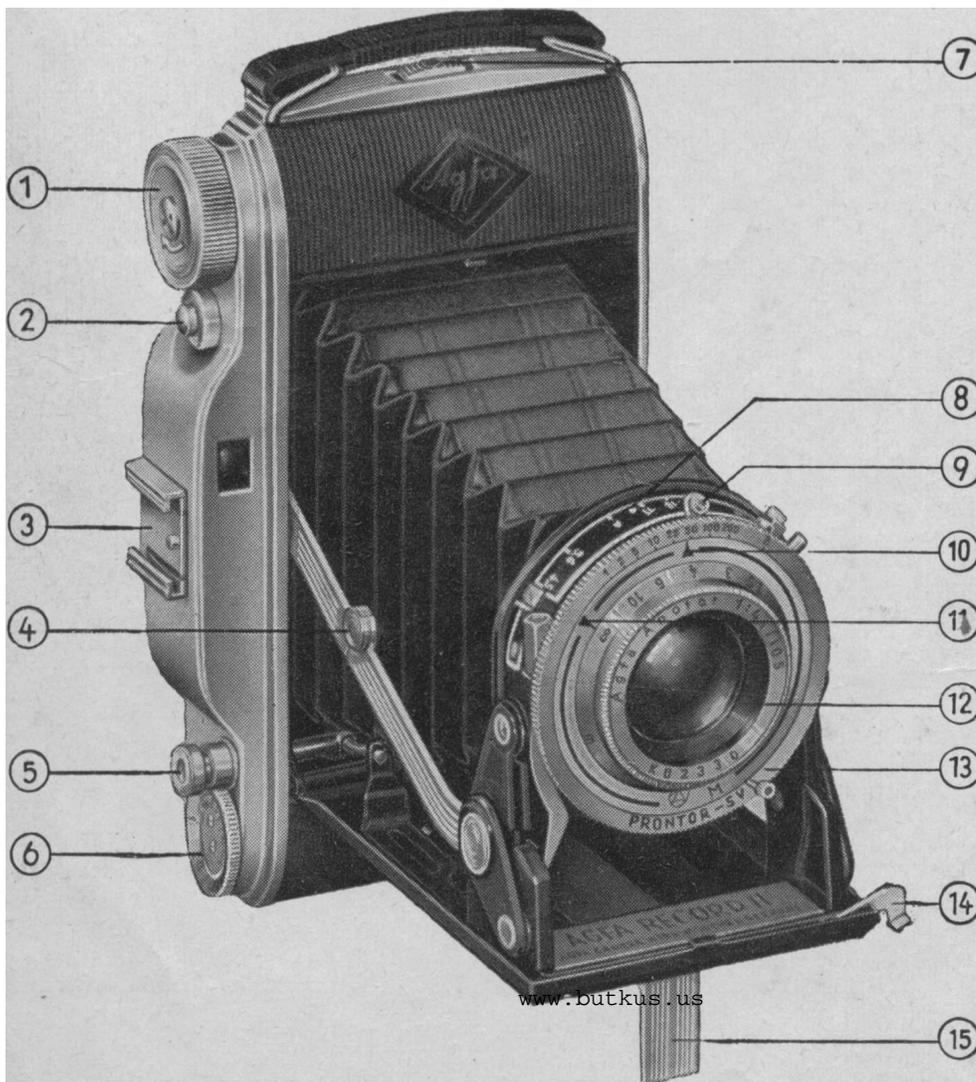


Agfa Recorder I and II

This is a translation via Google from French, hence not perfect !

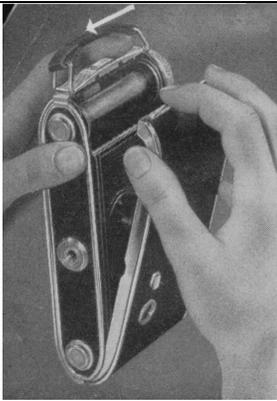
The Agfo Record I and II models differ almost nothing from each other in terms of their exterior. In terms of materials, they are absolutely identical. Their narrow objectives are perfectly corrected onostigmots which are suitable very good also for Agfocolor photography.

The Agfo Record II is equipped with an Agfo Apotor lens or the Agfo Solinor high-closing objective and Prontor S, SV or Synchro-Compur shutters. In besides this model has a blocking device double exposure.



