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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 be advanced by one frame (with the lens covered), since 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.

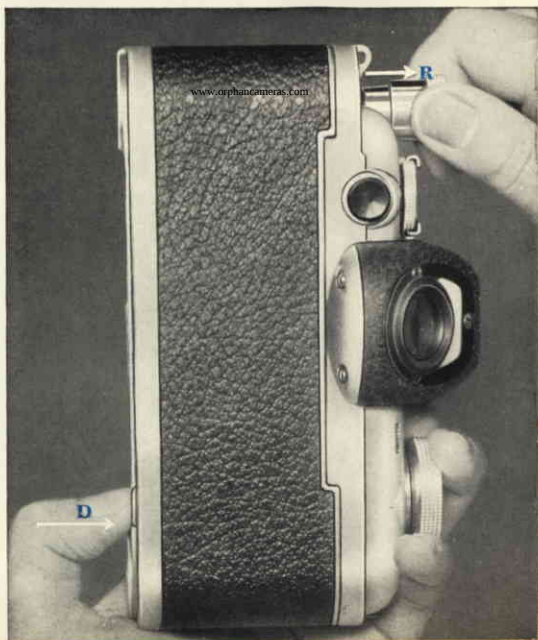
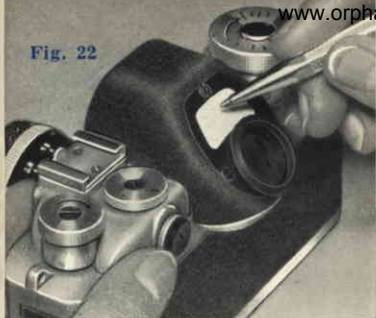


Fig. 22



Film type note plate.

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.

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.

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 $\times 9$ 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 by 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 Alpha lenses, the aperture is set on disc S. Auto-diaphragm engaged and disengaged by lever G on underside.



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.



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 "depth 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

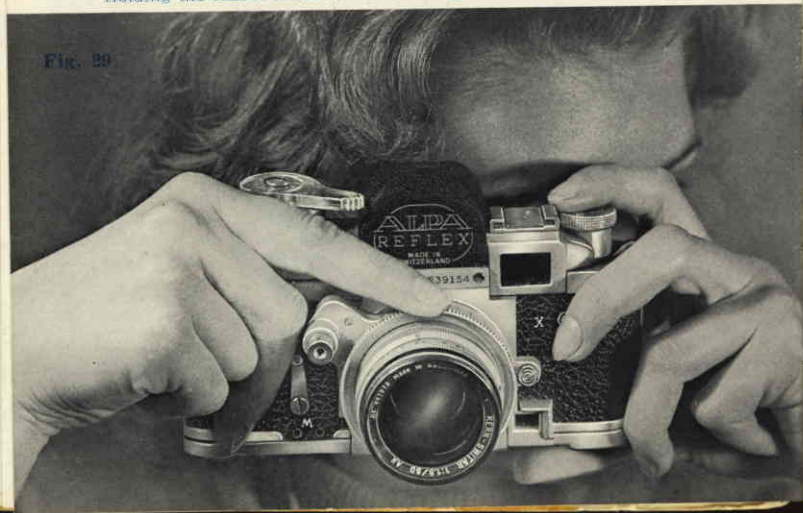




Fig. 30

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

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



Fig. 31



Fig. 32

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 irreproachable 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.

Fig. 34

www.orphancameras.com



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

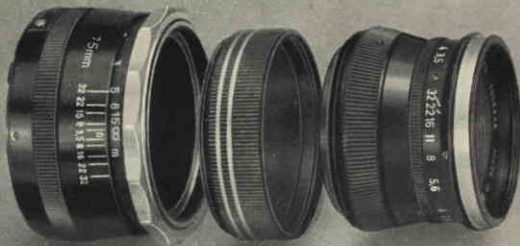


Fig. 35

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

Fig. 36

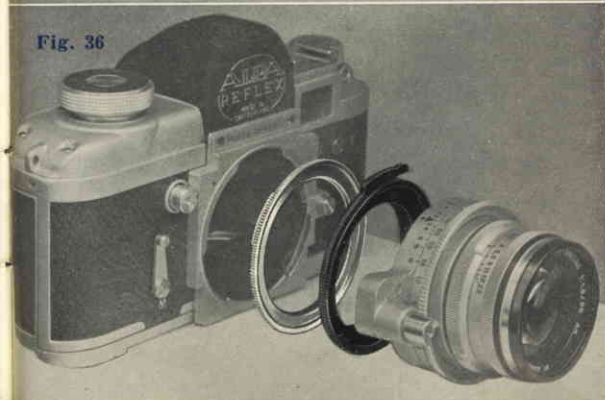


Fig. 36
Tuban rings
A and B
between body
and lens.



