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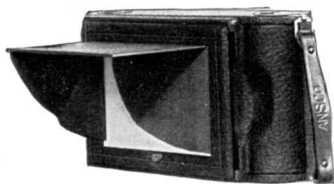
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or a film-pack holder may be used with it. This is because it is constructed to take holders of the regular type, such as are used on plate cameras.



*Illustration I*

### To Close the Camera

**B**EFORE closing the camera, note the following points. If rise-and-fall actions have been used, see that front is returned to center position. Also see that finder has been returned to vertical position, as in Illustration A, and that footrests have been folded up behind lens standard.

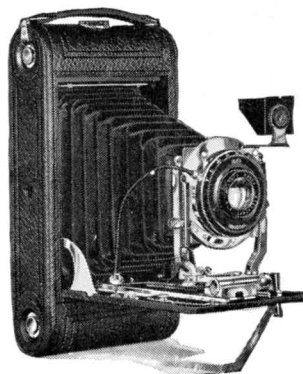
With these points attended to, release front by pressure on clamps 3 and 3 and push back to limit of motion, tucking in wire release. Then hold camera in two hands, lens towards you, and with thumb of each hand release the two side-arm braces (20, Illustration A) by pressing in gently towards bellows. Front platform will now close up and catch at top.

### General Suggestions

**T**HE foregoing instructions explain the mechanical operation of the camera. This should be thoroughly understood before attempting to take pictures.

Do not be content with understanding these simple details. Photography offers wonderful possibilities to the camera user, but those who make the best pictures are the ones who understand it. The booklet herewith, "Expert Camera Operation Made Easy," gives information which is very helpful, and a careful reading of it is urgently recommended. Having spent good money for your camera, learn how to use it most effectively, so that it will give you an increasingly big return from every point of view.

# How to Operate the Nos. 3 and 3A AnSCO Speedex



**Agfa AnSCO Corporation**  
Binghamton, N. Y.

## How to Operate the Nos. 3 and 3A Ansco Speedex

### *The Film to Use*

THESE cameras will take film of any reputable make, but we strongly recommend film supplied by Agfa Ansco Corporation. The points that will particularly appeal to you are its speed, its wider range of exposure, and the brilliance of the pictures which it makes.

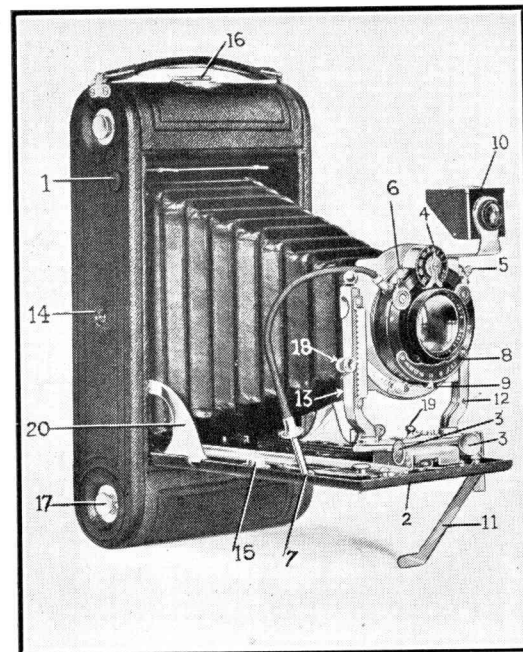
The film numbers to ask for are as follows:

#### **For No. 3 Ansco Speedex**

7A and 7B Ansco or E6 Agfa.

#### **For No. 3A Ansco Speedex**

18A and 18B Ansco or G6 and G10 Agfa.



*Illustration A. Nos. 3 and 3A Ansco Speedex*

THE first thing to do with a new camera is not to make pictures with it but to see how it works. Therefore read this folder through, with the camera before you so that you can check the directions as you read.