2

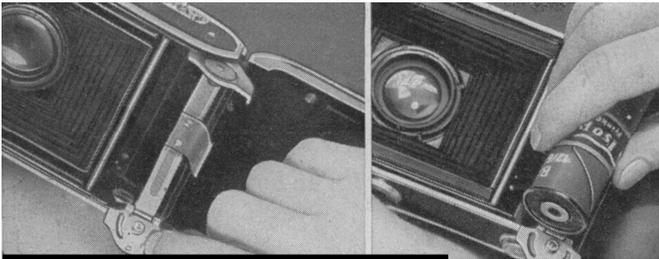
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Film advance knob | 9. Shutter release lever |
| 2. Camera shutter release button | 10. Exposure time indicator |
| 3. Accessory slider | 11. Distance indicator |
| 4. Scissors (for opening and closing the camera) | 12. Distance focusing ring |
| 5. Shutter release button and film lock indicator (Record II) | 13. Exposure time indicator |
| 6. Depth of field lock | 14. Widescreen support |
| 7. Camera back lock | 15. Vertical support |
| 8. Diopter scale | |



To open the back of the device:
Push the latch under the strap in the direction of the arrow. Open the back of the device.

To charge the 6x9 B2 film camera (120\)
Do not charge the camera in direct sunlight, but only in daylight.

Loosen the spool holder and remove the spool holder. Place the full spool on the guide. The spool on the fixed trunnion, the spool holder must be located. Remove the movable spool holder in its housing and retract the spool holder of the belt.



Insert the film reel
unit of the same size
so that the pointed end
of the protective cover
is directed towards the empty reel.

Open the reel and carefully remove it, pull out the protective clip and slide its tip into the longest slot of the empty reel.

Turn the film winding screw to tighten the clip; adjust the clip, by pushing it in properly, until the reel winds perfectly - that is, without letting light in - between the two edges of the empty reel.



This manual is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

This page is copyright© by M. Butkus, NJ.

This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed permission of the producer

I have no connection with any camera company

On-line camera manual library

This is the full text and images from the manual. This may take 3 full minutes for the PDF file to download.

If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your e-mail address so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy.

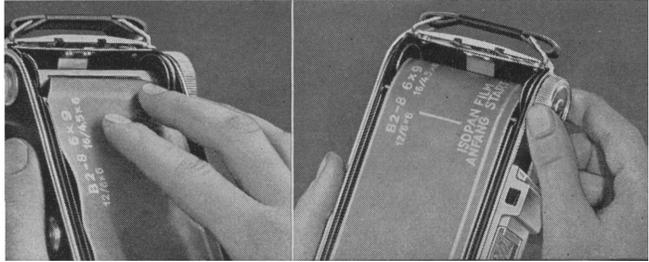
This will allow me to continue to buy new manuals and pay their shipping costs.

It'll make you feel better, won't it?

**If you use Pay Pal or wish to use your credit card,
click on the secure site on my main page.**

Donate: www.PayPal.me/butkus

venmo: @mike-butkus-camera Ph. 2083

	
	<p>Press firmly on the back of the device until you hear the closing click.</p> <p>(two less than the last two minutes)</p>

Tilt the film control window to the side. Turn the advance knob until the preliminary signals (dots, hands, or arrows) appear and stop when the number 1 appears. The film is then ready for the first shot.

To open the camera:

When you press the closing button (number 2, position 2), the lens holder slides forward and is locked in place. For this operation, it is advisable to tilt the camera slightly forward. It is sometimes necessary, e.g. when the time was long or rest, to help a little less this implementation boot until it clicks into place.

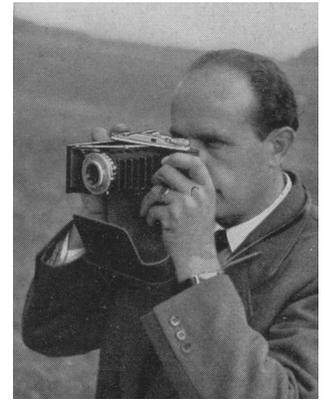
The ontoge presented by the Agfo Record I in all that the opportunity for scissors resides in its bottling in the blink of an eye. The careful construction of the scissors ensures a particularly robust stability of the target holder.

Viewfinder.

Bring the optical viewfinder close to your eye so that the field of view of the inner lens is visible even in the corners.

Remember to hold the viewfinder for long distances... Find a stable position. Hold the device upright: do not tilt it in any direction.