Fig. 37

How to use the cable release

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 pre-set 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.

"USAN" camera cradle and "BICLON" double 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.

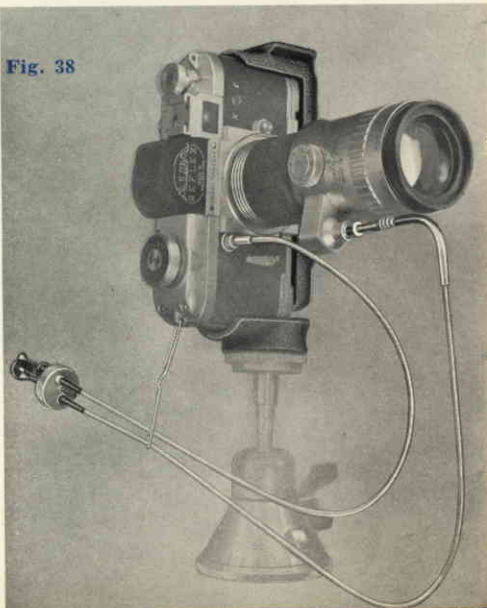


Fig. 38

Fig. 39



KAVO 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 up-right 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.

Fig. 40



Montur

Okular

Ocuvis

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 7b, there is the "ocular" 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 7b.

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" ever-ready case.

Fig. 43. Back of Sumdark, showing how the front can be detached.



Fig. 41

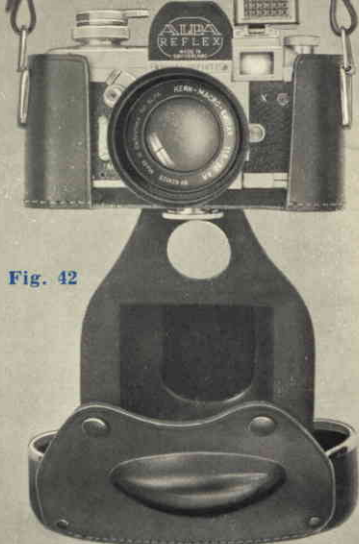


Fig. 42



Fig. 43

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 round-

strap. 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 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).

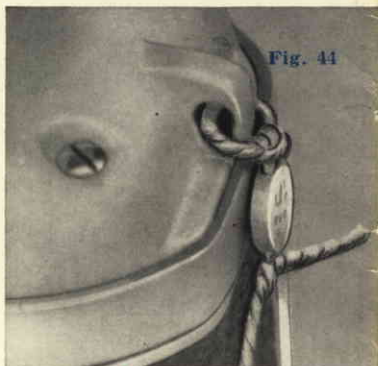


Fig. 44

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	Ø D filtrado	Redark
Retrofocus	3.5	28	none	Ø D filtrado	Redark
Curtagon	2.8	35	curtabe	Ø B filtrabe	Normdark
Marco-Kilar	2.8	40	none	Ø DE ecrana	Xetdark
Switar	1.8	50	omxana	Ø A filtrana	Normdark
Makro-Switar	1.8	50	omxabe	Ø B filtrabe	Normdark
Xenon	1.9	50	omxana	Ø A filtrana	Normdark
Alfinon	2.8	50	omxana	Ø A' filtrana	Normdark
Xenar	3.5	75	omxana	Ø A filtrana	Xetdark
Alfitar	2.5	90	omxabe	Ø B filtrabe	Cendark
Makro-Kilar	2.8	90	none	Ø A filtrana	Cendark
Apochromat	2	100	paranka	Ø C filtrace	Cendark
Algular	3.2	135	omxabe	Ø B filtrabe	Fardark
Tele-Xenar	3.5	135	omxabe	Ø B filtrabe	Cendark
Alefar	4.5	180	omxabe	Ø B filtrabe	Fardark
Alitar	4.5	180	omxabe	Ø B filtrabe	Aldark
Tele-Xenar	5.5	360	parante	Ø 75 xfiltran	Texdark

Synchronization of the different flashbulbs

Flashbulbs TYPE :														
Shutter setting	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.

