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HOW TO HANDLE
THE
AGFA
STANDARD ROLL-FILM CAMERA

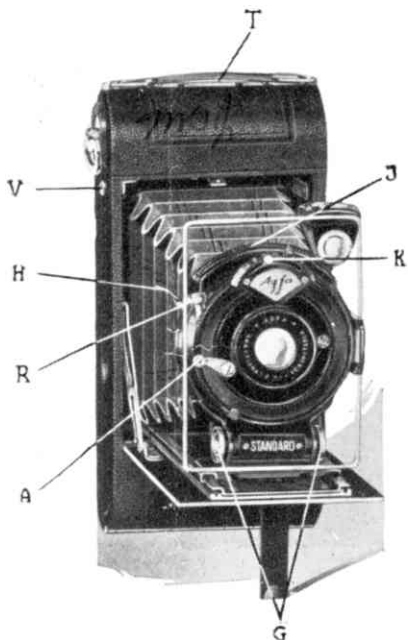


Fig. 1. Agfa Standard Roll-film Camera B 2

This camera is for the use of roll-films only. Fig. 1 shows how it should appear when ready for use. The camera has a number of novel features and is extraordinarily simple and certain in use.

Opening and focussing

On pressure on the stud *V* (fig. 1), the camera springs open. Take hold of the baseboard and press it down (fig. 2) until the side struts spring into position and the baseboard is exactly at

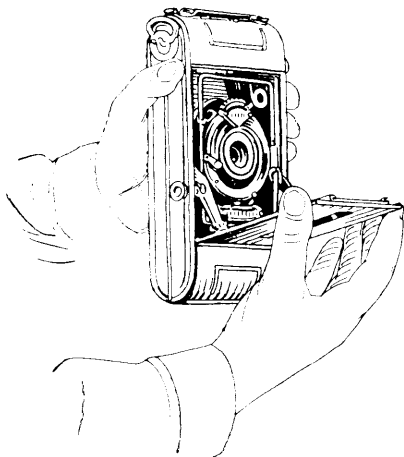


Fig. 2. Opening the camera

right angles to the camera body. Then, with the finger and thumb of the right hand, take hold of the grips *G* (fig. 1), press them together and pull out the front as far as it will come, taking care that the catch concealed under the grips snaps into the slots provided for it on the baseboard. The camera is now set in focus for infinity (∞). For focussing on nearer distances the Agfa Standard Camera is provided with the simplest device conceivable. By pressing down the lever *H* (see fig. 1) the lens is moved forwards by means of the focussing mount (the figure shows the lever in approximately midway position). The focussing scale *f* (see fig. 1) is provided with a pointer showing the distance in feet on which the camera is focussed.



Fig. 3. Holding the camera when using brilliant finder

Finders

The camera is fitted with two finders.

No. 1. **Brilliant finder** for general use with the camera held against the chest. The picture is viewed by looking down from directly above. In its normal position the finder shows the upright picture and includes practically the whole of the picture formed on the film. For "landscape" pictures (oblong) the finder is turned through a right angle, the oblong mask then

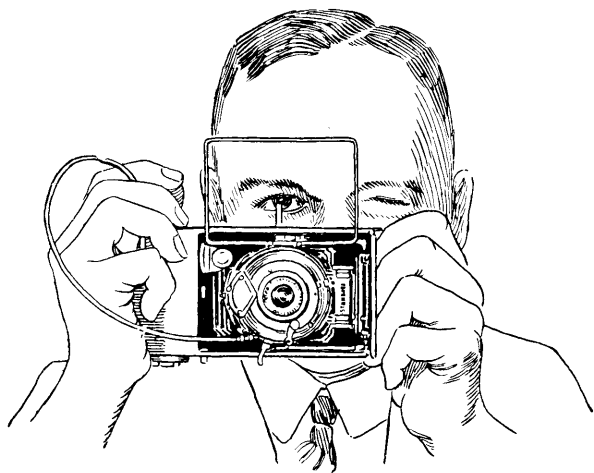


Fig. 4. Holding the camera when using direct-vision finder

coming into use. Note carefully that the finder must be turned back into its original position before closing the camera.