Press firmly on the shutter release button, without hesitation or sudden movement, with your index finger on the right.

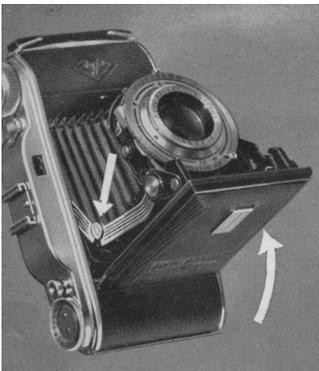


And for the pictures

Operate by gently pressing with the thumb of the right hand, on the shutter release button.

Do not press too hard, to avoid shaky photos.

Then press the shutter release button.



To close the camera:

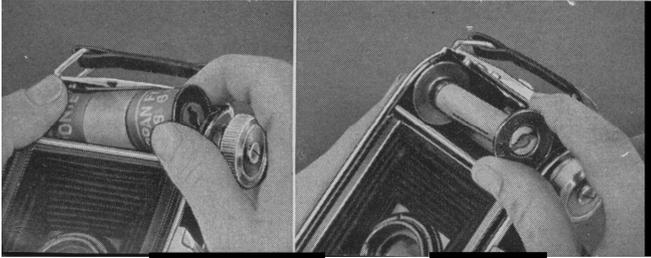
Press down with two fingers from top to bottom on the lens holder's " " scissors;

press the button to close the camera and you should hear a click.

Caution! Adjust the distance and remove the screen and the flexible trigger. Before closing the device, retract the small support (14) fixed to the camera, if it was used.

To unwind the camera: After the last (8th) shot, continue turning the film advance knob until the end of the reel's protective cover is in front of the window.

Open the back of the camera. Pull the advance knob completely out. Carefully remove the full reel – the cover must not unwind – fold the end of the cover, glue it, and wind the film so that it is protected against the lens. Place the empty reel in the compartment next to the belt, with the end of the split spool facing the advance knob.



A camera is a particularly well-crafted instrument of precision optics and mechanics, which must be handled properly.

Before taking your first picture, you should be familiar with how to use it.

The Agfa Record is equipped with a locking device that reliably prevents double exposures.

Thanks to the red indicator in the small window next to the shutter release (page 2, number 5), you can see that the exposure has already been made and that you need to advance the film. If you only advance it just before the next shot, there will be no accidental exposure, and a careful operator cannot make a mistake. As for the snapshot hunter, who knows their camera, they will proceed as usual, because they are keen to always be ready to capture a scene.

You should also know what mistakes can be made. If you press the shutter release button once while opening the camera—it takes a bit of dexterity to do this—the shutter release will no longer work. What to do? First, close the camera. The shutter release is jammed. You could unjam it by advancing the film, but then you'll lose that portion of film. In this exceptional case, release the shutter using the cable release that attaches to thread 10 (page 12) or the polished lever 6 (see pages 12-13) protruding from the shutter.

However, you must do this carefully and avoid putting your fingers in front of the lens. With the Agfa Record 1, it's easy to fix by closing the camera again and then opening it properly.

Always remember: Never press the shutter release while opening the camera!

We are telling you that you must always remember, before closing the shutter, to remove the shutter release, the flexible cable, the film, etc. Turn the front lens on.

