

*How*

*to*

*use*

*your*

Agifold

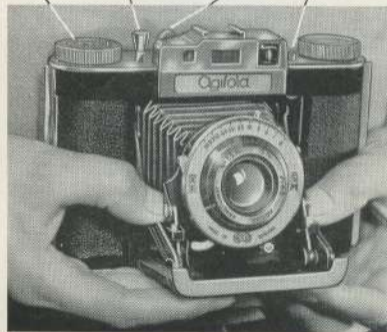
Made by



PURLEY WAY CROYDON ENGLAND

**Before using the AGIFOLD** for the first time, read this folder and make sure that you are familiar with the simple instructions. A few minutes study will well repay you and enable you to get the best results.

Calculator      Shutter Release      Rangefinder      Opening Button  
Button      Dial



*Fig. 1*

## **HOW TO OPEN THE AGIFOLD**

Hold the camera in both hands — pressure on the opening button (Fig. 1) will allow the front to spring open, and bring the lens and shutter into position.

## **HOW TO CLOSE THE AGIFOLD**

Hold the camera as in Fig. 1 and press on the hinged struts with both thumbs, then continue pressing on the front until the camera is closed.

## THE LENS

The lens (a  $f/4.5$  Agilux colour corrected anastigmat of 75 mms. focal length), is 'coated', thereby reducing internal reflection and increasing the light transmission efficiency of the lens. The lens focussing scale is marked from Infinity to 3 feet.

## THE SHUTTER

The shutter has 9 speed settings—B,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{5}$ ,  $\frac{1}{10}$ ,  $\frac{1}{25}$ ,  $\frac{1}{50}$ ,  $\frac{1}{100}$ ,  $\frac{1}{200}$ ,  $\frac{1}{350}$  sec. which are selected by the speed setting ring (Fig. 2). The shutter is loaded by lifting the shutter reset lever (Fig. 2), and released by pressing on the shutter release button (Fig. 1). **Always load the shutter before moving the speed setting ring.** The aperture control lever and aperture scale are on the top of the shutter (Fig. 3).

## DOUBLE EXPOSURE PREVENTION

There is an interlocking device between the shutter release button and the film winder knob which eliminates any possibility of accidental double exposure. A red spot shows in the film indicator (Fig. 3) when there is an unexposed portion of film in the focal plane.

## RANGEFINDER

When looking through the viewfinder (Fig. 3) you will see a golden square in the centre of the picture. Inside the square there will appear a second image, which will move when the rangefinder dial (Fig. 3) is rotated.

To measure the distance from the camera to the subject being photographed, rotate the rangefinder dial until the two images formed by the object are coincident. The distance can then be read off from the scale on the rangefinder dial.

For best results concentrate on a small part of the subject and keep it in the centre of the small golden square when adjusting for coincidence. Always remove your finger from the rangefinder dial before taking your eye from the viewfinder, so that should the wheel be accidentally displaced when removing your finger, it will be noticed.

## FOCUSING THE LENS

Measure the distance from the camera to the subject to be photographed with the rangefinder, (as described above), then rotate the lens focussing scale on the front of the camera (Fig. 2) until the number, representing the distance in feet, is in line with the arrow on the depth of focus scale (Fig. 2).

## DEPTH OF FOCUS

The depth of focus scale (Fig. 2), engraved on the lens mount, shows at a glance the distance in front of and behind the principal object at which other objects will be acceptably sharp. Thus, with the focussing scale of the lens set at 14 feet

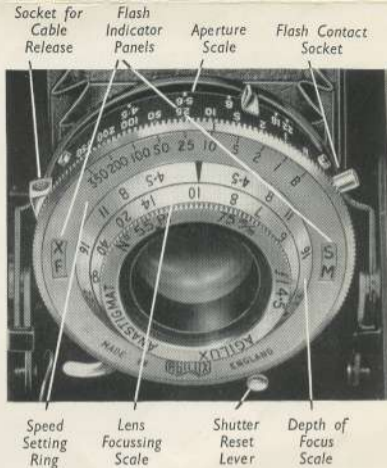


Fig. 2

and the iris set at  $f/4.5$ , the range of acceptable sharpness is from 11 feet to 21 feet. By stopping down to  $f/11$  an increased range of from 8 feet to 40 feet is obtained. Make yourself quite familiar with this very useful scale — your photographs will be all the better for your knowledge.

