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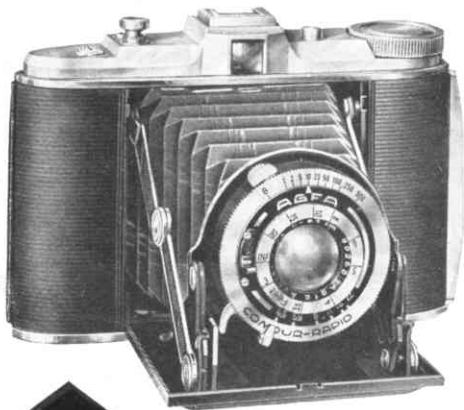
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Type No. 1331/i0
 1331/i1
 1331/i2
 cf. page 18



4,5

[redacted] Solinar lens, f/4,5

[redacted] Apotar lens, f/4,5

(both Focal length $3\frac{3}{8}'' = 8,5 \text{ cm}$)

taking roll-film B 2 (120)

and giving 12 exposures in $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}''$ size

At the end of the directions for use
you will find a combination of
hints, which you should know
with regard to the blocking de-
vice preventing double exposure
built into the Isolette 4,5.

I. Loading the I S O L E T T E with roll-film B 2 (120)

Films may be loaded into the camera in subdued daylight. Once the film has been removed from its wrappings, it should never be placed where the direct light of the sun can reach it, and in general it should be shielded from light as much as possible.

The camera back is first opened by pushing the locking button 1 (fig. 1) on the top edge of the



Fig. 1
Opening
the back
of the camera

P617

camera in the direction of the arrow, and then swinging the back open on its hinges.



Fig. 2
Swinging out the spool-holder

Inserting the new spool. The spool-holder 3 (fig. 2) is gripped by the bent tab and swung out of its chamber, the hinged flap 4 (fig. 2) being then turned outwards as shown by the arrow.

The full spool is placed in the lower spool-holder in this manner: the hole in its core is placed over

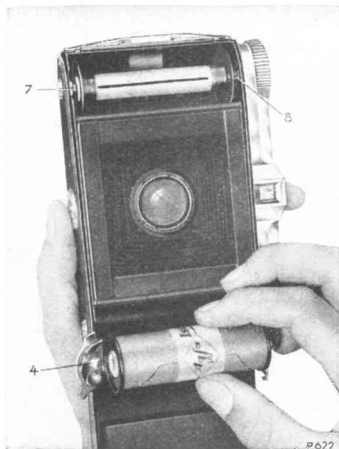


Fig. 3
Loading an unexposed spool of film

the fixed peg, and the hinged flap 4 (fig. 3) swung back so that its peg holds the other end of the spool firmly. The entire spool-holder with the loaded spool can then be swung back into the chamber of the camera.

Important: The spool must be loaded the right way round. As shown in figs. 3 and 5, the tapered

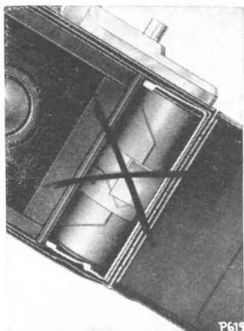
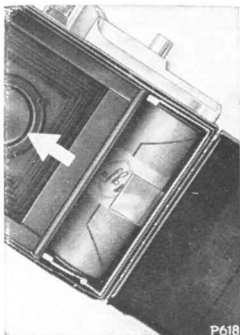


Fig. 4 **Wrongly**



Correctly **Fig. 5**

loaded spool of film

end of the backing paper must always point towards the empty spool at the other end of the camera.

The gummed strip holding down the end of the backing paper on the full spool must then be broken, and the end of the paper drawn across

the camera and placed into the longer of the two slots in the core of the empty spool (fig. 6). The broken pieces of gummed strip are then carefully removed.