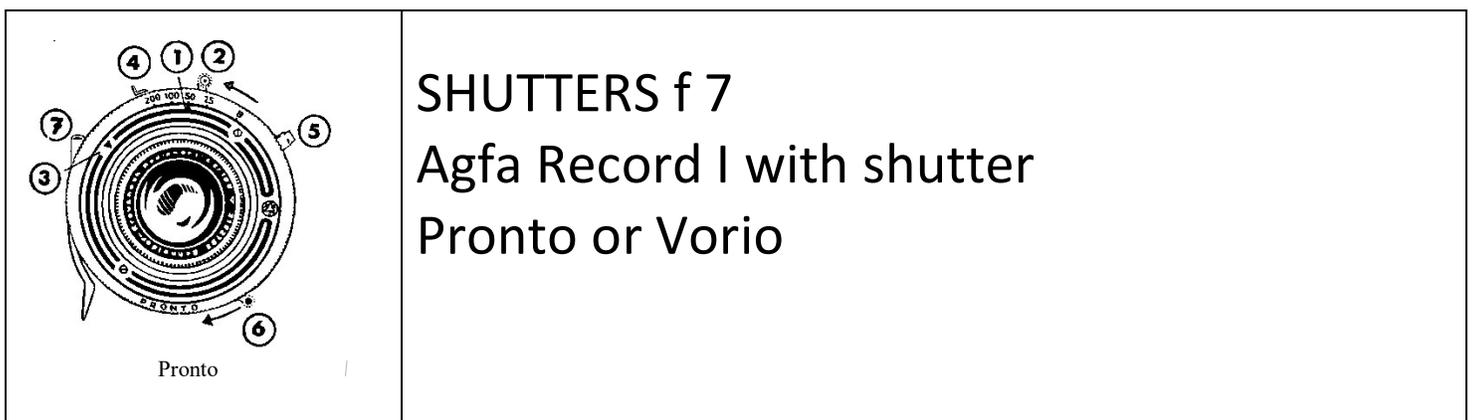
The shutter is a very fine piece of clockwork mechanism, offering the most subtle precision. Do not set it in principle except for the actual exposure. It should never happen that a photographic lens is damaged with the shutter closed. It is also necessary to set the exposure time before closing the shutter; this point is particularly important for very short exposure times. By turning the knurled knob, one can feel how strong the spring tension must be for an exposure time of 1/100th of a second.

Maintenance of the camera

Careful maintenance prolongs the life of the camera.

Protect it from dust and unnecessarily prolonged exposure to sunlight. Before inserting a new film, ensure that the inside of the camera and the lens do not contain any dust or foreign objects.

An optical instrument of such high quality must be kept constantly very clean. Therefore, avoid touching the lenses and immediately remove any trace of fingerprints or dirt. For cleaning, use only a soft sliver of cotton or a soft linen cloth, which must be absolutely dust-free and free of coarse or soapy water. Take the cloth on the tip of a finger or a small piece of wood, or on a metal object. There is no harm in blowing the air onto the surface of the lenses to clean them more easily. However, never disassemble the lens, which should only be done by a specialist.



Speed, 8, 15, 100, 100, 200 | Speed: B, 25, 50, 200

Discrepancies (meters): 1 1.2 1.5 1.7 2 2.5 3 4 6.10 00

1. Aperture: 4.5 5.6 (6.3) g II 16 22 | 1. Setting the exposure time: Turn the knurled outer knob.

2. Shutter release lever: Cock the shutter for each shot, also for B.

3. Distance adjustment knob: Turn the triangular knob.

4. Diopter lever.

5 Synchronized socket for 3 mm flash.

6 Automatic shutter release (for Pronto only).

Reaction time: approximately 2 seconds. (Do not place on .)

1. Arm the shutter release.

2. Arm the lever (6) of the automatic shutter release. 3. Release by pressing the button.

7. Socket for cable release.

Diameters of usable filters:

Vorio 6.3: 30 mm. Pronto 4.5: 30 mm.

The numbers indicated on the shutter release button indicate the intervals of one second, e.g., 25 = 1/2 of a second, 50 = 1/2 of a second.

Agfa Record II with

<p>Prontor S., Prontor SV Synchronization - integral Speed: B, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250</p>	<p>SynchroCompur with Prontor S., Prontor SV Synchronization -integral Synchronization Speed: B, 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250</p>

Distances (meters): 1, 1.1 , 1.2, 1.3, 1.5 1.7, 2, 2.5, 3, 4, 6, 10, 00

1. Shutter cocking lever: Cock the shutter before each shot, until it stops (also for "B").
2. Self-timer lever (and synchronization for Prontor SV), unusable in position B and 1 hour - delay of approximately 7 seconds. Subsequent steps: 1. Cock the shutter. 2. Cock the self-timer. For the Compur, after pressing button 2, cock lever 1 again. 3" Release.
3. Shutter speed setting mark - turn the outer knurled ring; the mark indicates the selected time.
4. Front lens mount.

5. Distance setting mark: Turn to the desired distance.
 6. Front shutter release lever. 4 until the mark indicates the X or M sync control lever (for Prontor SV and Synchro-Compur only).
 7. Cable release socket.
- Usable filter diameters: Vorio 6.3: 30 mm. Pronto 4.5: 30 mm.
8. Flash socket; 3 mm diameter.
 9. Aperture scale and control lever.
 10. Cable release socket.
 11. X or M sync reference points (Prontor SV).

For indications 2, 7, and 11, see the following pages.

