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ALPA 8: Follow the Instructions for Use for ALPA 7
PLUS the ones for the split-image range-
finder of the ALPA 6 (leaflet attached)

7

Instructions

for use

ALPA
REFLEX
35 mm

Manufactured in Switzerland by PIGNONS S. A. at Ballaigues.

Detailed instructions for use

ALPA REFLEX 35 mm

The ALPA-REFLEX camera is available in three different models:

Model 7: The most perfect camera with prism-reflex focusing and individual coupled rangefinder. Combined with multifocal "sportstype" viewfinder. Selftimer.

Model 5: without coupled rangefinder, selftimer.

Model 4: direct reflex focusing, without prism.

General Notes: The ALPA-REFLEX is a camera which has been developed over a period of many years and—after having reached utmost perfection—is now built in series. Every detail has been carefully studied and decided upon judging from the practical point of view of the actual user of the camera, the PHOTOGRAPHER.

The camera body is made of lightmetal precision diecasting, thus guaranteeing a perfect and lasting stability. The entire metal surface is chromiumfinished —using a most modern process— which provides not only superior appearance but also an additional protection against corrosion. The camera body is covered with synthetic leather which is sweat, heat and water proof, i. e. much more durable than real leather.

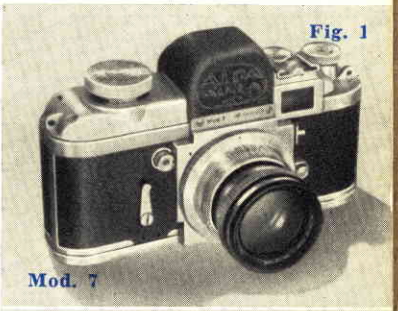


Fig. 1

Mod. 7

Mod. 5

Fig. 2

Mod. 4

Fig. 3

All levers and knobs are easy to reach, attractively designed and above all they can be operated even when wearing heavy gloves. The camera has been made "foolproof", which prevents wrong manipulations as well as damages.

In spite of these precautions, we recommend to read at least our "Brief Instruction Guide" before using the camera.

This Instruction Book is more complete and offers also many valuable hints in connection with the special applications of the camera. However, it does not contain any information on photography.

A. OPERATIONS ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE CAMERA

The winding knob (1) cocks the shutter (clockwise, indicated by the arrow) transports the film, operates the exposure counter and (when pressing down the knurled ring surrounding it), allows all exposure speeds from 1 second to 1/1.000th sec. and "P" (Bulb) to be selected.

Winding the film is done in the direction of the arrow. This manipulation requires overcoming a certain mechanical resistance, because the turn of only 160° carries out three functions. If by mistake the winding knob is not turned completely, the shutter will operate, but without opening the slit between the 2 curtains.

Consequently no exposure takes place and no film material is lost. When the winding knob is operated once more, only that part of the film is transported

Fig. 4

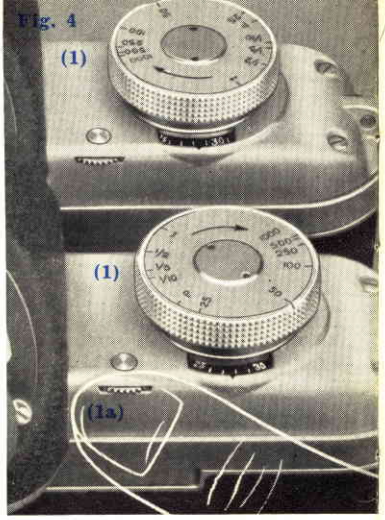


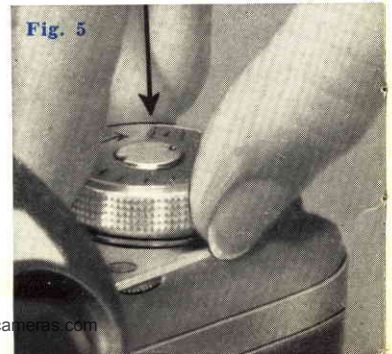
Fig. 4. Top : winding knob released.

Bottom : winding knob completely wound.

(1a) Tooth wheel to set the film counter.

Fig. 5. Setting the exposure time

Fig. 5



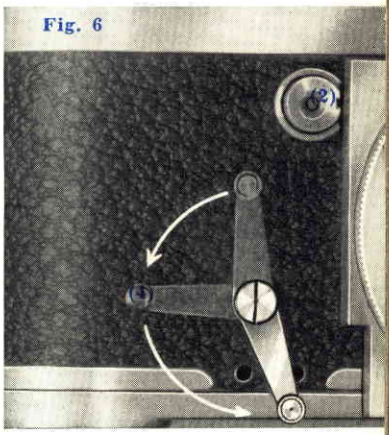
which was not moved during the previous incomplete turn.

Setting the exposure time is done by pressing down the knurled ring surrounding the exposure knob and by turning it either to the left or right until the engraved index line is opposite the chosen speed. Setting the speeds can be done either before or after the shutter has been cocked. The position of the winding knob indicates, whether or not the shutter has been released. Any intermediate speed between calibrations can also be set, for instance 1/30 or 1/40 between 1/25th and 1/50th sec., or 1/70 or 1/80 between 1/50th and 1/100th sec. Only speeds between 1/25 th sec. and 1/10th sec. and shorter than 1/1000th sec. cannot be set. The winding knob (1) turns freely, while the shutter is released; therefore it is important that its movement is not obstructed. At slow speeds and time exposures the mirror cannot return into its viewing position behind the lens, before the shutter is closed again. For this reason the pressure on the release button can be relaxed instantaneously for instance for a 1 second exposure.

The film counter is set to 0 by means of the little tooth wheel (1a) after the film has been inserted into the camera.

The shutter release button (2) is on the camera front, so that the pressure of the finger cannot tilt and shake the apparatus. When holding the camera in the proper position, with the right hand index finger resting on the release button, an obstruction of the movement of the winding knob (1) is impossible. (see above). A thread inside the release button permits the cable release "Declad" to be screwed in; its use is recommended for slow speeds and time exposures with a tripod. For time exposures the cable release "Declad" has a fixation-screw with which the shutter set to "P" (bulb) is kept open. It is advisable to operate the cable release from a right angle.
For lenses with automatic diaphragm the use of a special Twin Cable Release "Biclad" is indicated if the lens is not mounted directly on the front of the camera.