No. 2. **The direct-vision finder** is attached to the lens front, where it is held in position by a spring. It can be sprung open for use as shown in figs. 1, 3 and 4. On the camera body immediately behind the metal frame will be found a small folding sight. The finder is used as shown in fig. 4, the eye being placed just behind the sight.

The shutter

The shutter fitted to the camera is the new Agfa Automatic Shutter, working between the

lenses and giving a range of speeds by clock-work regulation.

The shutter is set to one or other of the various instantaneous speeds ($\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{25}$, $\frac{1}{50}$ and $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second) by sliding the small stud *K* (see fig. 1) on the dial placed just above the Agfa trade-mark. Here will be found a scale on which 2 means $\frac{1}{2}$ second, 5 = $\frac{1}{5}$ second; 25 = $\frac{1}{25}$ second and so on. The shutter is operated by pressing down the trigger (fig. 1) or by pressing the plunger of the flexible metal release.

If the shutter is set to *B*, pressure on the release or the trigger opens the shutter, which remains open until the pressure is removed. If set to *T*, the shutter is opened by one pressure and closed by a second one. The iris diaphragm of the lens is operated by a small lever on the under side of the shutter, the working F/No. being indicated by a scale and pointer placed centrally just above the lens.

Loading the spools

To load the spools, open the back of the camera by pressing on the square stud under the handle.

Turn back the hinged camera back, thereby exposing the spool chamber. The spool carriers can then be pulled out by firmly gripping the nicked rollers at both ends. The lower end can then be folded back (see fig. 5). When this has been done, the spool carriers will be entirely clear of the camera, and the empty spool can then be placed in the holder provided with the winding key, the new spool of film being then

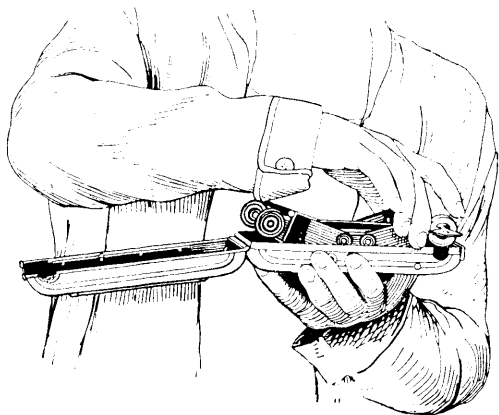


Fig. 5. Showing spool-holders as they should appear when the camera back is opened

put in position at the other end. Care must be taken to place the slotted ends of the spools in the correct position, that is on the side of the camera back to which the winding key is fitted. Figs. 5, 6, 7 and 8 show the operation of loading very clearly. Fig. 8 illustrates the placing of the spool of film in the wrong position, that is upside down.

The film holders are now pressed back into the camera body and the strip of white paper which keeps the band of film in position is cut. The band of red paper is then drawn out across the two nicked rollers and the pointed end inserted in the **longer** slit of the empty spool.

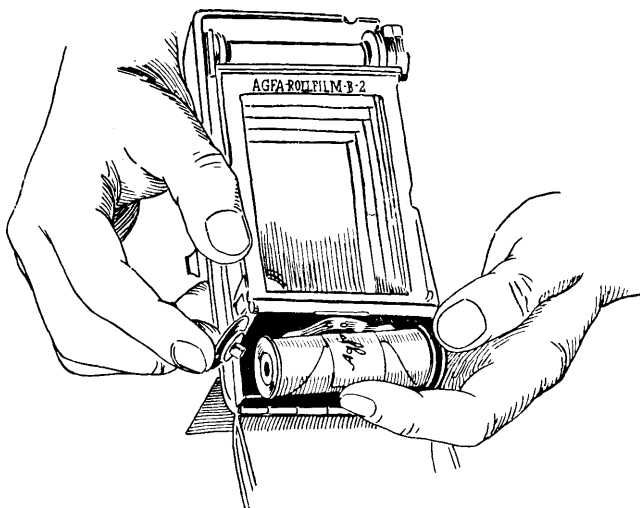


Fig. 6. Placing the film-spool in the holder

Then wind the key once or twice so that the red paper is firmly held without slipping.

The spool of film is correctly placed in position only when the tapered end of the wrapping paper points towards the picture opening. The red side of the cover paper must always be upwards, that is visible.