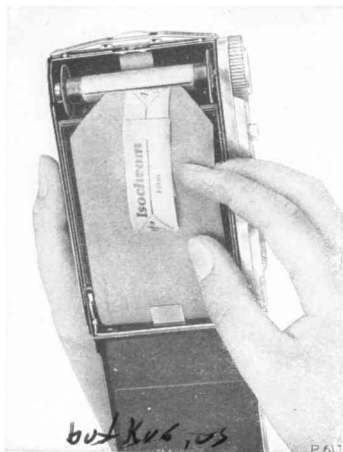


Fig. 6

**Threading the backing paper into the longer slot
in the core of the empty spool**

By turning the film winding knob 6 (fig. 7) several times to the right, two or three layers of backing paper are wound on to the empty spool.

Important: The backing paper must be eased up and down so that it winds on accurately be

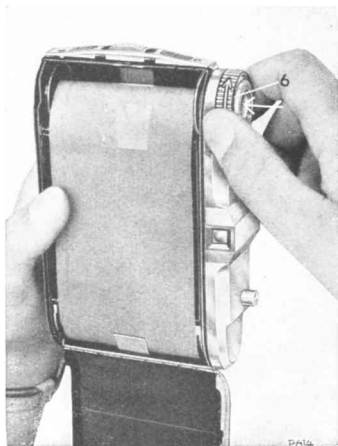


Fig.7
Tightening the backing paper

tween the flanges of the empty spool, without chafing or rubbing at the edges. The camera back can now be closed, care being taken to ensure that the catch holding it shut snaps correctly into place. In the camera back is the red window for examining the progress of the film

through the camera (see fig. 8). The window 9 shows the numbers of exposures made in the square Isolette size $2\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ ".

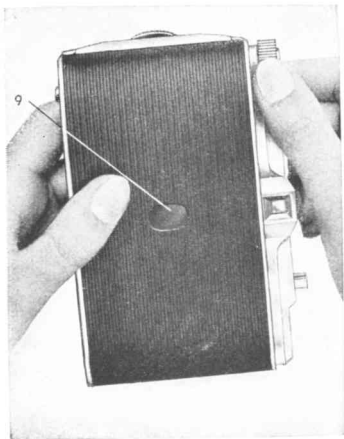


Fig. 8

**Winding on the film and examining
the red window in the camera back**

As the film is wound on, a warning mark first appears in the shape of a hand followed by a number of dots. After these signs, the figure "1" appears, and when it is in the center of the red

window the first section of film is ready to be exposed inside the camera.

After exposing each picture, the film should be wound on at once until the next higher number appears in the red window, indicating that a fresh section of film has been brought into place inside the camera.

II. The lens and shutter

1. Opening the camera front

By pressing on the knob 12 (fig. 9) and holding the camera tilted slightly forward, the front will open, and the lens spring forward into position for exposing.

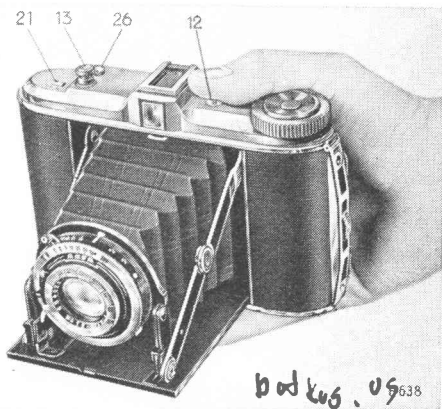


Fig. 9 Opening the camera front

Important: When opening or closing the camera, do not press the knob 13 (fig. 9) releasing the shutter, or the shutter will refuse to work later on. The blocking device preventing double exposure thus becomes accidentally defective. — How to remedy blocking of the release see pages 29 and 30.

2. Focussing the lens

The Isolette 4,5 is fitted with either an Agfa Solinar*) f/4,5 anastigmat, or an Agfa Apotar*) f/4,5 anastigmat, both with the same focal length of $3\frac{3}{8}$ " , and in each case the focussing is arranged to cover all distances between 3 feet and infinity. The measurement of the distance and the setting of the focussing scale must be accurately done, particularly when the full (largest) aperture of the lens is in use.