FLASH TECHNIQUE WITH AGFA CAMERAS

The different flashes obtained on the camera are distinguished by: the flash duration, their light intensity, and the time elapsed between contact and flash ignition.

Integrated synchronization shutters are adapted to these different properties.

With fixed synchronization focus (Vorio, Pronto, and Prontor S shutters), flash ignition occurs at the maximum opening moment of the shutter settings. However, its use is restricted to low speeds, e.g., 1/4" shutter speeds. This setting or point is called X synchronization.

For fully synchronized shutters, in addition to this X synchronization, M synchronization can be used.

In contrast to the fixed X synchronization, the M synchronization allows the shutter opening to be twisted by a few milliseconds, thus enabling the use of the floppy technique with the highest speeds.

The table provides all the necessary information regarding the position of the sync lever for X and M synchronization when using the twister.

For silent shooting, the position of the sync lever is irrelevant – with one exception – if the twister is to be used with the Prontor SV shutter, it is essential to ensure that the sync lever is in the red X position; otherwise, the twisting movement will not function. For 6clair photography, the exposure time must be chosen according to the distance to the subject and the type of color lamp used. Refer to the instruction manual included with the 6clair lamp.

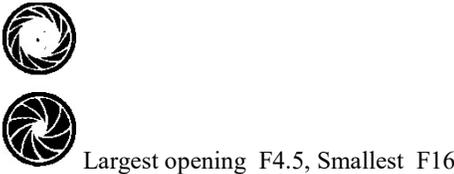
Table 2 provides all the necessary information for setting the lever and speed, for X and M synchronization, according to the most common types of lamps.

I did not scan the flashbulb or flash graphs.

Depth of field is the extent in depth of field of the subject's sharpness, measured from the front to the background.

In front of the point of focus, the depth of field is shallower than behind that point.

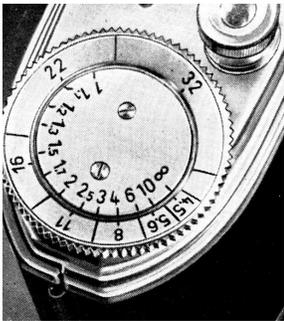
When focusing on a nearby object, the depth of field is shallower than when focusing on a point at a greater distance.

 <p>Largest opening F4.5, Smallest F16</p>	<p>Depth of field is the extent in depth of field of the subject's sharpness, measured from the front to the background.</p> <p>In front of the point of focus, the depth of field is shallower than behind that point.</p> <p>When focusing on a nearby object, the depth of field is shallower than when focusing on a point at a greater distance.</p>
---	---

By choosing small F-stop (high digits), a greater depth of field is obtained (see the table on page 19).

The simplest method is to stick to focusing on two points. For installations, this is almost always sufficient.

Aperture setting	Adjusting the distance	Depth of field. Perfect sharpness between
Red dot entire 8 and 11	3 m (nearby) 10 m (far) marked in red	2.5 to 5 m 5m to infinity



The depth-of-field magnification fixed on the upper part of the device constitutes a very useful supplementary tool. If, by turning the outer lens, we place, for example, diaphragm 8 on the number 4 (meters) of the inner disk, the magnification limiting the diaphragm zone shows us the limits of the depth of field of the most prominent or most received point, that is to say, approximately 3 to 6m

What is lo parallax of the viewfinder?

Don't be put off by this complicated word - the thing is very simple.

The axes of the lens and the optical viewfinder are not fixed. It is therefore sufficient to turn the camera slightly in the direction of the viewfinder:

for horizontal shots: upwards;

for vertical shots: sideways towards the viewfinder.

at the same height. However, they are designed to show that, in most shots, the axis of the viewfinder coincides with that of the lens. For photographs taken from the front, if we want the edges of the photograph to correspond exactly to the viewfinder, we must take into account a first offset which is called the angle of viewfinder.

With the Agfa camera -
Agfa filters and lenses

Agfa filters are used to render various colors for exotic colors corresponding to the gamut of black to white.

We supply high-quality filters, uniformly colored in the foam, rigorously saturated and renowned for satisfying the highest requirements. Densities: one orange, one medium, one green and red-orange.

The softening of the filters notably requires a longer exposure. For this purpose, exposure length factors are used, which depend, however, primarily on the film sensitivity. The film specifications indicate on the packaging which projection factors must be taken into account for the most common filter densities.

When these specifications are incorrect, the following data will serve as the standard for polychromic films.

Color filter are only for use in B&W films.