The directions here given begin with opening the camera, then explain the various adjustments of lens, shutter, focusing device, etc., and finally deal with loading, winding and unloading the film.

## To Open Camera

**T**O open camera to position shown in Illustration A, proceed as follows: First, depress concealed button 1. This releases platform bed, which will spring out part way. Grasp end of platform 2 and pull down until it catches. The next thing is to draw out the front. To do this take front clamp levers 3 and 3 with thumb and forefinger, press together, and pull out front gently along track to limit of motion—until it will go no farther. If any obstruction is encountered, stop and see if wire release is caught against side. (Never use force in opening or closing a camera; always stop and look).

## Focusing

**I**LLUSTRATION B shows the focusing scale on the platform bed. Note the two rows of figures. Over the one at the left is the letter M, standing for Meters; over the one at the right is the letter F, standing for Feet. In Illustration B, which shows the bed of the camera, there are two sets of figures, one for films and one for plates. The reason for this is that the use of the Combination Back supplied for plates and film packs places the plane farther back (incidentally giving more focal capacity which is sometimes desirable with ground-glass focusing).

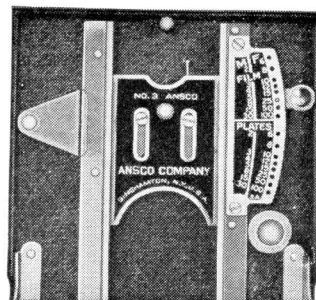


Illustration B

At the right of the focusing scale as shown in Illustration B, is a thumb lever which, when depressed, may be moved forward or back, locking, as the pressure is released, at any of the distances in-

dicated on the scale. This is the focusing lever. When the front is pulled out as in Illustration A, the front engages with the pin in the plate between the tracks (just under the words "No. 3 Ansco" in Illustration B), and this plate moves in and out with the focusing lever.

To focus the camera for an object 10 feet away, depress focusing lever with thumb and move it to the 10 foot point on the scale, where it will lock. Proceed likewise for other distances.

## The Shutter

**T**HE shutter is the part of the camera that holds the lens. It determines (1) the speed with which the picture is taken and (2) the size of the opening through which light is admitted to the film through the lens.

Illustration A shows the Acme shutter. See page 3.

## To Regulate the Shutter Speed on the Acme Shutter

At the top of the shutter, just above the lens, is a disc or wheel with milled edge (4, Illustration A), carrying a row of letters and figures. These are T, B, 300, 200, 100, 50, 25, 5, 2, 1. T stands for Time, or time exposure, B for Bulb, or bulb exposure, and the figures, in the order given, for 1/300, 1/200, 1/100, 1/50, 1/25, 1/5, 1/2 and 1 second. To set the shutter for any of these speeds, turn the disc until the desired speed is at the top, above the pointer. *Then push down on lever 5 to set the mechanism.*

When this has been done, the speeds indicated by numbers (for example, 1/100, 1/25) are automatically controlled. That is, a single pressure on the trigger 6 or the plunger 7 opens and closes the

shutter. Try these numbered speeds down to 1 second and see how the length of time between opening and closing is automatically regulated.

If the speed is indicated by the letter B, the shutter stays open as long as the trigger or plunger remains depressed, and closes as soon as the pressure is released. B or Bulb (a term surviving from the time when the shutter was released with a rubber bulb) is used for making comparatively short time exposures—exposures just a little longer than the slowest automatic speed. *The camera must of course be on a tripod or other support. This is true of all exposures longer than 1/25 second.*

If the speed used is indicated by the letter T, one pressure on the trigger or plunger opens the shutter and a second closes it. T is used for longer time exposures, and for ground-glass focusing, for which it is necessary to keep the lens open.

#### To Regulate the Size of Opening

At the bottom of the shutter, just below the lens, is a plate 8 showing a row of figures. Reading from right to left, these are 6.3, 8, 11, 16, 22, 32, 45. These figures indicate the various openings or "stops" of the lens, and the *f* indicates that they are on the F or Focal system used with highgrade anastigmat lenses.