The focussing scale is set to the distance at which sharp focus is required by turning the front mount 14 of the lens (figs. 10 and 11 on the flysheet of this booklet). This front mount bears a scale of distances in feet, and the mark against the appropriate distance is placed against the index line 15 (figs. 10 and 11) next to the mount itself.

A simplified focussing - so called Two-Point focussing-for-snapshot is described on the pages 13 and 14.

3. The lens Aperture

The scale of lens apertures (fig. 12) is so placed that it can be read when the camera is in position for exposure. In fig. 12, the scale is set to an aperture value of f/8. The oblique edge of the pointer 23 (figs. 10 and 12) should be placed against the desired aperture number. (In the Compur and Compur-Rapid shutters this is done by a lever 22 [fig. 11] on the under side of the shutter casing).

*) see page 18.

The largest aperture is $f/4,5$ and the smallest $f/22$.

A larger aperture means that more light strikes the film but at the same time the depth focus decreases. With a small aperture more exposure time must be allowed but the larger the range within which sharper pictures are obtainable.

A table of depth focus at different apertures and focussing distances is given on page 16.

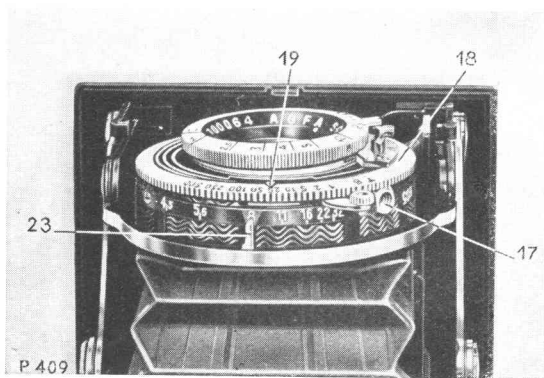


Fig. 12 Setting the lens aperture

Two Point Setting

Number 8 on the diaphragm scale is marked in red. When setting the pointer of the aperture at number 8 a simplified focussing - Two Point Setting - is possible as described on page 14.

Setting "Near". If the objects are at a distance between 8 feet and 15 feet from the lens, use the setting "Near". For this purpose turn the front mount of the lens so that the red number **10** is opposite the index mark 15 for focussing (figs. 10 and 11).

Setting "Far" is applied if the objects to be photographed are within range between 15 feet and ∞ . For this frequently used setting turn to number **30** (also marked in red) opposite the index mark 15 (figs. 10 and 11 on the flysheet).

With the two settings, **10** feet for "Near", **30** feet for "Far", the entire range from 8 feet to ∞ can be focussed. This simplified method can be practised with great advantage for all snapshots.

The main essential for the above described Two Point Setting is:

Always set the lens aperture to the **red dot** between $f/8$ and $f/11$ (or larger aperture number).

Time of exposure. The lens aperture and the time of exposure are intimately connected with one another. Other conditions remaining the same, the exposure time must be doubled if the lens aperture is changed to the next smaller size (i. e. next larger number) on the scale. Thus, if $\frac{1}{500}$ th of a second were the correct shutter time at an aperture $f/8$, $\frac{1}{250}$ th of a second would be needed if the aperture were reduced to $f/11$. The

beginner is recommended to start at first with the shutter speed always set to $\frac{1}{50}$ th of a second, and to set the aperture scale to f/8, f/11, or f/16 according to the light ruling and the subject of the picture.

Where the objects in the picture are moving rapidly, it is often essential to use a shorter exposure time than $\frac{1}{50}$ sec. and to increase the lens aperture accordingly.

The exposure dates are to be used according to sensitivity of film and object brightness - i. e. the shutter speed and the appropriate aperture are evaluated with the help of an exposure time table, or better by means of a photoelectric exposure meter.

If there is any doubt which aperture to use, the larger (i. e. smaller number) should be chosen of two. Over-exposure generally has very little effect on the negativ, but under-exposures may lead to bad results.