Fig. 6



The delayed action lever (self-timer) (4) (only available on Model 7). It is set according to the required timelag i.e. at full or lesser tension. A complete turn of the lever (impact at the

end) gives a delay of approximately 15 seconds, a turn of only 90° one of approximately 6 seconds. After the shutter (knob 1) is cocked and the selftimer (4) is set, the release button (2) is quickly pressed in and stays in this position. When the preset timelag expires, the shutter is released without vibration. For slow speed exposures from the tripod, without cable release, it is advisable to use the delayed action device with a very short timelag. By setting the shutter to "P" and operating it with the selftimer, an exposure time of 1-2 seconds is obtained.

The Focusing System: Focusing is done by extending the helical gear of the lens mount. It is controled by two separate methods:

a) GROUNDGLASS via reflex roof prism on models 7 and 5 and without prism on model 4. The large eyepiece which is especially convenient for people who wear glasses, permits the observation of the entire area of 23 x 35 mm. This is 1 mm smaller in each direction than the actual negative dimensions, which corresponds to the cut-off by the projection masks for transparencies. The linear markings in the centre of the groundglass help to determine the reproduction ratio of the picture. (See the pictorial explanation in figure 8.) The image which seems to appear on an inclined plane, is upright, correct left to right and exceptionally brilliant up to the corners, even at small stops. The inclined perspective serves the purpose of detaching the groundglass image from its surroundings, even if the other eye is not closed, something which is impossible for many people. With model 4 the image is viewed from above at an angle of 90°; it appears upright

Fig. 7 The large sized image visible on the ground glass.

left and right are reversed. Seen through 2 magnifying lenses, the groundglass image appears nearly in life size, even with the standard lenses of 50 mm focal length. If the free eye were to look directly at the subject to be photographed, mistakes in framing the picture could unconsciously be made, due to the nearly equal size of image and reality. Our arrangement excludes this possibility, because the eye which is not looking at the groundglass sees a different, frequently unimportant area. (See figure 9.) When pointing the camera downwards, as for instance for photomicrography, close-up and copywork, the viewing at an angle of 45° is again the most convenient. People who wear glasses usually have no difficulty in focusing on the groundglass. In those cases in which a visional defect, mainly far-sightedness, is not or not sufficiently corrected by continuous wearing of glasses, it is recommended to fit an additional corrective lens to the eyepiece. We supply an adapterring "Montur" for this purpose to which an optician can fit a prescription lens. (See page 22)

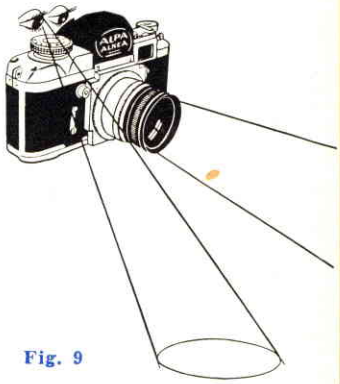


Fig. 9

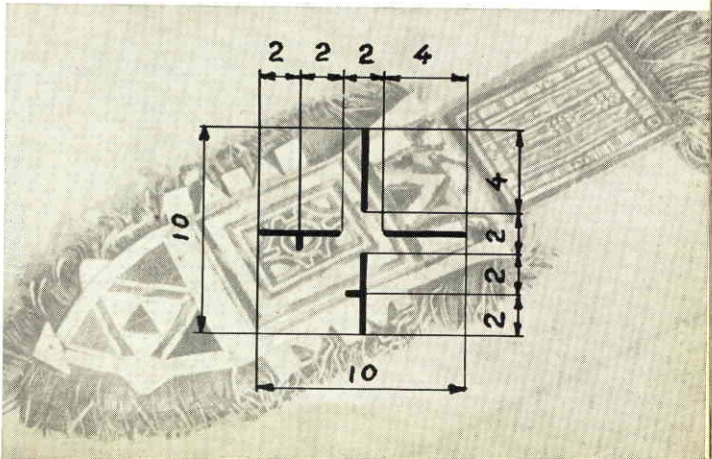


Fig. 8 Explantation of the linear markings which correspond to millimeters

b) Single window coupled rangefinder and "sportstype" viewfinder, only on model 7:

The rangefinder built into the camerabody is combined with a multifocal viewfinder for the 50, 90 and 135 mm lenses. The picture area in the centre of the basic rangefinder is of a complimentary colour. The rangefinder operates vertically, thus facilitating the focusing on the much more frequent horizontal lines, which is done by extending the helical gear mount of the standard 50 mm lenses until the two images cover each other. This guarantees the correct distance. When the standard 50 mm lens is replaced by a lens of different focal length the coloured image in the centre disappears. The window now serves as normal viewfinder, without focusing adjustments. The reflex mirror is used for focusing with such lenses, while the multifocal viewfinder still offers many advantages, for instance for sport pictures. A certain spot, such as an obstacle or the finish line, can be focused carefully in advance, then the viewfinder is used to make the exposure at the right moment. The same method is also useful for taking photographs with flash or strobolights in a poorly illuminated room. People with visional defects can have a corrective lens fitted into the special adapterring "oculur" which is screwed into the eyepiece of the range viewfinder. On the models 5 and 4 the viewfinder shows the picture area of the 50 mm lenses.

Focusing adjustments:

The helical gear drive of our lens mounts offers the following possibilities:

Standard focal length of 50 mm.

a) ALFINON f/2.8 and ALORAR f/3.5, *in collapsible mount.*

The lens is pulled out by the front mount until it locks in its final position, an action which is unmistakably heard and felt.

The double image of the eyes indicates that the focus is not accurate.

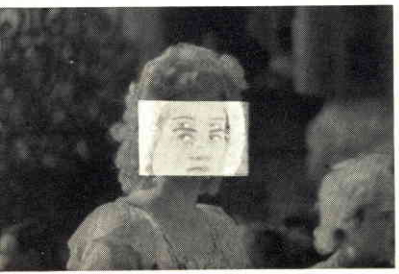


Fig. 10

Only one image visible, camera is exactly focused on the eyes.

