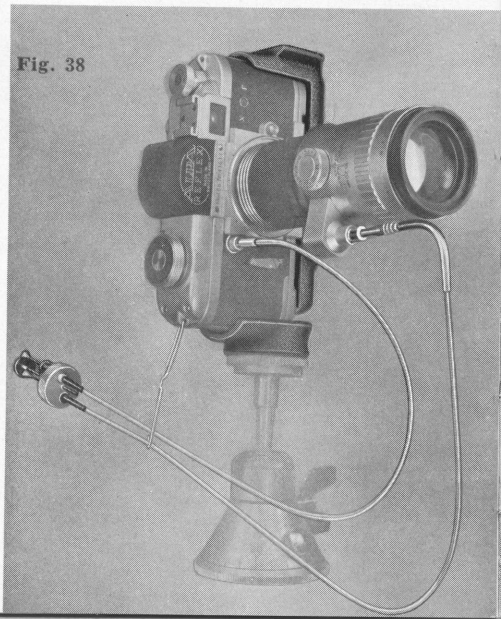
**) When using the wide-angle lenses of 28 and, more particularly, 24 mm focal length, special care should be taken to ensure that the cable release does not obtrude into the picture area.

d) **Cable release**

In order to avoid any vibration of the ALPA-Reflex when mounted on a tripod a cable release should be used. This is screwed into the release knob.

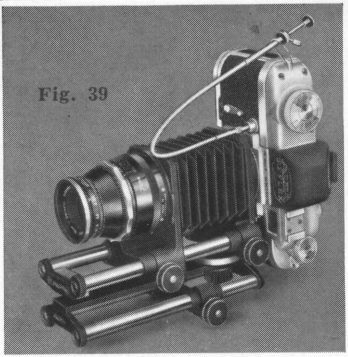
The Twin-Cable Release (code "biclon") is indispensable when a lens with fully automatic preset diaphragm is attached, not directly to the lens panel but via tubes, etc. and the pre-set mechanism is to be used nevertheless. When the lens is mounted on a Tuban tube or the focusing bellows, one of the twin-releases is screwed to the camera, the other one to the lens.

Fig. 38



"USAN" camera cradle and "BICLON" double cable release.

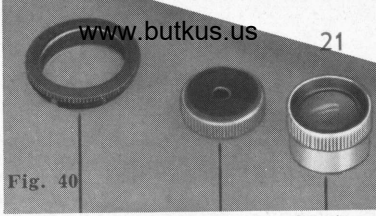
www.butkus.us



KAV bellows unit and slide attachment.

e) **The KAVO Focusing Bellows** provides a continuous extension variable within a range of 88 mm. The most interesting use of the KAVO can be made with ALPA lenses in divisible mounts, since these can be focused to infinity without employing further accessories and permit continuous focusing right up to extreme close-ups. With lenses in other mounts, the effective use of the KAVO starts when the normal near-focusing limit of the lens mount is reached. Tuban rings can be used in addition to the focusing bellows; they are connected by means of Tuban ring A.

f) **"Usan" camera cradle** (code "usang" with 1/4 in tripod bush) This cradle has three tripod bushes so that the ALPA can be screwed to a tripod in any position conveniently and quickly. It certainly widens the scope of the camera and can be used for upright pictures without using a ball-and-socket head or for picture series when the camera must rest on a firm support. A few "specialists" even say that picture taking is made easier with the hand-held camera when the Alpa is snugly embedded in the cradle.



g) **Optical accessories.** Basically the ALPA-REFLEX is designed so that spectacle wearers have no difficulty in using all the focusing facilities of the camera. Only people who should wear spectacles but don't, that is to say, far-sighted people, may have difficulty sometimes in accommodating their eyes. To help them ALPA offers the following accessories:

— for the view/rangefinder of the ALPA model 7 b, there is the "oculur" mount into which a glass according to your doctor's prescription can be inserted. (Tell the doctor which eye you normally use for sighting).
— for reflex focusing with all ALPA models, there is the "montur" mount, which also accepts a glass made according to prescription).

