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I have no connection with any camera company

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TYP 2712



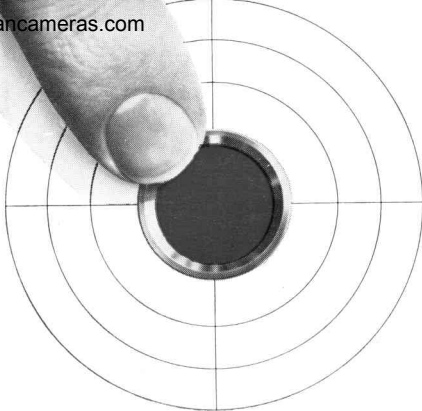
AGFA-GEVAERT

SILETTE LK • sensor

**Agfa Sensor is the new camera release system by Agfa-Gevaert. You can now take pictures without any camera shake and release the shutter s-m-o-o-t-h-l-y.**

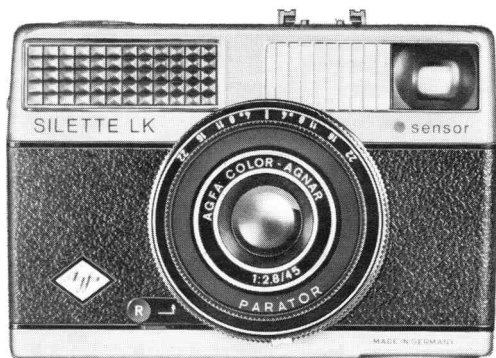
**With your first shot you can already feel and hear the technical innovation:**

**Agfa Sensor!**



**Agfa Sensor stops camera shake!**

**What else has your Agfa Silette LK • sensor to offer?**



**Agfa quick loading system  
Coupled exposure meter**

## AGFA QUICK LOADING SYSTEM

This new system simplifies insertion of the film considerably. Push locking device down, place film cassette into right cassette chamber and push film key back to its original position.

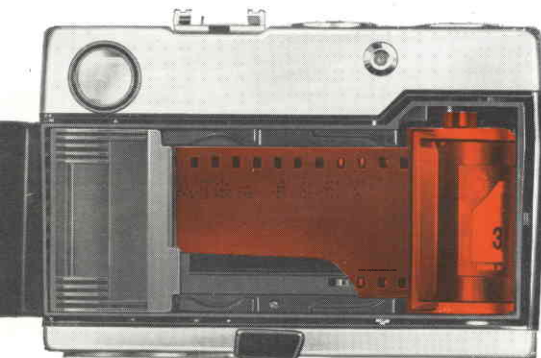
Draw film until both lines of perforation are visible and insert film leader along the arrows underneath lid of take-up reel. Make sure that the film lies flat on the film track and that both sprockets have properly engaged in the film perforations (see picture below). Close the back and turn frame counter dial to A (using a coin). Operate quick wind lever three times and release shutter in between; the number "1" appears in the frame counter window. The counter shows the number of exposures already made.



### Some film tips:

For black and white prints:  
Agfa Isopan IF or ISS,  
Perutz 17 or 21

For color prints:  
Agfacolor CN S negative film



For color or  
black and white prints:

Agfacolor CN 17 Universal  
For color slides in daylight:

Agfacolor CT 18 or  
Perutz C 18

For color slides  
in artificial light:

Agfacolor CK

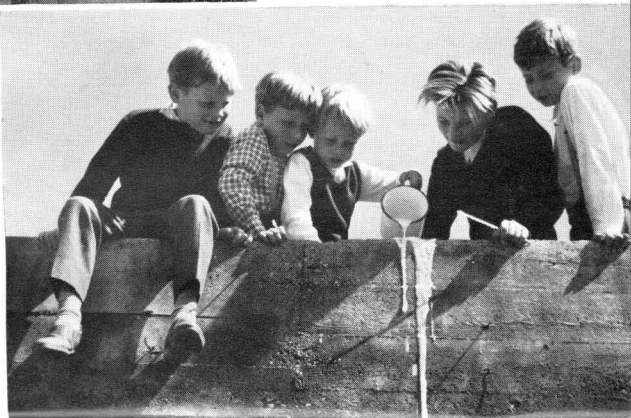
(More details  
on rear cover page.)