Those who have used this method at first, and have obtained some experience, will have no difficulty in exposing on darker objects such as people indoors. In this case, the full lens aperture will be used, and the camera placed on a tripod for a time exposure. The correct exposure for varying conditions will be given by the exposure guide or exposure meter.

Exposures in artificial light are also very attractive and are not very hard to take.

Depth Focus Table for Agfa Solinar and Agfa Apotar f/4,5 F — $3\frac{3}{8}'' = 8,5 \text{ cm}$

Distances	Apertures					
	f/4,5	f/5,6	f/8	f/11	f/16	f/22
	Sharp images between feet and feet					
3 feet	2 ft 10 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —3 ft 2''	2 ft 9 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —3 ft 2 $\frac{1}{2}''$	2 ft 9''—3 ft 3 $\frac{1}{4}''$	2 ft 8''—3 ft 5 $\frac{1}{4}''$	2 ft 6 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —3 ft 8''	2 ft 4 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —4 ft 1 $\frac{1}{4}''$
3,5 "	3 ft 3 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —3 ft 8 $\frac{3}{4}''$	3 ft—3 ft 9 $\frac{1}{2}''$	3 ft 2''—3 ft 11 $\frac{1}{4}''$	3 ft 1 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —4 ft 1 $\frac{1}{2}''$	2 ft 10 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —4 ft 5 $\frac{3}{4}''$	2 ft 8 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —4 ft 12''
4 "	3 ft 9''—4 ft 3 $\frac{3}{4}''$	3 ft 8 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —4 ft 4 $\frac{3}{4}''$	3 ft 6 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —4 ft 7''	3 ft 5''—4 ft 10''	3 ft 2 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —5 ft 4''	2 ft 11 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —6 ft 1 $\frac{1}{4}''$
5 "	4 ft 7''—5 ft 6''	4 ft 6''—5 ft 7 $\frac{1}{2}''$	4 ft 3 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —5 ft 11 $\frac{1}{2}''$	4 ft 1 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —6 ft 4 $\frac{3}{4}''$	3 ft 9 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —7 ft 4''	3 ft 5 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —8 ft 10 $\frac{3}{4}''$
6 "	5 ft 5''—6 ft 8 $\frac{3}{4}''$	5 ft 3 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —6 ft 11 $\frac{1}{4}''$	5 ft 1 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —7 ft 5 $\frac{1}{4}''$	4 ft 9''—8 ft 2''	4 ft 4''—9 ft 9 $\frac{1}{4}''$	3 ft 11''—12 ft 9 $\frac{3}{4}''$
8 "	6 ft 11 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —9 ft 4 $\frac{1}{2}''$	6 ft 9 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —9 ft 9 $\frac{1}{2}''$	6 ft 4 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —10 ft 10''	5 ft 10 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —12 ft 5 $\frac{3}{4}''$	5 ft 3''—16 ft 8 $\frac{3}{4}''$	4 ft 8''—28 ft 3''
10 "	8 ft 5 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —12 ft 3 $\frac{1}{4}''$	8 ft 1 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —12 ft 11 $\frac{3}{4}''$	7 ft 6 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —14 ft 10 $\frac{3}{4}''$	6 ft 10 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —18 ft 2 $\frac{3}{4}''$	6 ft 1 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —29 ft	5 ft 3''—103 ft
15 "	11 ft 8 $\frac{3}{4}''$ —20 ft 10''	11 ft 1 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —23 ft	10 ft 1 $\frac{1}{4}''$ —30 ft	8 ft 11''—48 ft	7 ft 6 $\frac{1}{4}''$ — ∞	6 ft 4''— ∞
30 "	19 ft 2''—69 ft	17 ft 7 $\frac{1}{2}''$ —101 ft	14 ft 11 $\frac{3}{4}''$ — ∞	12 ft 7 $\frac{1}{4}''$ — ∞	9 ft 11 $\frac{3}{4}''$ — ∞	7 ft 11 $\frac{3}{4}''$ — ∞
∞	53 ft— ∞	42 ft— ∞	30 ft— ∞	21 ft 6''— ∞	14 ft 9 $\frac{3}{4}''$ — ∞	10 ft 9 $\frac{1}{4}''$ — ∞

The values of the table for depth of focus are calculated to satisfy the highest requirements as to sharpness of the negatives.—
The depth of focus is so perfect, that satisfactory results will be obtained somewhat outside the limits indicated on the table.