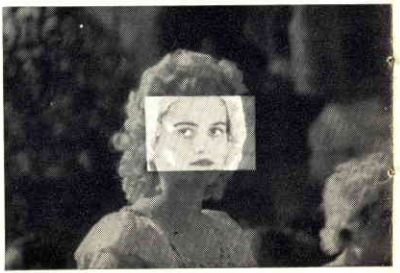


Fig. 11

(Figure 12). A spring locks the lens automatically in this position without twisting. The lens mount can be turned so that the diaphragm scale can be looked at from any side conveniently. The helical gear drive is operated by a lever (5) which can be turned about 150° and has an extension of 3 mm (1/8″). This allows focusing from infinity down to 3 ¼'. All calibrated distances are measured from the cameraback. Focusing at shorter distances than 3 ¼″ is done by inserting the supplementary lens "Donal" + 1 D (1 dioptry). It permits taking pictures from 3 ¼' down to 20″. The rangefinder cannot be used for distances below 3 ¼'.

To focus still closer, the "Tuban" extension tubes A + B (6 mm = ¼″ extension) are used and for further focusing down more "Tuban" rings can be inserted between A + B. The supplementary lens serves always for bridging the gap to the next longer extension. The complete set of the "Tuban" rings A + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + B allows images of already twice the actual size. (See page 21 for further information.) The collapsible mount of the 50 mm lens can be pushed into the camerabody without taking special care of the mirror which tilts back automatically (numerous patents!). If the lens is not pulled out for taking pictures, the shutter release button (2) offers such a strong resistance that it is practically impossible to make an exposure.

b) Lenses: KERN SWITAR f/1.8, SCHNEIDER XENON f/1.9 50 mm, and ALFINON f/2.8 preset *in non-collapsible mounts.* Our helical gear drive has a linear extension of 6.1 mm (approximately ¼″). The distance scale is engraved down to 3 ¼'. These measurements are taken from the camera back. At the distance of

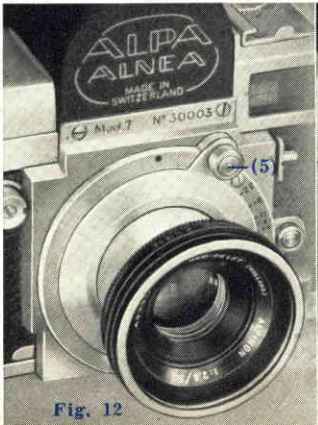


Fig. 12

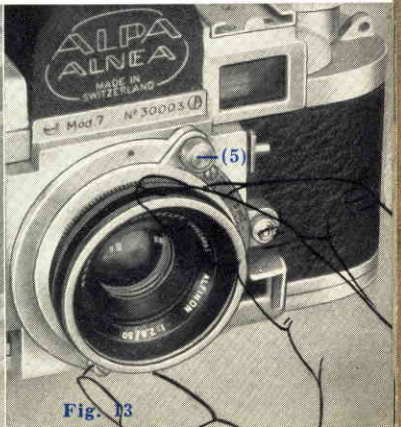


Fig. 13

3 ¼' the reproduction ratio is about 1/17. Instead of continuing the scale in fractions of feet and inches on the other side of the screw (6), the close-up distances were transformed into reproduction ratio figures. The fractions 1/15 to 1/9 (which corresponds to a distance of less than 2 feet) represent the relation in size between picture and subject. These figures are very important as a source of quick information for subsequent enlarging of the negatives. If for instance the main subject is in focus with the distance scale set to 1/9, a 9 times enlargement of the negative is required to obtain a picture of actual size. Please note: the coupled rangefinder can only be used for focusing down to 3 ¼'. It does not operate any more, when the mount is extented further. In case a still shorter distance to the subject than the ratio 1/9 (distance less than 2 feet) is wanted for obtaining a larger image, the "Tuban" extension tubes A + B are used providing an uninterrupted continuity without supplementary lenses. This is very important. A supplementary lens of + 1 dioptry must be used only with the ALPA-XENON 50 mm lens with automatic diaphragm, as its extension is only 4,3 mm. For focusing further down "Tuban" 1, 2, 3 and 4 can be added between A and B.

c) DEPTH OF FIELD SCALES.

Both helical gear drive mounts of the standard 50 mm lenses are marked with depth of field scales. The static part of the

Fig. 14

Fig. 15

mount has calibrations which show the aperture values on the left and right side of the index line. The space between two identical aperture figures indicates the depth of field on the distance scale. For instance, if the distance mark 16' is opposite the index line, (see figure 16) the depth of field goes from 10' to 50' at an aperture of f/11 and from 8' to infinity at an aperture of f/16. With this depth of field scale you can always get the greatest possible depth of field with the largest possible aperture. If for instance a person is photographed from a distance of 16' (like above) and the far away background is also to be in focus, but you prefer to stop down to f/11 only and not to f/16, *you set the distance scale at 25 feet.* According to the depth of field scale the entire area from 12' to infinity including the person at 16' is in focus (see figure 17). These figures are valid for a circle of confusion of 1/30 mm.

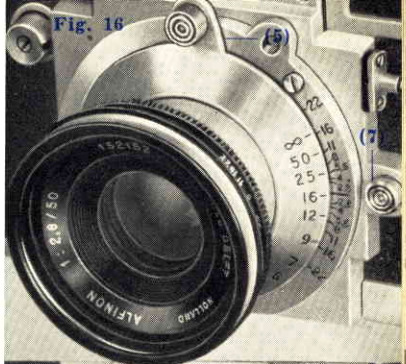


Fig. 16

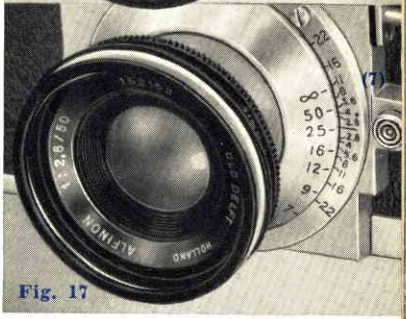


Fig. 17

d) INFRA-RED PHOTOGRAPHS: The scale of the distances on the mounts of the 50 mm lenses shows next to the index line another red mark for photographing with a red filter on infrared film. The camera is focused as usual, but a correction must be allowed for, which is achieved by a slight extension corresponding to the difference between the usual and the red index line. (See figures 14 and 15.)

e) INTERCHANGING LENSES.