Now close the camera back; the pressure plate at the back of the camera will cause the film to lie flat without other attention. Although the roll-film is securely protected from light, it is advisable not to load fresh spools into the camera in direct sunlight but in some shadow.

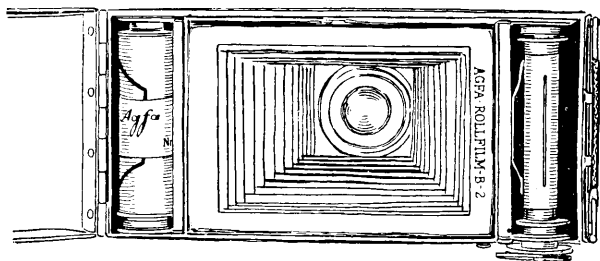


Fig. 7. Film-spool correctly placed in holder

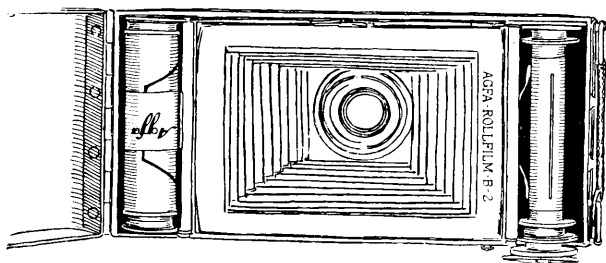


Fig. 8. Film-spool wrongly fitted in holder

Winding the film

On the camera back will be found a small window fitted with red celluloid. The film is wound by means of the winding key until the number (No. 1) of the first film appears in this window.

Turn the key to the right, and slowly. Do not turn too quickly, otherwise the black wording may pass the red window without being noticed, causing exposures to overlap. As the winding

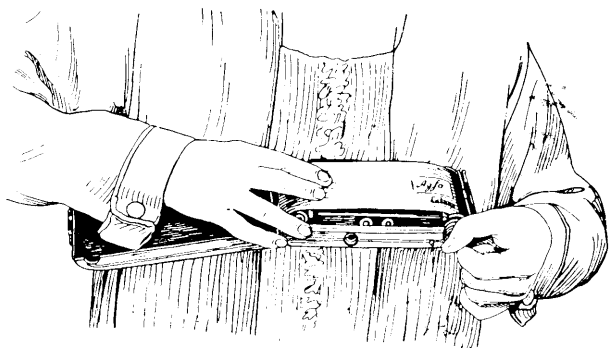


Fig. 9. Gripping the film band in the wound spool

key is turned a small hand first appears in the window, and then, after a further slight turn, the figure 1. The film is then in readiness for exposure, after which the winding key is turned until No. 2 appears, when the second exposure can be made, and so on. It is of course understood that when the spool of film has been fitted into the camera the shutter must not be operated except to take a picture; if opened otherwise, the section of film in the camera will be exposed to light and spoilt.

Unloading the camera

When No. 6 of the spool of film has been exposed turn the winding key until the red paper has been completely wound on to the spool at the key end of the camera, the end of the paper being visible in the red window. Then open the hinged camera back and release the spool holders, taking care not to jam or unroll the

protecting paper. The free end of the paper is then secured to the roll by means of the gummed strip provided for the purpose.

Tripod exposures

For use of the camera on a tripod, a bush is provided in the baseboard for upright pictures, and another one in the side of the camera for oblong pictures.

Closing the camera

When closing the camera care must be taken to see that the focussing lever is in the position of focus on infinity, otherwise the front cannot be put back for closing. If any difficulty is encountered in closing the camera, force should on no account be used, but care taken to find out what has been done or left undone. When the lens front has been put back the side struts are pressed with the two thumbs to release the baseboard and allow the camera to be completely closed.

To the beginner

The beginner in photography should carefully study a handbook such as the Agfa Manual for Beginners, given away with every Agfa camera. It contains in condensed form all that it is necessary for a beginner to know.

Even if one does not intend to develop one's exposures, the sections dealing with films, stops, exposure and the photographing of various subjects should at least be studied.

ILFORD ROLLFILME **Selochrome Pan FP3 HP3 HPS**

Die Kamera ist bei gedämpftem Licht zu laden und zu entladen, niemals im direkten Sonnenlicht.