4. Practising the shutter

The Agfa Isolette 4,5 is delivered in the following models Agfa Apotar Anastigmat f / 4,5 in Prontor II or in Compur-Rapid*) shutter, and

Agfa Solinar Anastigmat f / 4,5 in Compur-Rapid shutter*) (see figs. 10 and 11 on the flysheet at the end of this booklet).

Blocking device preventing double exposure

One of the Agfa Billy-Record 4,5 advantages is the built-in blocking device preventing double exposure, which prevents a piece of film to be exposed twice, if you fail to wind the film. The blocking becomes automatically effective when pressing the shutter release button 13 (fig. 10). The blocking preventing double exposure is released only by winding on the film (cf. also page 29). The blocking indicator 26 (fig. 9) shows red when blocked, and white when the camera is ready for exposure.

General notes. When the shutter is set to a longer exposure time than $\frac{1}{25}$ th of a second, the camera should be placed on either a tripod or a rigid support. Under all circumstances, shaking of the camera during exposure must be avoided, and it is best to screw a flexible cable

*) Type No. of Agfa Isolette 4,5

Type No. 1331/10	with Solinar and Compur-Rapid
Type No. 1331/11	with Apotar and Compur-Rapid
Type No. 1331/12	with Apotar and Prontor II

release into the nipple of the release button after unscrewing the cap and to release the shutter by this means (see 13, figs. 10 and 11 on the flysheet).

a) *Prontor II shutter*

(fig. 10 on the flysheet of this booklet). Prontor II shutter is set by turning the ring 18 (fig. 10) until the red mark 19 is opposite the desired exposure time. The numbers 250-100-50-25-5-2-1 mean $\frac{1}{250}$ th, $\frac{1}{100}$ th, $\frac{1}{50}$ th ... $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 second. — "B" is a setting for short time exposures (for a few seconds).

For long time exposures the blocking device "T" 22 (fig. 9) is used ("T"=Time).

After setting the ring 18 (fig. 10) to letter "B" the shutter must be set. Then the shutter is released—best by using a cable release after unscrewing the cap 13 (fig. 10)—and kept open by pushing the locking device "T" 22 (fig. 9) in the direction of the arrow. The exposure is terminated by moving the blocking device "T" back. The above action allows the release button to spring upwards and the shutter to close.

Setting of the shutter is necessary before each exposure, by pushing the lever 16 (fig. 10) in the direction of the arrow.

Releasing the shutter, after winding it up, is done by pressing on the shutter release 13 (fig. 10) or the flexible wire release. In the snapshot speeds ($1/250$ th to 1 second) the shutter shuts automatically after the correct time has elapsed. - At the setting "B" it opens as the release is pressed and remains open until the pressure is removed from the release knob.

The **delayed-action shutter release** may be used for all the snapshot exposures, but not with "B". To wind up the mechanism, the lever 24 (fig. 10) is moved in the direction of the arrow until it will go no further but always after setting the shutter speed. As usual, the mechanism is started by a simple pressure on the shutter release 13 (fig. 10).

The delayed-action mechanism will then run by itself for some 10 seconds, after which the shutter will open and give the exposure in the usual way. The shutter must then be wound up once more if an ordinary exposure is to be made, by lever 16. If a second delayed-action exposure is to be made, do the same; the lever 24 must be wound up once more as well.

b) Compur and Compur-Rapid shutters

(See fig. 11.) These shutters are set by turning the ring 18 until the triangular index mark over the

word "Agfa" is against the desired exposure time. The numbers 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 imply exposures of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{5}$ th ... $\frac{1}{500}$ th second. The shortest exposure given by the Compur-Rapid shutter is $\frac{1}{500}$ th of a second, and $\frac{1}{300}$ th of a second by the ordinary Compur.