For taking the lens out, press down the knob (7) turning the lens mount to the left at the same time (camera seen from the front). For lens mounts with a lever (ALFINON, ALFINAR, ALORAR), you also press the knob (5) on this lever, in order to lock the mount at infinity. For putting the lens into the camera, the mount is inserted in such a way that the two red dots come together. Then turn to the right until it clicks, approximately 1/6th turn. (See figure 18.)

f) WIDEANGLE LENS

ALFINAR f/3.5 38 mm. The lens is supplied in a similar helical gear drive mount like the ALFINON lens, but not collapsible. For focusing, you follow the same directions as for the ALFINON. This lens is not coupled with the rangefinder. It focuses down to approximately 24″. (See figure 19.)

g) LENSES OF LONG FOCAL LENGTH. The "Extensan" focusing mount which is part of our lenses of longer focal length (75, 90, 135 and 180 mm) has a linear extension range of 20 mm 4/5″ and permits continuous close-up focusing down to 18″ with the 75 mm lens and still to 6 ½' with the 180 mm lens. The "Tuban" extension tubes can be inserted between "Extensan" and lens, thus allowing further focusing down. (See figure 20.) There is no engraved distance scale, as focusing is only done on the groundglass, the lenses not being coupled to the rangefinder. Lenses with still longer focal length (300 mm, and more) have their special focusing mounts.

h) SETTING OF DIAPHRAGM.

The different apertures of the standard and most of the other lenses are marked by clickstops. As the scale of aperture corresponds to the established figures, each subsequent and smaller aperture requires the double exposure time. Instead of reading the aperture settings on the scale, it is easy—without removing the camera from its ope-

Fig. 18

ALFINAR f/3.5 38 mm

Fig. 19

rating position—to change the diaphragm blindly by counting the number of "clicks". For instance a picture is to be taken with the standard 50 mm f/2.8 lens at an aperture of f/8 and the aperture was opened completely at f/2.8; you count: first click at f/4, second at f/5.6, third at f/8. If the largest aperture of a lens is outside the normal range, for instance f/3.5 TELE XENAR, the first change from f/3.5 to f/4 does of course not represent a full interval between lens stops and requires only a reduced increase in exposuretime.

Figure 20 show the Extensan mount with the Xenar f/3.5 75 mm lens.
Top : mount fully (20 mm !) extended.
Bottom : mount retracted.
The bottom picture illustrates also, how one (or several) Tuban Tubes can be inserted for a still longer extension

Fig. 20

B. LOADING AND UNLOADING THE CAMERA

To open the ALPA REFLEX, pull up the flat key on the base plate and turn it to the right (clockwise). A pull on this key separates cameraback and base plate from the camerabody. *PLEASE NOTE that the cameraback and base plate must be immediately lifted clear of the other parts of the body without any sliding to the side, so that the film pressure plate cannot be damaged.* Free access to the inside of the camera makes loading a very simple and quick procedure. The usual film cartridge with 36, 20 or 18 exposures is held in the hand, while the free end of the film is pushed under the spring clip of the empty take-up spool (10) (see figure 22). Thus the film is fed in straight, resting on the bottom flange of the take-up spool. Sufficient film is then unrolled until the cartridge can be inserted on the other side of the camera, where it is engaged by the fork of the rewinding knob (8). By turning the winding knob (1), the shutter is cocked and the film transported one frame. The shutter is released by pressing the button (2) and the camera is wound again. If the perforation on both sides of the film is engaged in the sprockets, the cameraback is put on and locked by a turn to the left. After the film has been transported 2 more times in the closed camera, the counting mechanism is set to 0 by means of the little wheel (1a). The camera is now ready for the first picture. While transporting the film, the rewinding knob (8) **should turn in the opposite direction of the arrow.** (If it does not move, the film is usually not transported and does not unwind itself from the cartridge.) When the counting mechanism points to the second last exposure, i.e. to 35 with a film for 36 exposures, the camera should be wound with care, in order not to tear the end of the film from the cartridge. If resistance is felt on the winding knob, do not turn any further.

For rewinding the exposed film, the knob (8) is pulled out once, so that it can be turned more easily. (This knob can be pulled out twice, but

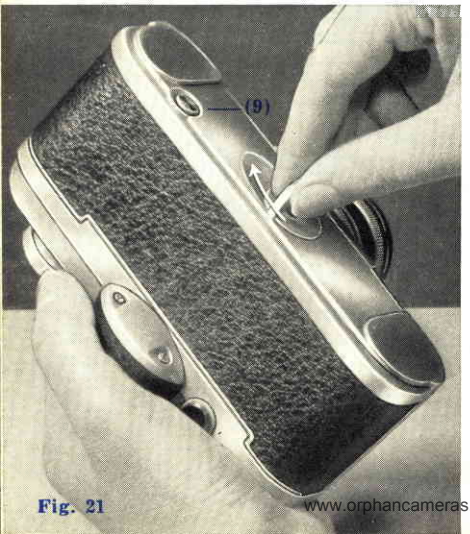


Fig. 21

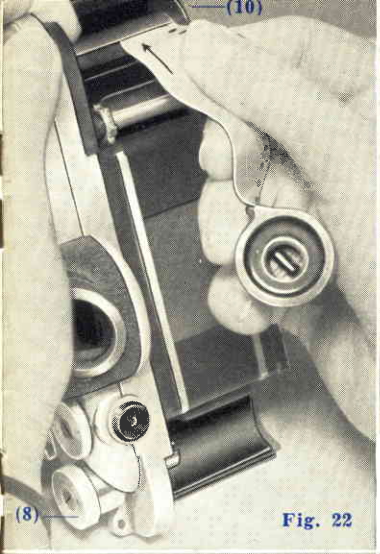


Fig. 22

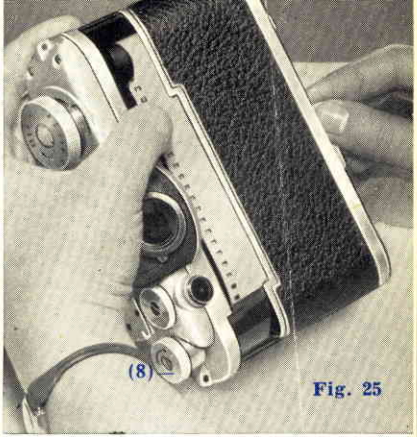


Fig. 25

Loading of all camera models with standard 35 mm film cartridges.