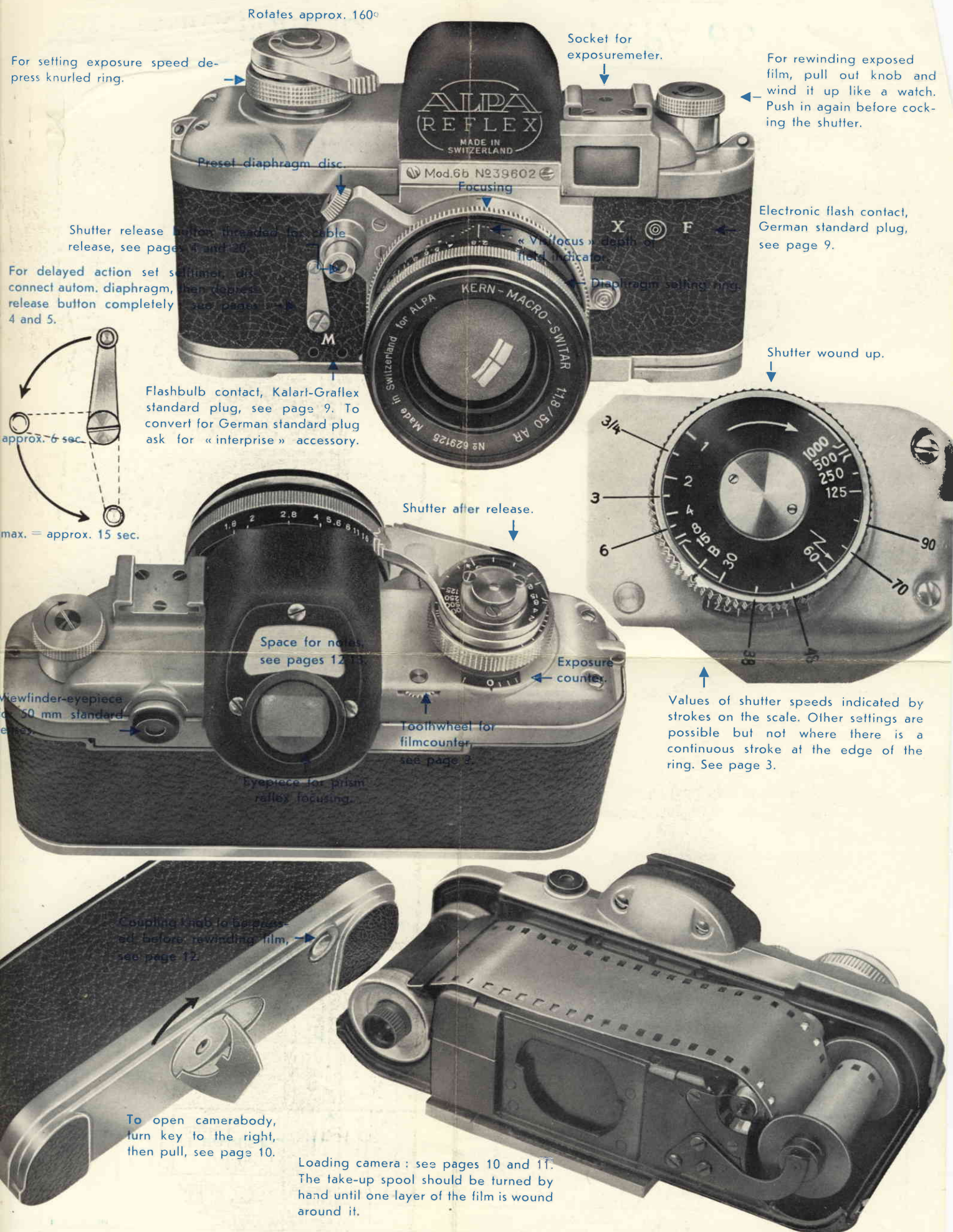
Note :

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.



Brief instructions for use of the ALPA 6b Camera

Rotates approx. 160°

Socket for
exposuremeter.

For rewinding exposed
film, pull out knob and
wind it up like a watch.
Push in again before cock-
ing the shutter.

Electronic flash contact,
German standard plug,
see page 9.

Shutter wound up.

Values of shutter speeds indicated by
strokes on the scale. Other settings are
possible but not where there is a
continuous stroke at the edge of the
ring. See page 3.

Loading camera : see pages 10 and 11.
The take-up spool should be turned by
hand until one layer of the film is wound
around it.

Brief instructions for use of the ALPA 6b Camera

For setting exposure speed de-
press knurled ring.

Preset diaphragm disc.

Shutter release button threaded for cable
release, see pages 4 and 20.

For delayed action set selftimer, dis-
connect autom. diaphragm, then depress
release button completely (see pages 4
and 5).

Flashbulb contact, Kalart-Graflex
standard plug, see page 9. To
convert for German standard plug
ask for « interprise » accessory.

approx. 6 sec.
max. = approx. 15 sec.

Shutter after release.

Space for notes,
see pages 12-13.

Exposure
counter.

Toothwheel for
filmcounter,
see page 3.

Eyepiece for prism
reflex focusing.

Viewfinder-eyepiece
of 50 mm standard
lens.

Coupling knob to be pressed
before rewinding film,
see page 12.

To open camerabody,
turn key to the right,
then pull, see page 10.