Meter-Einstellungen für minimale Belichtungen

Film	BS Scheiner		ASA Weston	
	Tageslicht	Kunstlicht	Tageslicht	Kunstlicht
Selochrome Pan	33°	32°	160	125
FP3 Series 2	32°	31°	125	100
HP3	37°	36°	400	320
HPS	40°	39°	800	650

Belichtungen im Freien

Objektivöffnung laut Tabelle einstellen und die Verschlussgeschwindigkeiten auf:

1/50 Sek. für Selochrome Pan
1/50 Sek. für FP3 Series 2
1/100 Sek. für HP3
1/200 Sek. für HPS

Objekt	Sonnenschein, blauer Himmel	Leicht bedeckter Himmel	Bedeckt	Stark bedeckt
Landschaften, Strand- und Schneelandschaften	f/22	f/16	f/11	f/8
Gebäude, Gärten, Gestalten oder Gruppen in der Ferne.	f/16	f/11	f/8	f/5.6
Personen oder Gruppenaufnahmen.	f/11	f/8	f/5.6	f/4

Entwicklung

Bei vollkommener Dunkelheit zu entwickeln oder bei indirektem Ilford Dunkelkammerlicht GB Nr. 908 (stark dunkelgrün).

Ilford Phenidone Entwickler (Patent angemeldet) werden besonders empfohlen. Wenn Kontaktabzüge gemacht werden sollen, verwende man Ilford PFP Entwickler oder Ilford PQ Universal Entwickler. Für Vergrößerungen verwende man Ilford Microphen Entwickler (Patent angemeldet).

Entwicklungszeiten bei 68° F (20° C) bei Tankentwicklung unter zeitweiliger Bewegung				
Film	PFP (1+3)*	PQ Universal (1+19)†	Microphen*	ID-11*
	Minuten	Minuten	Minuten	Minuten
Selochrome Pan	5	5	10	12
FP3 Series 2	3½	3½	6	9
HP3	7	7	13	10
HPS	7	7	13	14

*Gebrauchsfertig in Pulverform erhältlich.

†In konzentrierter flüssiger Form erhältlich.

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German

PELICULAS DE ROLO ILFORD **Selochrome Pan FP3 HP3 HPS**

Carregar e descarregar a máquina fotográfica em luz pouco forte, nunca à luz directa do sol.

Ajustes do fotómetro para exposição mínima

Filme	BS Scheiner		ASA Weston	
	Luz do dia	Tungsten	Luz do dia	Tungsten
Selochrome Pan	33°	32°	160	125
FP3 Series 2	32°	31°	125	100
HP3	37°	36°	400	320
HPS	40°	39°	800	650

Guia para exposição ao ar livre

Fixar a abertura da lente conforme indicado na tabela, e fixar a velocidade do obturador em:

1/50 segundo para Selochrome Pan
1/50 segundo para FP3 Series 2
1/100 segundo para HP3
1/200 segundo para HPS

Tipo de assunto	Sol brilhante, céu azul	Céu levemente nublado	Nublado	Muito nublado
Paisagens terrestres. Paisagens marítimas. Cenas de praia. Cenas de neve.	f/22	f/16	f/11	f/8
Edifícios. Jardins. Figuras ou grupos distantes.	f/16	f/11	f/8	f/5.6
Fotografias próximas de pessoas ou grupos.	f/11	f/8	f/5.6	f/4

Revelação

Revelar em completa escuridão ou sob a luz indirecta do vidro de segurança GB Ilford, No. 908 (verde muito escuro).

Recomendam-se especialmente os reveladores Phenidone (registrado) Ilford. Se se desejar obter provas por contacto, usar o Revelador Ilford PFP ou o Revelador Universal Ilford PQ. Se se desejar fazer ampliações, usar o Revelador Microphen (registrado) Ilford.

Tempos para Revelar a 68° F (20° C) para revelação em tanque com agitação intermitente				
Filme	PFP (1+3)*	PQ Universal (1+19)†	Microphen*	ID-11*
	minutos	minutos	minutos	minutos
Selochrome Pan	5	5	10	12
FP3 Series 2	3½	3½	6	9
HP3	7	7	13	10
HPS	7	7	13	14

*Obtenível em forma de pó já preparado.