Fig. 23

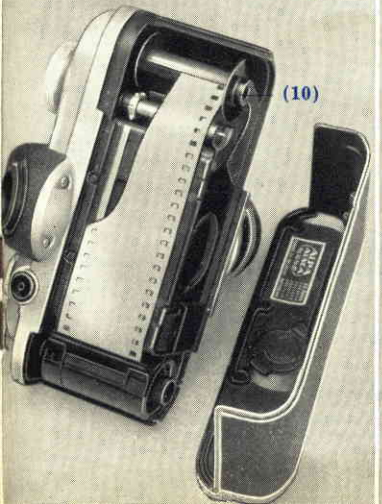


Fig. 24

the full extension is only needed for loading Karat cartridges.) (See page 15.) While the coupling knob (9) at the baseplate of the camera is pressed continuously with a finger of the left hand, the knob (8) is to be turned until the film has been rewound into the cartridge. This can be felt by a stronger resistance at the end, just before the film tongue is freed from the spring clip. The camerabody can now be opened and the film cartridge with the exposed film taken out.

Exposure counter. If loading in very dim light or in a darkroom, as many as 38 exposures can be obtained on one film. It may of course be safer not to take more than 36 exposures instead of gambling on a saving. When loading in very bright light it is better to wind the film twice without making an exposure, in order to make sure that the negative frame for the first exposure has not been accidentally affected by light entering through the slit of the cartridge.

Loading of Karat cassettes. If a Karat cassette without core is used, which gives nominally 12 exposures, the procedure of loading is as follows : the knob (8)

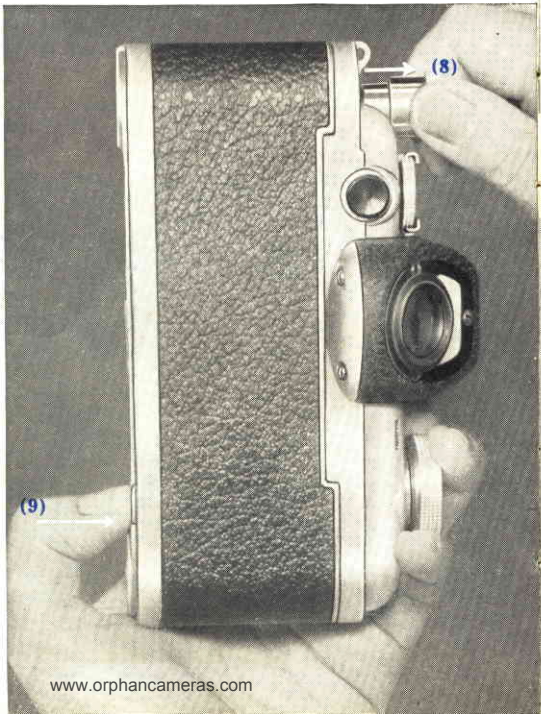


Fig. 26

Rewinding the exposed film.

Knob 8 is pulled out once and Knob 9 is pressed continuously.

is pulled out *completely* and locked by a quarter turn to the right, so that the through gets entirely free to take the Karat cassette. The empty take-up spool (10) is removed and replaced by an empty Karat cassette. The film tongue is inserted into the slot of the empty Karat cassette. Attention must be given that the sprockets are engaging well in the perforation. The cameraback is carefully replaced and locked. After the film has been transported 2 times, the counting dial is set to 0. After 10 exposures the film has been transferred into the previously empty cassette and remains there; it is not possible to rewind it. There is also no visible transport control on the knob (8). Only 10 exposures can be made, because the distance between the two cassettes in our camera is greater than in the Karat camerabody. Before loading the first Karat cassette, it is of course necessary to have also an empty cassette.

Intentional double exposures. To superimpose two images on purpose, otherwise impossible, the procedure is as follows: after taking a first exposure, press the release button (2) *slighthly*, during the first part of turning the winding knob (1). The film is not transported and the film counter does not operate, but the shutter is cocked again.

Loading Karat cassettes.

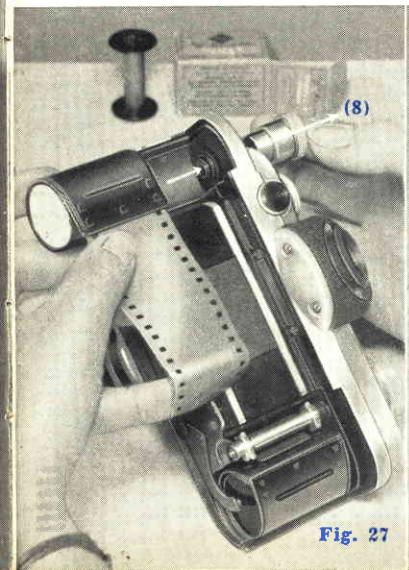


Fig. 27

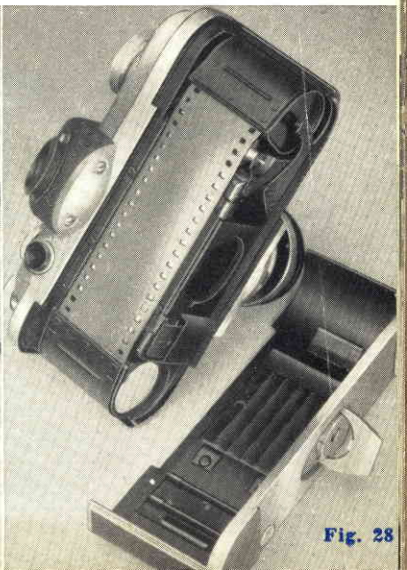


Fig. 28

Make a note of the type of film loaded! There is a white plate on the reflexhood, on which the type of film loaded and the number of exposures can be noted in pencil. It is advisable to do so, especially if short or Karat films are loaded. The writing can be removed with a wet fingertip. (See figure 29.)

Fig. 29

Internal Synchronization. The ALPA REFLEX has two different contacts. (See figure 30.)

Contact for Synchronization with flash bulbs (11). Our cord "Synflash" or one with contact pins of the type Kalart-Graflex is plugged in with both pins. Both electrical poles are insulated from the camerabody and, therefore, the polarity does not matter. It is, hewever, necessary to have foolproof connections in the flash gun which can only be achieved by soldered contacts. If you need a German Standard plug, the "interpris" accessory can be inserted in the Kalart-Graflex pins. Neither winding the shutter nor pressing the release button (2) establishes contact when the shutter is not wound. We recommend the use

Fig. 30

of dry batteries with a high voltage or guns with capacitor for proper timing of the flash. All special flash bulbs, with a long peak, for use with focal plane shutters (approximately 16 milliseconds delay) can be synchronized at any exposure including speeds from 1/50th up to 1/1000th second. A chart giving apertures for some known makes of lamps is on the reverse side of our Brief Instruction Guide.