(Since difficulties in accommodation are usually met with in far-sighted people, the most common correction glasses of + 2, + 3 and + 4 diopters are available from ALPA. In other cases an optician should be consulted).

There are people who can sight only with the left eye. The additional "ocuvis" ocular displaces the exit pupil backwards without any optical correction so that such people can easily use the view/rangefinder of the ALPA, model 7 b.

h) **The "Sumdark" ever-ready case** (fig. 42).
This case protects the ALPA-REFLEX from external strain and damage without impairing the handling of the camera. The case accepts an ALPA camera equipped with either one of the standard lenses (50 mm) or the Macro-Kilar 40 mm or the Xenar 75 mm. The photo-electric exposure meter, either the ALPAMAT or the Metraphot 3, can remain on the camera in working position. The case also accommodates 2 or 3 filters. The front lid of the case is detachable (fig. 43).
i) **ALPA Gadget Bag "omdark".** Made of genuine brown leather, the compact ALPA-Omnica gadget bag holds the ALPA camera with up to 5 lenses plus lenshood, filters, exposure meter, and other accessories for both easy portability and protection. Every inch of space has been utilized, yet every piece of equipment is instantly accessible.

Fig. 41. "OMDARK" universal case.
Fig. 42. "SUMDARK" everraedy case.
Fig. 43. Back of Sumdark, showing how the front can be detached.



Fig. 41

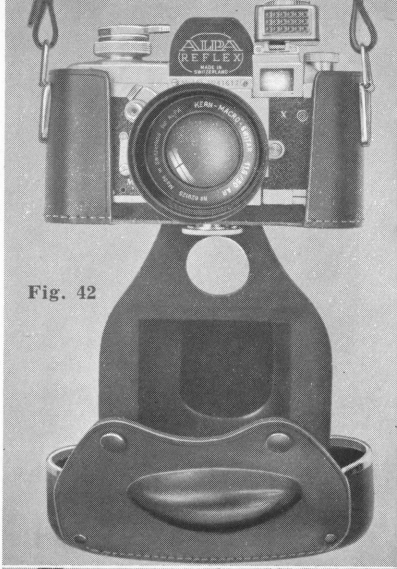


Fig. 42



Fig. 43

www.butkus.us

www.butkus.us

j) **Leather cases for the interchangeable lenses:**
There is a set of practical leather cases for the various interchangeable ALPA lenses. They protect the lenses from dust and damage. The various sizes are listed on the last page.

k) **"Suspen" camera neckstrap**
If the ALPA-REFLEX is used without an ever-ready case (e.g. with a flash gun) it is a good idea to wear it suspended from the neck by means of the hard-plaited Suspen leather neckstrap. It is made of natural coloured leather of the finest quality and has two spring-safety hooks. This type of strap will not strain or chafe the collar of your suit.

l) **The MAKROSTAT copying and macro-unit**
This lightweight close-up stand for both indoor and outdoor photography can be easily transported in a briefcase. For more information see the special booklet on Micro- and Macrophotography with the ALPA.

G. GENERAL NOTES

A good camera with lenses of the highest quality is a precision instrument and should always be treated with care and appreciation, if you wish to retain its permanent efficiency, reliability and precision. If you want your ALPA-REFLEX to remain a source of constant pleasure, try to adhere strictly to the following suggestions:

1. The camera should be protected from shock and vibrations. Hold it firmly and don't let it drop.
2. When stored for a long period the shutter should be released beforehand.
3. Protect the camera from dust, sand and humidity. On a cold winter day the exterior and interior glass and metal components will be covered with condensation when it is transferred to a warm room. Be patient, do not wipe off the condensation, wait until it disappears by itself when the camera has warmed up. In hot and humid tropical climates the camera, when not in use, should be stored in a tightly closed container together with some drying agent (silicagel).
4. The film track and the pressure plate should be cleaned from time to time. Use a soft brush, avoid using a fluffy rag or (worse) cotton wool. After thorough cleaning the pressure plate can be lightly wiped with a trace of paraffin oil.
5. The mechanism should *not* be lubricated! The shutter needs no oil even when it is operated tens of thousands of times.
6. Do not try to dismantle the camera yourself! Not even if you think you know the position of the fault. For dismantling special tools are needed. The manufacturer's or agent's guarantee will become void if the camera has has been opened by an unauthorized party.