The shutter may be set for any of these openings by the operation of the iris diaphragm, which is inside the shutter. To see how this works, set the speed for Time and open the lens. Then move the pointer 9 from side to side as you look into the lens. You will see how the hole or opening can be made larger or smaller at will. To get any desired opening, place the pointer opposite the number for it. In Illustration A the shutter is set for Stop F11.

For snapshots in bright sunshine with shutter speed 1/25 the standard stop is F16. F11 being twice as big, gives twice as much exposure at this 1/25 second speed.

Further information about exposure will be found in the accompanying booklet, "Expert Camera Operation Made Easy."

#### The Finder

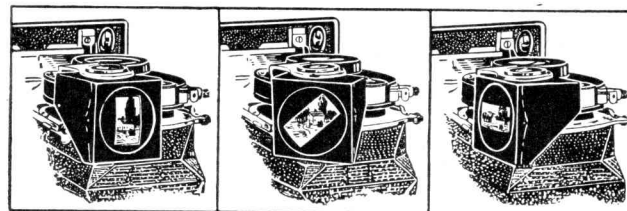


Illustration C

THE camera is equipped with the famous Ansco Automatic Finder (10, Illustration A). When the camera is opened, the finder is in position for vertical pictures, such as of a standing figure. When the camera is held on its side for horizontal views, such as of a group or a landscape, the finder is turned or pivoted to the horizontal position. Illustration C explains this action, also the automatic feature. Most finders show the image in the form of a maltese cross, part of which the operator must remember to disregard. The Ansco Automatic Finder not only shows the exact picture form and nothing else, but this also changes position automatically to conform with the way the camera is held. This prevents mistakes and makes it easier to arrange the view.

### The Footrests

THE footrests are for taking time or bulb exposures when a tripod is not available—when, for example, a table is used to support the camera. For all exposures longer than  $1/25$  second (i. e.,  $1/5$ ,  $1/2$ , 1 second, or longer), support the camera on some rigid base instead of holding it in the hands. The vertical footrest is shown at 11, Illustration A. This folds up behind the front standard at 12. See that it is so folded up before attempting to close the camera. The horizontal footrest is folded behind the front standard on the opposite side, 13. The tripod socket for horizontal pictures is at 14, the tripod socket for vertical pictures at 15.

### Loading the Camera

TO load the camera, it is first necessary to remove the back. This is held by the spring catch at the top, under the strap handle (16, Illustration A). The

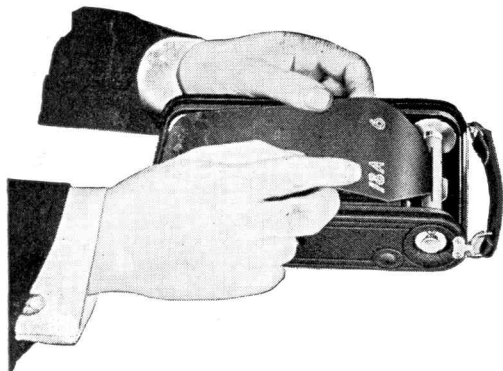


Illustration D

easiest way to throw this catch is to place the thumb on the leather, with nail towards catch and just above point 16, then work nail under catch and push. This is much quicker than picking at

catch with under side of nail.

Having removed back, spring out spool-pins (17, Illustration A) on end of camera farthest from

winding key. Now drop fresh roll of film into film chamber and snap back spool-pins. Next, carry end of orange paper across camera and thread into slot in empty reel, as in Illustration D. (If spool has been put in right way around, paper will roll over, not under, and only orange side of paper will show.) Then give winding key a few turn, just enough to bind paper, as in Illustration E. Finally, replace back, catching it first at bottom, then at top where snap is.