Contact for Synchronization with electronic speedlights, strobolights. Connection is made by a cord fitted with a German standard contact, the "Synstrob". All electronic speedlights, and strobolights, with 0 milliseconds delay can be synchronized. The shutter speed must be set at 1/50 th or 1/25 th second, as the 2 shutter curtains must expose the entire negative area all at once. Once the shutter closed, the electric circuit remains closed until the camera is wound again.

The purpose of providing two different contacts is to avoid any possible mistake.

Lens caps. All interchangeable lenses for the ALPA REFLEX are supplied with protective caps.

The 50 mm standard lenses have only a front cap which is put on by light pressure and a slight turn to the right. The cap is pulled off with a twist to the left.

Other lenses of different focal length have not only a front cap, but also a dust preventing lid for the bayonet fitting of the rear end. It is removed by a slight turn to the left. We recommend to protect the lenses always with these caps, while not in use.

The accessory Socket above the viewfinder takes among others an exposure meter which can remain fitted to the camera in the everready case.

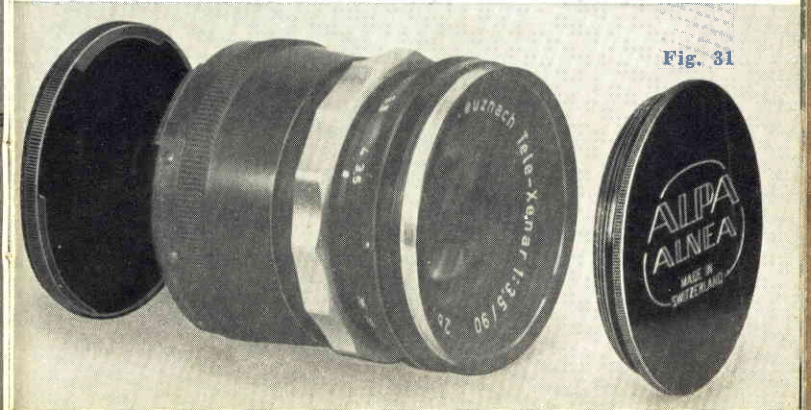


Fig. 31

C. HOW TO HOLD THE ALPA REFLEX

After having acquired a camera it is very important to adopt the best possible grip right from the beginning, in order to avoid blurred pictures. The focal plane shutter of the ALPA REFLEX works entirely free from vibration. In cases where you still get blurred pictures, the only cause can be the shaking of the camera during the exposure. The camera ought to be held with both hands and the forearms should be pressed lightly against the body. Focusing is done easiest with three fingers of the left or right hand, depending on the lens mount. The right hand index finger operates best the shutter release button while the middle finger works the diaphragm on the 50 mm standard lenses. Thus both adjustments can be made nearly simultaneously. (See figure 32.)

Prism-Reflex on models 7 and 5.

Fig. 32

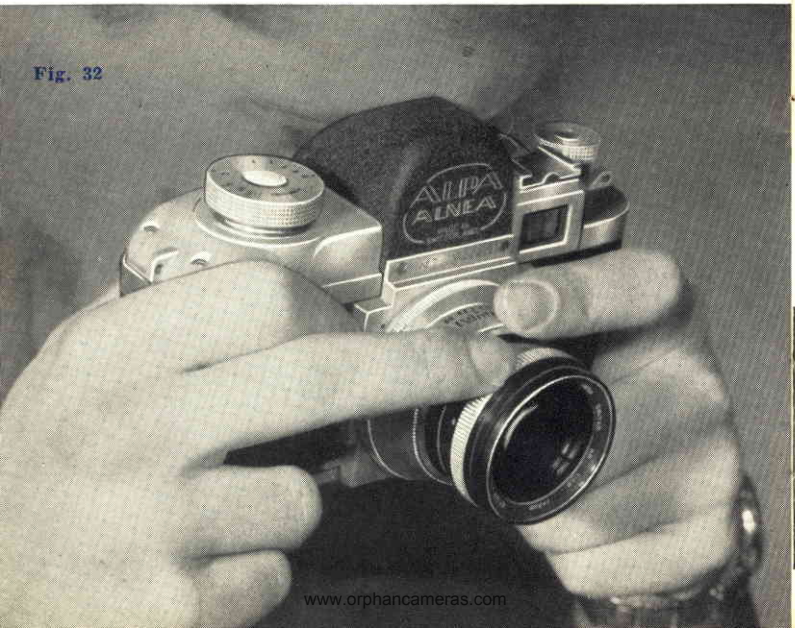


Fig. 33

Fig. 34

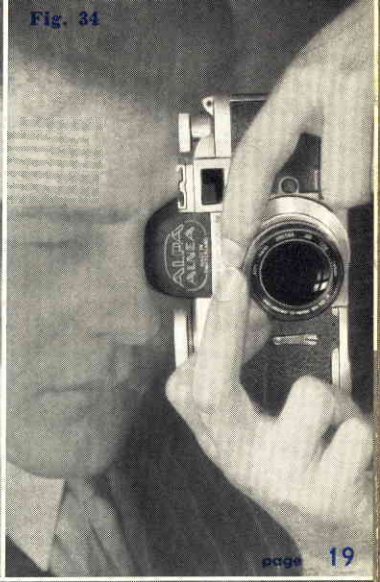
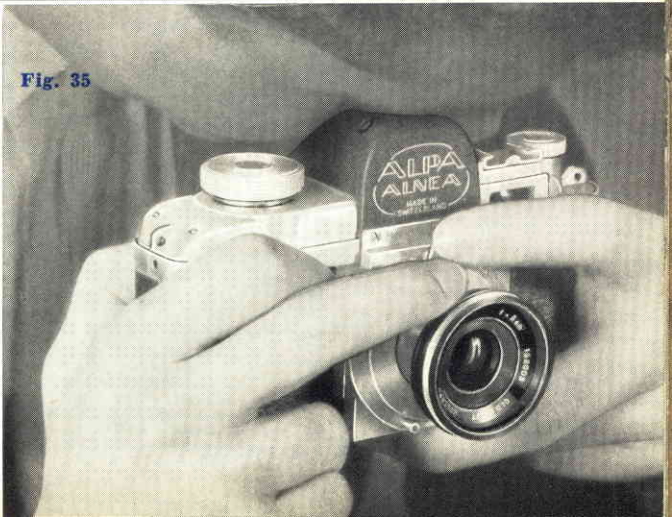


Fig. 35



Range and view-finder on model 7.