†Obtenível em forma líquida concentrada.

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Portuguese

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ILFORD ROLL FILMS Selochrome Pan FP3 HP3 HPS

Load and unload the camera in subdued light, never in direct sunlight.

Meter settings for minimum exposure

Film	BS Scheiner		ASA Weston	
	Daylight	Tungsten	Daylight	Tungsten
Selochrome Pan	33°	32°	160	125
FP3 Series 2	32°	31°	125	100
HP3	37°	36°	400	320
HPS	40°	39°	800	650

Outdoor exposure guide

Set lens aperture as indicated in table and set shutter speed to:

1/50 sec. for Selochrome Pan
1/50 sec. for FP3 Series 2
1/100 sec. for HP3
1/200 sec. for HPS

Type of subject	Sunshine, blue sky	Slightly overcast sky	Dull	Very dull
Landscapes. Seascapes. Beach scenes. Snow scenes.	f/22	f/16	f/11	f/8
Buildings. Gardens. Distant figures or groups.	f/16	f/11	f/8	f/5.6
Close-ups of people or groups.	f/11	f/8	f/5.6	f/4

Development

Develop in total darkness or by indirect light from Ilford GB Safelight, No. 908 (very dark green).

Ilford Phenidone (regd.) developers are especially recommended. If contact prints are to be made, use Ilford PFP Developer or Ilford PQ Universal Developer. If enlargements are to be made, use Ilford Microphen (regd.) Developer.

Development times at 68° F (20° C) for tank development with intermittent agitation				
Film	PFP (1+3)*	PQ Universal (1+19)†	Microphen*	ID-11*
	mins.	mins.	mins.	mins.
Selochrome Pan	5	5	10	12
FP3 Series 2	3½	3½	6	9
HP3	7	7	13	10
HPS	7	7	13	14

*Available in prepared powder form.

†Available in concentrated liquid form.

PELLICULES ILFORD Selochrome Pan FP3 HP3 HPS

NS

Charger et décharger l'appareil à l'ombre, jamais en plein soleil.

Réglages des posemètres pour pose minimum

Film	BS Scheiner		ASA Weston	
	Lumière du jour	Tungstène	Lumière du jour	Tungstène
Selochrome Pan	33°	32°	160	125
FP3 Series 2	32°	31°	125	100
HP3	37°	36°	400	320
HPS	40°	39°	800	650

Table de pose, vues extérieures

Régler l'ouverture du diaphragme selon les indications données dans le tableau ci-dessous, et la vitesse selon les indications ci-contre:

1/50 de seconde pour Selochrome Pan
1/50 de seconde pour FP3 Series 2
1/100 de seconde pour HP3
1/200 de seconde pour HPS

Nature du sujet	Soleil brillant, ciel bleu	Soleil voilé, ciel légèrement couvert	Ciel couvert et gris	Ciel couvert et très sombre
Paysages. Vues marines. Scènes de plage. Scènes de neige.	f/22	f/16	f/11	f/8
Vues d'architecture. Jardins. Personnages éloignés ou groupes de personnages.	f/16	f/11	f/8	f/5.6
Personnages peu éloignés ou groupes.	f/11	f/8	f/5.6	f/4

Développement. Développer dans l'obscurité totale ou sous l'éclairage indirect d'une lampe de laboratoire vert très foncé (Ilford GB Safelight, No. 908). Les révélateurs Ilford au Phénidone (marque déposée) sont particulièrement recommandés pour le développement des pellicules Ilford. Pour des épreuves par contact, utiliser le révélateur Ilford PFP ou Ilford PQ Universal; pour des agrandissements, le révélateur Ilford Microphen (marque déposée).

Durées de développement à 20° C en cuve, avec agitation intermittente				
Film	PFP (1+3)*	PQ Universal (1+19)†	Microphen*	ID-11*
	minutes	minutes	minutes	minutes
Selochrome Pan	5	5	10	12
FP3 Series 2	3½	3½	6	9
HP3	7	7	13	10
HPS	7	7	13	14

*Révélateur en poudre.

†Révélateur en solution concentrée liquide.

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