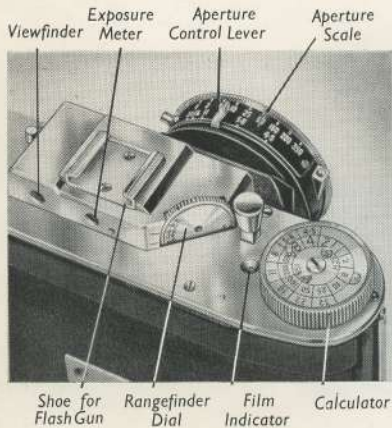


Fig. 3

## THE 'EVER READY' SETTING

Sometimes the opportunity arises to take a photograph, but by the time you have set the focus, and adjusted the iris and shutter speed, it is too late, and the chance of a good picture is lost. Avoid this by setting for 'Ever Ready' condition.

- (a) Load shutter
- (b) Set speed setting ring,  $\frac{1}{80}$
- (c) Set aperture,  $f/8$
- (d) Set focus to 30 ft.
- (e) Wind on new film number
- (f) Close camera

The camera is now ready, without any further setting, for taking a picture at the instant of opening.

## EXPOSURE METER

First rotate the inner disc of the calculator (Fig. 3), to show the speed of the film which you are using in

the camera. This should be done when the film is loaded into the camera. The inner disc has two speed markings, the one for BSI (British Standards Institute) and the other for SCH (Scheiner). The speed of a film is marked on the outside of the film carton. Look through the Exposure Meter (Fig. 3) and point it towards the subject being photographed. Choose a part of the subject that is of average illumination, that is, half way between the highlights and the shadows.

When you look through the Exposure Meter, some of the figures 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 will be seen. In very dull light only the figure '1' might be seen — the full range up to '12' will only be seen with extremely bright illumination. Note the highest figure that can be easily read at a quick glance. Do not go on looking at the scale trying to read a higher figure.

Now rotate the knurled ring of the calculator until this highest figure is uncovered by the semi circular slot of the outer scale. For example, the film speed is Sch 30, the scene is a bright sunny beach, and the highest number easily read is 9. Rotate the knurled ring as shown in Fig. 3, i.e. until '9' can be read in the semi-circular slot.



Fig. 4

When this has been done, the lens apertures on the outer scale are radially in line with the appropriate exposure times on the inner scale, i.e., with a speed of  $\frac{1}{100}$  sec. the aperture will be  $f/16$ ; with a speed of  $\frac{1}{50}$  sec., the aperture will be  $f/22$  and so on.



Winder  
Knob

Calculator

**NOTE** — Do not expect to get an accurate reading until you have been in the same intensity of light for a few minutes, to allow the eye to make a natural adjustment to the surrounding light, so do not go out from a house into a brilliantly sunlit street and take a reading straight away.

## HOW TO LOAD THE AGIFOLD

First, pull out the small catch with the thumb and forefinger (Fig. 4) and then completely detach the back from the rest of the camera. The Agifold can be loaded with any standard 120 film and takes 12 pictures  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.  $\times$   $2\frac{1}{4}$  in. (6  $\times$  6 cms.).

Place the empty spool into the upper spool chamber

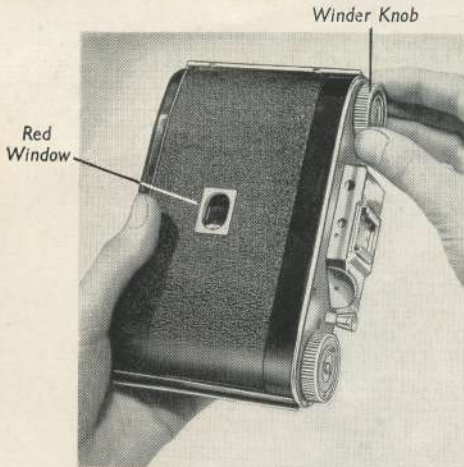


Fig. 6

wind on the film by means of the winder knob (Fig. 6) until the figure '1' appears in the window. (The red window should always be kept closed except when winding the film to the next number.) The camera is now ready for the first exposure.

new film into the lower spool chamber (Calculator end) (Fig. 5). The film spool holders are raised by lifting the lugs shown in Fig. 8. Draw the paper backing slowly and tautly over the metal rollers and insert the pointed paper tongue into the centre of the wider slot on the empty spool. Turn the film winder knob (in a clockwise direction) until the paper backing is firmly gripped and correctly centred between the flanges of the spools. Replace the camera back, taking care that the catch is securely fastened. Don't forget to set the exposure calculator to the speed of the film just inserted.

## WINDING THE FILM

Slide back the cover of the red window (Fig. 6). Slowly



## **MAKING AN EXPOSURE**

Fig. 7 shows the camera held at the eye level position, with the right forefinger in position ready to exert gentle pressure on the shutter release button. As soon as the exposure has been made, wind on the film until the next number appears in the red window. Reset the shutter lever.