Prism-Reflex on models 5 and 7 in upright position.

Reflex on model 4.

D. SPECIAL ACCESSORIES

Sunshades. There are two types of sunshades for the full range of interchangeable lenses from 38 mm to 180 mm. Only the objectives of 300 mm and longer focal length have their special shades. For maximum efficiency the sunshade must be of a certain length. It has many applications and should not be used for against-the-light pictures only. Independent of filters, our sunshades are slipped onto the outer rim of the lens mount, while slightly pressing in their spring. A groove in the lens mount retains that spring, so that the shade cannot fall off or change position. If not in use, the sunshade can be reversed and slipped over the lens (exception: the wideangle lens ALFINAR) fitting into the everready or lens case.

Sunshade slipped on.

Fig. 36

Filters. All our filters are of the highest quality. Produced by optical experts they are subjected by us to the most severe controls prior to acceptance and fitting into our special filtermounts. All filters are coated and marked ALPA. They are slipped into the lens mount with a slight twist and secured in a groove. When using also the supplementary lens "DONAL", this must be put on first and the filter afterwards. Like the sunshades the filter mounts have only two diameters, 42 and 52 mm for the entire range of interchangeable lenses from 38 to 180 mm.

CHART:

Sunshades and filters for ALPA REFLEX interchangeable lenses

Lens :	f/	Focal length :	Sunshade :	Filter :
Alfinar	3,5	38	size A 42 ∅	size A 42 ∅
Alorar	3,5	50	size A 42 ∅	size A 42 ∅
Alfinon	2,8	50	size A 42 ∅	size A 42 ∅
Switar	1,8	50	size A 42 ∅	size A 42 ∅
Xenon	1,9	50	size A 42 ∅	size A 42 ∅
Xenon with autom. diaphragm				size B 52 ∅
Xenar	3,5	75	size A 42 ∅	size A 42 ∅
Tele-Xenar	3,5	90	size B 52 ∅	size B 52 ∅
Algular	3,2	135	size B 52 ∅	size B 52 ∅
Alefar	4,5	180	size B 52 ∅	size B 52 ∅

Long focus lenses have their own special filters and sunshades to fit them.

Leather cases for interchangeable lenses are solid and practical. They are available in havana brown colour. (Fig. 42 page 23.)

TUBAN - Extension Tubes. The complete set consists of the rings A and B and the tubes No. 1 (6 mm = 1/4″), No. 2 (12 mm = 1/2″), No. 3 (24 mm = 15'/16″) and No. 4 (48 mm = 1 7/8″). With the Standard 50 mm lenses it is indispensable to use the rings A + B and, according to requirements, the tubes 1 - 4 in any combination between A and B. For interchangeable lenses of long focal length with the "Extensan" mount (see page 11, figure 20), the same "Tuban" extension tubes 1 - 4 can be inserted between the lens itself and the "Extensan" mount. For photomicrography ring A and tubes 3 and 4 (or more) form the connection between camera-body and the micro-adaptor "Micrano". (See the special instructions for Photomicrography with the ALPA.)

Tuban A + B for 50 mm standard lenses.

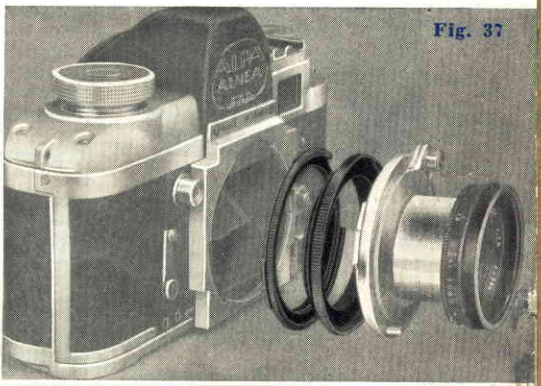


Fig. 37

Tuban 1, 2, 3 and 4 for standard and lenses of long focal length, see page 11 (figure 20).

Fig. 38

"Montur" and "Oculur". For people with visional defects who find it difficult focusing with the groundglass image, of the models 7, 5 and 4, we supply the "Montur" adapterring. It can be fitted with a prescription lens by any optician. The corresponding adapterring for the range and viewfinder of the model 7 is the "Oculur". (See figure 39.)

Fig. 39

Cable release "Declad" (see figure 40). When taking photographs from a tripod and at slow speeds, the use of the cable release offers a definite advantage in eliminating the danger of shaking the camera. The special cable release "Declad" is so strong that it lifts the mirror even when operated from a sharp angle. It is recommended to bend it at an angle of 90° or more for guaranteeing release of the shutter without vibration. For copy and close-up work the cable release can be bent backwards and fastened to one of the eyelets on the camerabody with a paperclip. (See figure 41.)

Fig. 40

Cameraholder "Usan" (see figure 41). Although the ALPA REFLEX is equipped with a tripod mount which has a fairly long thread, we would like to recommend the cameraholder "Usan" particularly in all these cases where the camera is used with lenses of long focal length or in an upright position on the tripod. The "Usan" has three tripod mounts which allow taking vertical photographs without the ball-and-socket-head.

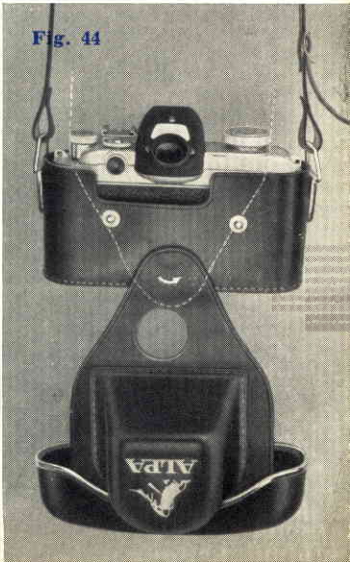
Fig. 41

The Everready Case "Sadark" increases the readiness for taking pictures considerably. It takes the camera with one of the standard 50 mm lenses. It also allows the fitting of an exposure meter in the socket. (Fig. 43.) There is inside the lide a tape holding filters. The front part of the case is connected with the other part by a special connexion. Should the front part interfere with the photographing, for instance for vertical shots it can be detached, turned by 180° and lift off back. (Fig. 44.) The interchangeable lenses 38, 75 and 90 mm (!) can also remain on the camera with their sun shades and the case still be closed, a considerable advantage. For cameras with ALPA XENON lens with automatic diaphragm the similar case is "Presdark".