Read film speed (DIN or ASA) from film carton and transfer it to camera by pressing small lug and turning center ring until correct number (DIN or ASA) stands opposite triangle.



Setting at  $\infty$ 

For groups  
(distance approx. 10 ft.)



## DISTANCE

Before taking a picture  
you must set the correct distance.  
Turn the front ring until the  
required distance faces the red  
index line.

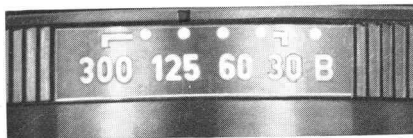
White figures = meters  
Green figures = feet



For portraits  
(distance approx.  $3\frac{1}{4}$  ft.)

## EXPOSURE METER

Set the desired shutter speed opposite the red mark ( $1/125$  sec. in fig. below) by turning the center milled ring.



Point your camera at the subject. Turn the lens stop ring until the red needle in the window on the top of the camera is centered exactly between the two triangles.

The correct exposure for this particular subject is thus automatically set.

Of course, you may also set the lens stop first and then center the needle by turning the shutter speed setting ring. Make sure, however, that you do not use any intermediate settings. Please note also the indications on page 8.

## TIME EXPOSURES

An exposure of several seconds or even minutes may become necessary for night photography, for instance. Attach your Silette to a tripod or place it on a firm support. Turn the shutter speed setting ring until the B faces the red mark and set the lens stop by means of the rear milled ring. Lens stop  $f/2.8$  corresponds to the largest possible diaphragm aperture and  $f/22$  to the smallest one. If you press the cable release or the red sensor spot, the shutter will remain open as long as the release is operated.



## SHUTTER SPEED

For non moving subjects you may choose a slow shutter speed (e.g.  $\frac{1}{30}$  or  $\frac{1}{60}$  sec.); for moving subjects you must set a fast shutter speed (e.g.  $\frac{1}{125}$  or  $\frac{1}{300}$  sec.).

## LENS OPENING

Only a definite zone will always be reproduced sharply. The size of this zone (depth of field) depends on the lens opening.

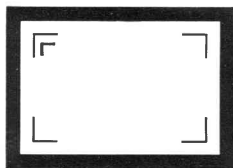
If you use a large lens opening (f/2.8) the depth of field will be small; with a small lens opening (f/22), it will be large.

## DEPTH OF FIELD SCALE

The figures next to the red setting mark (for distances) represent



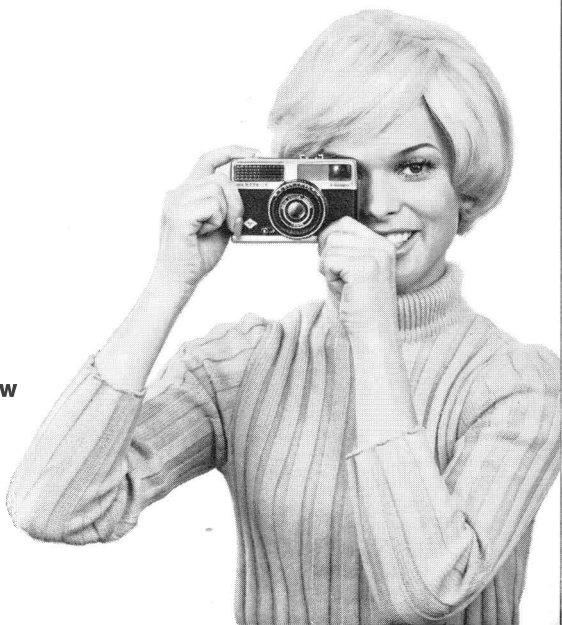
the lens stops. At any particular distance setting, these figures indicate the beginning of the sharp zone in the foreground and the end in the background. Example: set the camera to a distance of  $16\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (5 m) and lens stop f/8. The depth of field will extend from the left f/8 (= lens stop setting) to the right f/8, i.e. from about 9 ft. (2.80 m) to  $\infty$  (infinity). In practice, these indications will usually be sufficient. On page 21 you will find a depth of field table with exact values.