Time exposures. For exposures of more than one second duration, the shutter is set to "B". With this setting, the shutter opens when the release is pressed, and shuts when pressure is removed.

For long time exposures the locking device "T" 22 (fig. 9) is used ("T"=Time).

After setting the ring 18 (fig. 11) to letter "B" the shutter must be set. Then the shutter is released — best by using a cable release after unscrewing the cap 13 (fig. 10)—and kept open by pushing the locking device "T" 22 (fig. 9) in the direction of the arrow. The exposure is terminated by moving the locking device "T" back. The above action allows the release button to spring upwards and the shutter to close.

Snapshot exposures. With the Compur shutters, intermediate shutter speeds are possible between 1 second and $\frac{1}{100}$ th of a second by setting the ring 18 to intermediate positions. Thus, for $\frac{1}{75}$ th second exposure, the index mark is placed between $\frac{1}{50}$ th and $\frac{1}{100}$ th second on the ring 18.

With all exposures the shutter must be wound up after setting the speed before it will work. For this purpose, lever 16 (fig. 11) is moved as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow. The exposure is then made by pressing the release knob 13 (fig. 11), or by the flexible release.

5. The view-finder

The view through the finder will coincide with the field covered by the camera. — In use, the camera should be held in front of the eye, close to the face, so that the finder eyepiece is about half an inch from the eye itself. Care must be taken that the front and back portions of the finder are symmetrically placed with respect to each other, and not skewed, otherwise the picture taken by the camera will not correspond with the image seen through the finder eyepiece.

Where very close objects, such as portraits at 3 feet, are being taken, the view seen through the finder will not absolutely coincide with that covered by the camera on account of "the parallax error". Since the finder is higher up than the lens of the camera, it will tend to include a little too much at the top of the picture, and not quite enough at the bottom. The error involved is easily corrected by moving the camera slightly upwards.



Fig. 13
Holding the camera correctly

III. Making the exposure

Holding the camera correctly

The best way of holding the camera during exposure is shown in fig. 13.

It is very important to press the shutter release gently and evenly: this is most simply done by

placing the second joint of the finger on the edge of the camera top, and the centre of the first section of the finger on the shutter release. When pressing the latter, only the first section of the finger need be moved, and the action should be slow and even, as well as unhurried.

During all exposures, it is essential that the camera is held still and that the pressing of the shutter release does not jar it. It is also best to keep the camera level, and not to tip it obliquely upwards or downwards, for this will result in unpleasant and badly distorted pictures.

IV. Closing the Camera

(See fig. 14.) To close the camera, take it in both hands with the lens facing the operator. By pressing with the forefinger of each hand on the point

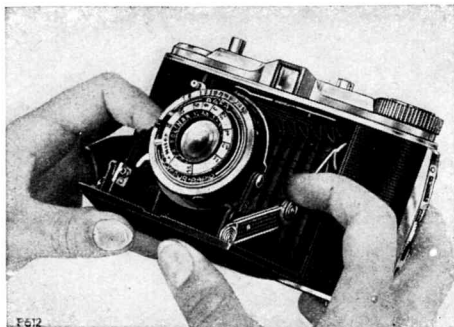


Fig. 14
Closing the camera front

above the hinge on the struts, the hinge itself will fold. The baseboard of the camera front can then be pressed upwards with the thumbs until it snaps shut against the camera body.