7. If used cartridges are refilled with bulk film make sure that the cartridge is clean and dustfree, especially the velvet mouth of the cassette. Soiled and dusty cassettes will cause scratches on the film.

8. If a custom's seal is to be fitted to the camera, have it done so that the functioning of the camera does not suffer. We suggest the use of the eyelet on the right-hand side of the camera (see fig. 44).

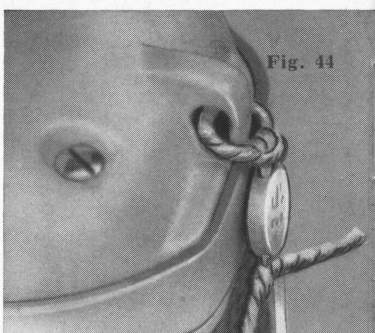


Fig. 44

Custom's seal attached.

TABLE OF INTERCHANGEABLE ALPA LENSES

and the filters, lens hoods (sun-shades) and cases required.

Lens	1 :	f	Sunshade	Filters	Case
Retrofocus	3,5	24	none	∅ D filtrado	Redark
Retrofocus	3,5	28	none	∅ D filtrado	Redark
Curtagon	2,8	35	curtabe	∅ B filtrabe	Normdark
Marco-Kilar	2,8	40	none	∅ DE ecrana	Xetdark
Switar	1,8	50	omxana	∅ A filtrana	Normdark
Makro-Switar	1.8	50	omxabe	∅ B filtrabe	Normdark
Xenon	1,9	50	omxana	∅ A filtrana	Normdark
Alfinon	2,8	50	omxana	∅ A filtrana	Normdark
Xenar	3,5	75	omxana	∅ A filtrana	Xetdark
Alfitar	2,5	90	omxabe	∅ B filtrabe	Cendark
Makro-Kilar	2,8	90	none	∅ A filtrana	Cendark
Apochromat	2	100	paranka	∅ C filtrace	Cendark
Algular	3,2	135	omxabe	∅ B filtrabe	Fardark
Tele-Xenar	3,5	135	omxabe	∅ B filtrabe	Cendark
Alefar	4,5	180	omxabe	∅ B filtrabe	Fardark
Alitar	4.5	180	omxabe	∅ B filtrabe	Aldark
Tele-Xenar	5,5	360	parante	∅ 75 xfiltran	Texdark

www.butkus.us

Synchronization of the different flashbulbs

Shutter setting	Flashbulbs TYPE:													
	Philips			Osram	Sylvania					General Electric/Westinghouse				
	PF 1 PF 5 PF 38 PF 60	PF 100	PF 24 PF 45 *	XM 1 XM 5	M 2 SF	3	Bantam 8 Press 25 Press 40 0 2	FP 26 *	2A *	PH/M 2 PH/SM	AG/1 PH/50	PH/8 PH/5 PH/11 PH/22	PH/6 *	PH/31 *
$^1/_{15}$ sec.	X	X		X		X	X				X	X		
$^1/_{15}$-$^1/_{1000}$									M					
$^1/_{30}$		M			X	M				X	M			
$^1/_{30}$-$^1/_{1000}$			M					M						M
$^1/_{30}$-$^1/_{1000}$													M	

* For all flashbulbs with a long peak, it is unnecessary to use slower shutter speed than indicated above.

Note:

The blue flashbulbs for color film synchronize identically as the ones for black and white film.
If the flashbulbs are used with the X-contact, do **not** operate the release button before winding the camera, as the flashbulbs would fire for nothing.

PF is the abbreviation for flashbulbs made by Philips, while **FP** means bulbs for focal plane shutters.

Open here

Brief Instruction Guide for use of the



Model 6b

www.butkus.us



Brief instructions for use of the ALPA 6b Camera



Brief Instruction Guide for use of the

ALPA
REFLEX
35 mm

Model 7b

www.butkus.us



Brief instructions for use of the ALPA 7b Camera

P. S. A. 559 - 0.8 E Printed in Switzerland