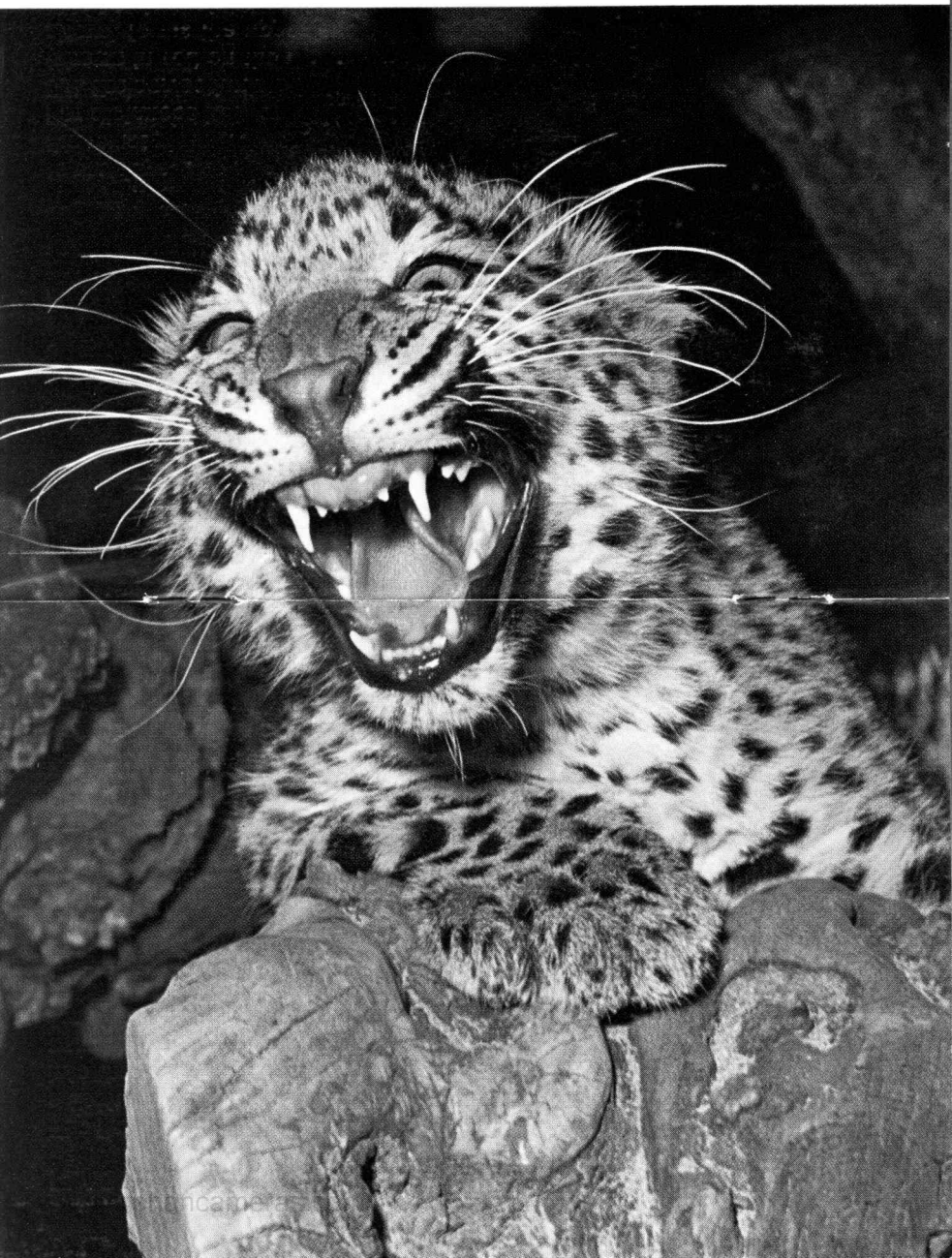
## VIEWFINDER

Always hold the camera close to your eye. The bright lines show the exact picture area.

For distances between  $3\frac{1}{4}$  and 5 ft. the correction mark (shown in red on the figure above) forms the upper and side borders of the subject.