V. Removing the exposed spool of film

After the last (12th) exposure, the film winding knob is turned continuously until the end of the

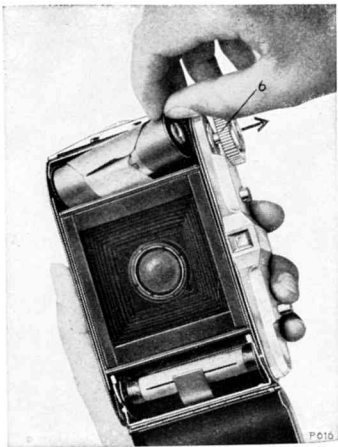


Fig. 15
Removing the exposed spool of film

backing paper of the film spool is seen to pass the red window in the back of the camera. The camera back is then opened as described on page 3, the film winding knob 6 (fig. 15) pulled out from the camera body as far as it will go, and the spool of exposed film lifted from the spool chamber as shown in fig. 15. In doing this, care must be taken that the paper around the spool does not become loose.

The free end of the paper is then bent under, at the point indicated on it, and sealed down with the gummed strip provided.

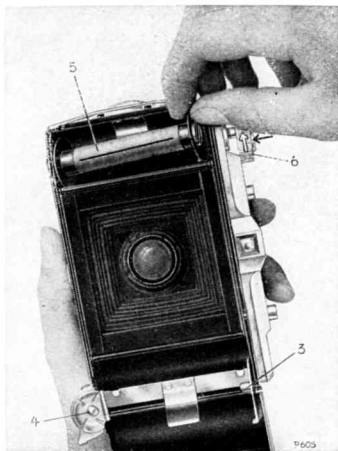


Fig. 16
Placing the empty spool

VI. Changing over the empty spool

The spool-holder 3 (fig. 15) is now swung out of the chamber as shown in fig. 16, and the hinged flap turned outwards so that the empty spool can

be removed. — This spool is then placed in the other holder (see fig. 16), the end with the round hole in it is placed on the locating peg and the end with the slot lowered into the chamber. By turning the film winding knob 6 to the right, and simultaneously by pushing it inwards towards the camera body, its dogs will engage in the slot on the end of the empty spool.

VII. Filters

Yellow and red filters are available in a 30 mm push-on mount for the Isolette f/4,5 under the names of "Agfa Topas" and "Agfa Rubin" respectively.

Attention!

Blocking device preventing double exposure!

From the peculiarity of the blocking device preventing double exposure the following important rules for use result.

Basic rules:

Don't forget to set the shutter before the shot!

For all shots release the shutter always through the release button on the body.

Always press the release button fully down.

How to remedy blocking of the release as the result of wrong manipulation of the camera:

1. When opening and shutting the camera

If you press inadvertently the shutter release button on the body while opening or shutting the camera, the shutter cannot be released in the usual manner, as the blocking device preventing double exposure has been automatically operated.

- a) To remedy it the camera has at first to be shut orderly (cf. page 25). When you open it again take care that the shutter release button is not touched again.

The blocking of the release can be released by winding on the film.

- b) Yet if you absolutely want to save the portion of film, which otherwise would remain unexposed, the shutter can be released in the following manner. Press the angle piece of the release mechanism protruding in front of the base board of the camera towards the release pin jutting out from the shutter casing.

Take care not to cover the lens or part of it with your hand.

2. You failed to set the shutter in time

The body release will also be blocked if you inadvertently press down the release lever before you set the shutter; by winding on the film it will be released. If you absolutely want to save the portion of film which would remain unexposed when winding on, proceed as described under 1 b after setting the shutter.

3. The release button was not fully pressed down as prescribed

If you fail to release in due form, the blocking device may become effective before the shutter is released. The blocking will be released when winding on the film. — But also in that case subsequent exposure of the otherwise unexposed portion of film is possible, as described under 1 b.