Illustration E

Now wind film as in Illustration F, until figure

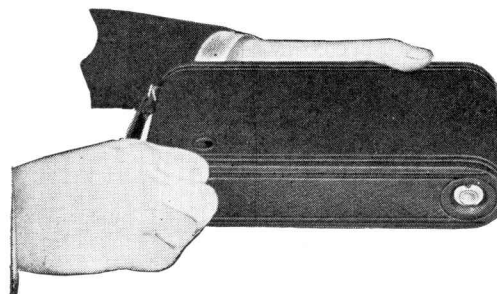


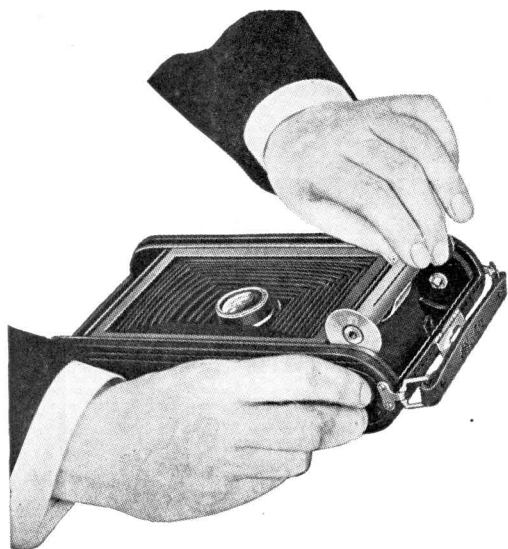
Illustration F

1 appears in red window or peephole in back of camera. The camera is now ready for the first picture wind to the next number, so that camera will always be ready.

*Important: Before winding film, see that shutter is closed.*

### Unloading

AFTER exposing the last section of film, turn the key until the roll is wound completely onto key spool. (This is not safe with other than Ansco cam-



*Illustration G*

eras, as film may loosen and fog, but with Ansco cameras the key-spool chamber is provided with a spring spoon which keeps the film taut). Now remove back take sticker from empty spool and seal end of roll, then pull out spool-pin and key. Spring spoon will now lift ex-

posed roll so that you can readily remove it. Put aside for finishing, transfer empty reel to winding-key end, as in Illustration G, reload, and replace back of camera.

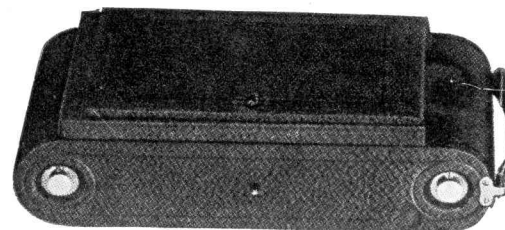
### Rise-and-Fall Front

THE Nos. 3 and 3A Ansco Speedex are provided with rising, descending, and laterally moving front actions, designed particularly for use with the Combination Back (see below), which permits focusing on the ground-glass screen. The rise and fall action is controlled by a lever (18, Illustration A). When this lever is raised it cuts off some of the foreground and increases the amount of sky-portion in the picture to a corresponding extent. In this way the top of a building may be included without pointing the camera up, which would make the vertical lines in the picture converge towards the top.

For obtaining more foreground and less sky, the lever is lowered. After using this action, and before closing the camera, always return lever to center position, as shown (marked "C" on standard). Otherwise the bellows will not collapse evenly.

When a similar action is desired with the camera held in horizontal position, release lever 19 (just below shutter). The front will now slide as desired. Always return it to center position before closing camera.

If these actions are used without the Combination Back, allowance for their effect must be made when looking into the finder, which of course does not show the change in what will be recorded on the film.



*Illustration H*

### The Combination Back

THIS is an attachment for converting the camera into a plate or film-pack outfit. (With suitable sheaths in the holder, cut films may also be used). Illustrations H and I show the Combination Back in place, the latter with the hood raised for viewing the image on the ground-glass screen.

The Ansco Combination Back is unique among attachments of this kind in that *either* a plate-holder