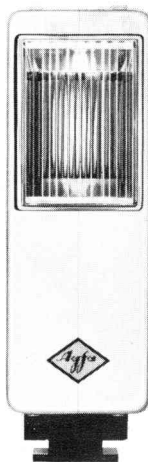




## FLASH EXPOSURES

The flash contact is made by sliding a flash unit with shoe contact into the accessory shoe of your camera. If you use a flashgun for single bulbs or a flashcube, set the shutter speed at  $\frac{1}{30}$  sec.; with electronic flash units you may choose any shutter speed, preferably  $\frac{1}{125}$  sec. Read the corresponding lens stop indicated on the package of flashbulbs or on the back of the flashgun (taking into account the film speed) and set it with the rear milled ring.

For flashguns with a synchronization cord you will need the Agfa flash adapter, type 6793, available at your dealer's.



AGFATRONIC  
160 A

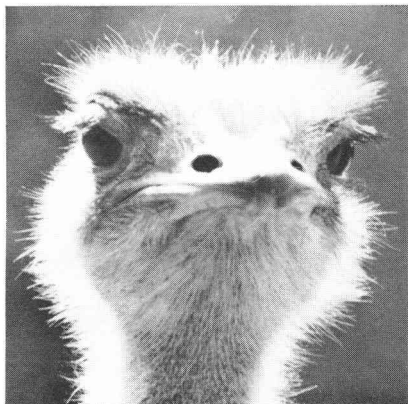


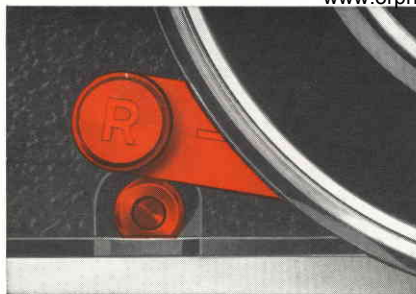


**CLOSE-UPS  
BETWEEN 16 AND 27½ INCHES  
(40 and 70 cm)**

can only be made with a close-up lens. You will also need an additional viewfinder as the camera viewfinder no longer shows the correct picture area.

Please ask your dealer for the Natarix lens (oder No. 6711/320) and the Natarix Universal viewfinder (order No. 6722/100).

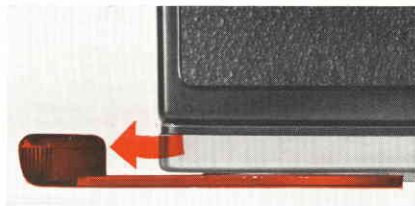




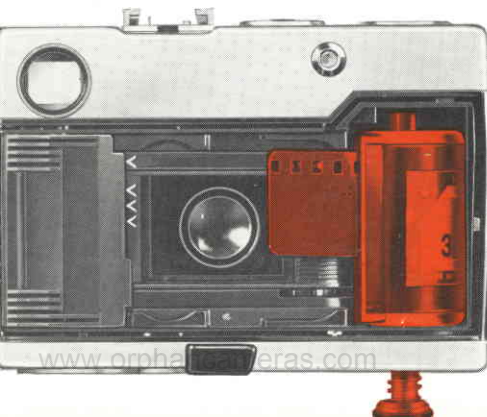
used for rewinding the film; always make full strokes. The frame counter counts backwards. When the "A" appears in the counter window you may open the back, take out the film cassette and wrap it light-tight.

## REWINDING THE FILM

After the last exposure, the frame counter shows the number 36 or 20, respectively. Now the film has to be rewound into its light-tight cassette. Push the R-lever first towards the lens barrel and then upward (see arrow) where it locks. The quick wind lever is now being



By opening the back, the camera is automatically set to forward transport again. The frame counter needs no resetting.



## IMPORTANT

In case the end of the film is accidentally pulled out of the cassette, the whole film will be underneath the lid of the take-up reel. The camera may then be opened in the dark only. It is best to see your dealer who will open the lid in the darkroom by pushing it towards the back and lifting it upward. The lid cannot be removed entirely but has to be placed in position again before closing the camera back.