Fig. 43

Fig. 42

Fig. 44



Camera Neckstrap " Suspen ".

When the camera is used without Everready case, for instance with a flash gun, it can be carried on a plaited leather neckstrap with two carbine safety hooks. A round neckstrap is more expensive but much more practical than a flat strap. Fig. 42.

E. GENERAL NOTES

A good camera is a precision instrument requiring care and attention, in order to retain its permanent efficiency. It is important,

1. not to subject the camera to shakes and strokes,
2. to release the shuttes if the camera is not served during a longer period,
3. to protect the camera from dust, quicksand, fog and rapid changed in temperature. If in winter the camera is taken from outside into a warm room, condensation may settle on all parts even the inner lens elements. One has then to wait patiently until the camera gets warmed up to such a degree that the condensation evaporates. Wiping off does not help but can cause a lot of damage!
4. to clean carefully and frequently the apparatus which is opened for loading, in order to avoid scratching of films. Use a soft camel hair brush, no fraying cloth or, worse still, cotton wool! Keep the film pressure plate clean and rub it occasionally with a drop of liquid paraffin.
5. not to oil the mechanism. (The factory is using a special kind of oil which does not permit to be mixed with ordinary oil.)
6. not to dismantle the camera in the case of technical troubles or a defect. Special tools are needed. *The manufacturer's or agents' guarantee becomes void, if the camera is opened up by an unauthorized party;*
7. when reloading the film cartridge attention has to be paid that their slots are clean and that the velvet has not become loose or frayed, otherwise unpleasant scratches may be caused;
8. CUSTOMS SEAL: If a customs' seal must be fitted to the camera, this should be done in such a manner that no important component is obstructed in its operation. We suggest the use of the eyelet on the right hand side provided for the carbine hook of the neckstrap. (See figure 45.)

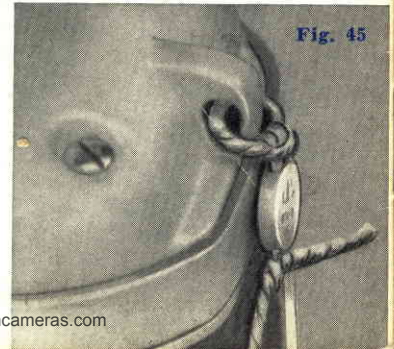
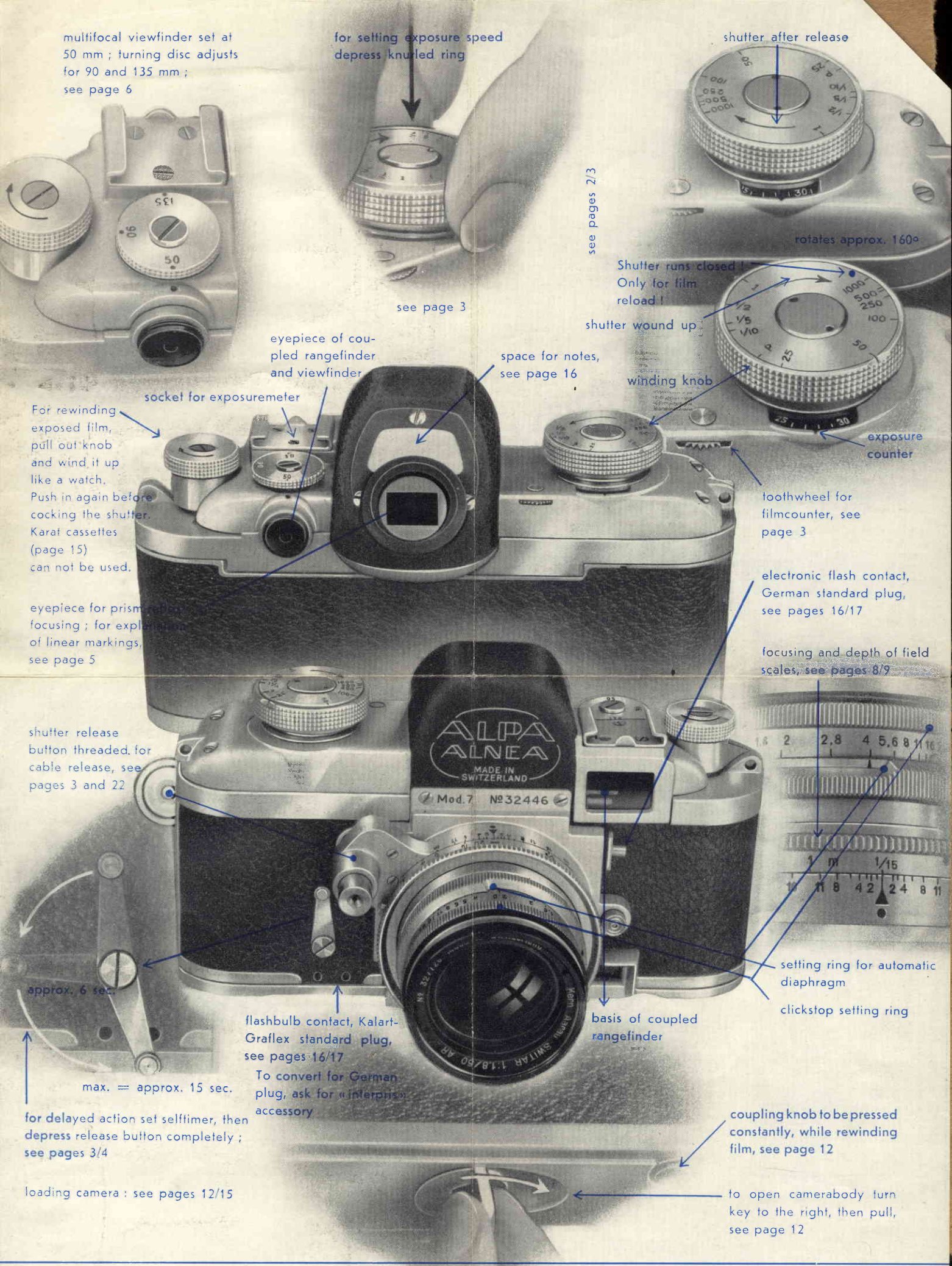


Fig. 45



Brief instructions for use of the ALPA 7 Camera