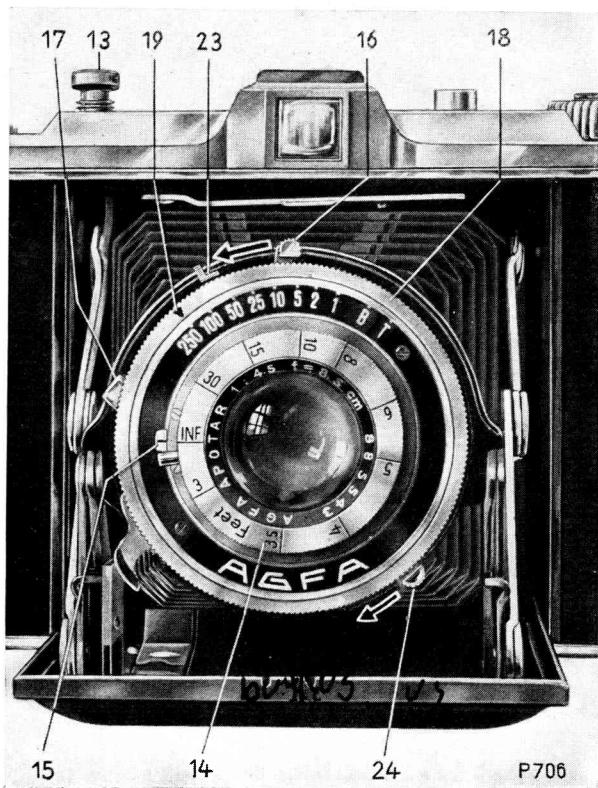


Fig. 10

Agfa Isolette with Agfa Apotar f/4,5 anastigmat lens and
Prontor II shutter with delayed-action release

Key to numbers in fig. 10

- 13—Release button (with unscrewable cap)
- 14—Front mount of lens (rotates to adjust focussing distance)
- 15—Index mark for focussing
- 16—Lever used to wind up the shutter
- 18—Ring for setting shutter speeds (rotates)
- 19—Index mark for setting shutter speeds
- 23—Lever for adjusting lens aperture
- 24—Lever for winding up the delayed-action release mechanism

Key to numbers in fig. 11

- 13—Release button (with unscrewable cap)
- 14—Front mount of lens (rotates to adjust focussing distance)
- 15—Index mark for focussing
- 16—Lever used to wind up the shutter
- 18—Ring for setting shutter speeds (rotates)
- 19—Index mark for setting shutter speeds
- 22—Lever for adjusting lens aperture

The above—and fig. 11—are also correct for Agfa Apotar lens f/4,5 in Compur shutter.

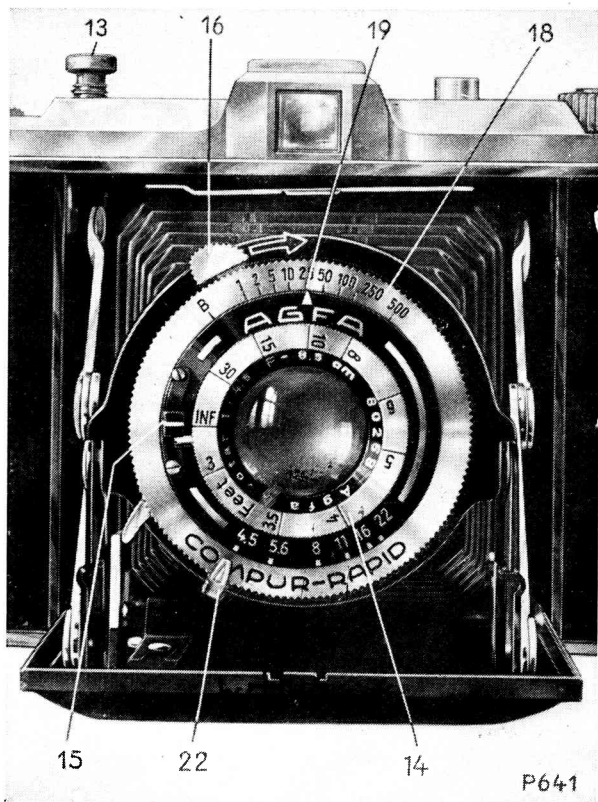



Fig. 11
Agfa Isolette with Agfa Solinar f/4,5 anastigmat lens and
Compur-Rapid shutter

We reserve the right to make slight
changes and improvements in the
construction .