On black and white films clouds appear brighter if you use the Agfa yellow filter (32 mm in diam.). Measure the exposure and use a lens opening 1 stop larger; e.g. measurement: f/11, correction: f/8.

At high altitudes and at the sea, the use of the Agfa UV filter or the Agfa R 1.5 Skylight filter (push-on mount, 32 mm in diam.) is recommended to eliminate the invisible ultra-violet rays prevailing there. The film speed setting needs no change with either filter.

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### Hints for good pictures

Always use brand films.  
Agfa-Gevaert (Agfa or Perutz) films guarantee constant quality.

Always look out for a favourable position of the sun. Front light produces flat looking pictures whereas side light creates three-dimensional effects.



# DEPTH OF FIELD FOR AGFA AGNAR f 2.8/45 mm

Diameter of circle of confusion: 0.03 mm

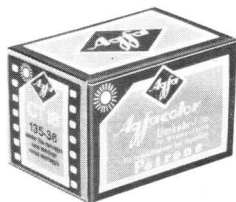
At a distance setting of	and stopping down to			
	f/2.8	f/5.6	f/11	f/22
	sharp definition is obtained from ... ft. to ... ft.			
3/4'	3'15/8" — 3'43/8"	3'3/8" — 3'6"	2'10 1/4" — 3'93/8"	2'65/8" — 4'6 1/4"
4'	3'10" — 4'23/4"	3'8 1/8" — 4'43/4"	3'47/8" — 4'10 1/4"	2'115/8" — 6'2 1/2"
5'	4'83/4" — 5'35/8"	4'57/8" — 5'73/4"	4'1" — 6'5 1/2"	3'5 1/2" — 9'2 1/4"
7'	6'55/8" — 7'7 1/2"	6' 1/8" — 8'45/8"	5'35/8" — 10'4 1/2"	4'3 1/4" — 20'35/8"
10'	8'11 1/8" — 11'43/8"	8'7/8" — 13'2"	6'93/4" — 19' 1/8"	5'2 1/4" — ∞
20'	16'7/8" — 26'6 1/8"	13'5 1/4" — 39'43/8"	10'23/4" — ∞	6'103/4" — ∞
inf.	59'45/8" — ∞	34'17/8" — ∞	18'97/8" — ∞	9'10 1/2" — ∞

The camera-to-subject distance is measured from the film plane (rear edge of accessory shoe).

- 1** RED SENSOR SPOT [www.orphancamera.com](http://www.orphancamera.com)
- 2** EXPOSURE METER WINDOW
- 3** FOCUSING RING
- 4** SHUTTER SPEED SETTING RING
- 5** LENS STOP SETTING RING
- 6** EXPOSURE METER INDEX
- 7** SHOE CONTACT FOR FLASH UNITS
- 8** QUICK WIND LEVER FOR FILM ADVANCE AND REWINDING
- 9** FRAME COUNTER WITH SETTING DIAL
- 10** FILM KEY
- 11** TRIPOD SOCKET
- 12** R-LEVER FOR REWINDING
- 13** SMALL LUG FOR SETTING FILM SPEED (DIN or ASA)
- 14** SOCKET FOR CABLE RELEASE OR SELF-TIMER
- 15** LOCKING DEVICE







Your precious slides are well protected in Agfa slide frames K or W.

Do you know the bright and stylish Agfacolor 50 slide projector? Your photo dealer will be glad to show it to you.

**For color prints**

we recommend the Agfacolor negative film CN S or the Agfacolor negative film CN 17 Universal, from which color as well as black and white prints can be obtained.

**For color slides**

use Agfacolor reversal film CT 18



(called Agfachrome CT 18 in the U.S.A. and Canada) or Perutz C 18 in daylight or with flash and Agfacolor CK in artificial light.

You can also get color prints (so-called CT prints) from your mounted slides.

**For black and white prints** we recommend the Agfa Isopan IF or Perutz 17 featuring fine grain and contour sharpness.

In cloudy weather or for sports photography the high speed Agfa Isopan ISS or Perutz 21 are the right films.

All of these films are available for 20 or 36 exposures in the negative size of 24 x 36 mm. Your photo dealer will gladly assist you.