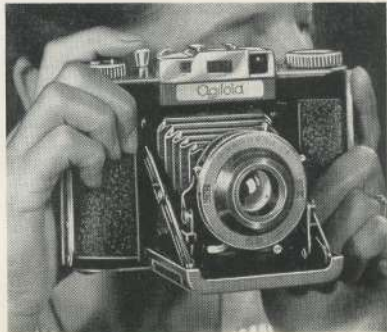
## **UNLOADING THE AGIFOLD**

When 12 exposures have been made, continue turning the film winder knob until no more backing paper is visible in the red window. Open the back of the camera and remove the spool of film by raising the spool holders out of the camera body (Fig. 8). Make sure that the film is tight on the spool and secure it with the gummed 'exposed' label which you will find attached to the backing paper. Remove the empty spool from the Calculator end to the Winder Knob end, and the camera is ready for reloading.

## **GENERAL INFORMATION AND USE OF ACCESSORIES**

### **COLOUR FILTERS**

All photographic films suffer from the inability to reproduce accurately the grey tone values of colours and so filters are used to obtain a



Three colour filters are available for the Agifold —

1. Yellow (X2) (Correction Filter)—Suitable for panchromatic and orthochromatic films. Useful for landscapes and cloud effects.

2. Orange (X5) (Effect Filter) — For use only with panchromatic films. Produces heavy clouds on a dark sky — penetrates mist.

3. Green (X3) (Correction Filter)—For use only with panchromatic films. Used in portraiture with artificial light. Produces pleasing tones to lips and hair.

All filters cut out a certain portion of the light and it is, therefore, necessary to increase the exposure time. The filter factor or the number of times that the exposure has to be increased is given above, e.g. 'Green (X3)' which means that the exposure has to be increased three times when using this filter. This may be done by decreasing the speed of the shutter, by opening the iris diaphragm, or a combination of both.



Spool  
Lifting  
Lug

Fig. 8

Supposing that before the addition of a filter the correct exposure was  $\frac{1}{50}$  sec. at  $f/8$  and you wanted to fit a Yellow (X2) filter, all that would be necessary would be to set the shutter speed at  $\frac{1}{25}$  sec. and leave the iris setting at  $f/8$ , or leave the shutter speed at  $\frac{1}{50}$  sec. and alter the iris to the next aperture marking— $f/5.6$ .

The filter is mounted in rubber and fits directly over the knurled ring of the lens focussing scale (Fig. 9).

### LENS HOOD

You should always prevent the sun's rays impinging directly on the surface of the lens, otherwise you will spoil your picture. By fitting an Agifold lens hood (Fig. 9), (which is made of rubber and so can easily be carried in the pocket), over the knurled ring of the lens focussing scale (or by fitting it into the filter mount), you will avoid a great deal of trouble.

### TRIPOD BUSH AND CABLE RELEASE

Photography with the AGIFOLD does not stop on going indoors. The longer exposures necessary for indoor photography make it essential to avoid 'shake' so the

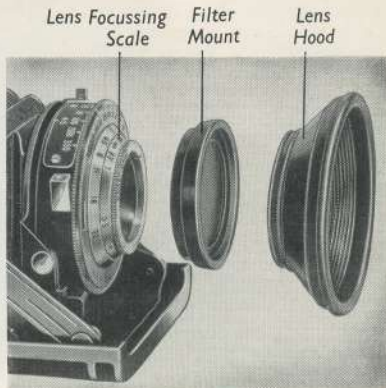


Fig. 9

camera should be supported on a tripod or stood on a table. For 'brief' (B) exposures use an Agilux cable release screwed into the socket on the shutter (Fig. 2)

## SYNCHROFLASH CONTACTS

The contact socket (Fig. 2) on the shutter enables you to connect a flash gun which can either be mounted in the shoe on the top of the rangefinder (Fig. 3) or be fixed to the camera by using the tripod bush.

Fig. 10



Spring Catch

There are two indicator panels on the front of the shutter (Fig. 2) from which can be read the type of flash appropriate to the various shutter speeds. X denotes Electronic Flash, whilst F, M and S denote Class F, Class M and Class S Flashbulbs.

## PLATE BACK

For single exposures or for technical work, necessitating the optical flatness of a glass plate, the standard roll film back can be replaced by the Agilux Plate Back (Fig. 10). The Dark Slides are easy to load, the plates being accurately located on the focal plane by releasing the spring catch shown in Fig. 10.