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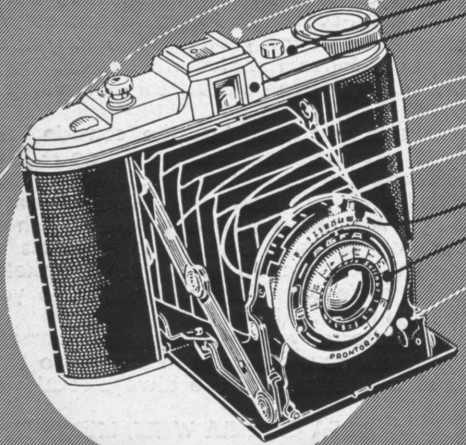
# DIRECTIONS FOR USE



RELEASE BUTTON
ACCESSORY HOLDER
FILM WINDING KNOB
CAMERA OPENING BUTTON
OPTICAL DIRECT VISION VIEW-FINDER

SPRING BRACES
CABLE RELEASE SOCKET
APERTURE INDICATOR
SHUTTER COCKING LEVER

FLASH SYNCHRONIZATION
FOCUSING SCALE

SELF-TIMER

*Ventura deluxe*

## Dear Fellow-Photographer,

Our heartiest congratulations on your wise choice! In deciding on the Ventura deluxe, you have selected a camera which owes its great popularity to its obvious advantages.

As a handsome combination of intelligent design and solid workmanship, the Ventura deluxe may claim in appearance as well as performance, to be a credit to the Agfa Camera Works. It is a well-constructed camera, thoroughly reliable and efficient, as you will soon find out for yourself. You may look forward to satisfactory results with every confidence. The favourite size of 2¼x2¼ in. does away with the often difficult choice between horizontal and vertical pictures.

The short focal length, a result of the square shape, has the considerable advantage of great depth of field. Thanks to the comparatively large size of the image, distant objects in pictures made by the Ventura deluxe are very clear, which is a great advantage (particularly in landscapes), while the greater depth of field is invaluable for close-ups. A camera with a greater depth of field will always prove more suitable and reliable for taking snapshots of moving objects, for instance, of playing children, etc. So, in this field of photography you can be sure of success with a Ventura deluxe. It will help you greatly to study and practise from the Depth of Field Table.

It is now up to you to study the special features of your handsome new camera and to make good use of them. Get to know your camera thoroughly, so that you become familiar with every single manipulation and are always ready for instantaneous exposures.

**AGFA CAMERA WERK, MÜNCHEN 9**

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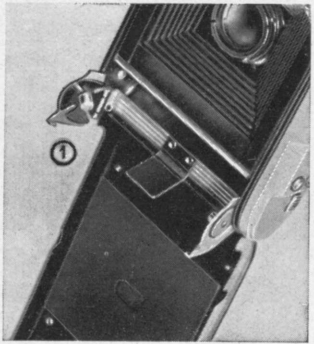
## Flash Contact

The Ventura deluxe is provided with a 1/8-in. (3-mm) nipple to which a flashbulb release cable may be attached. Automatic synchronizing ensures that the flash coincides with the exposure. As a great variety of flashbulbs are available on the world market, all of them having different delay- and flashing-periods, it is recommended, when using a flashbulb, to set the shutter for 1/25 second or longer.

Open the back by pushing locking slide in direction of arrow and swing open back panel.




Swing out spool holder. To insert film swing flange (1) outwards. The empty (take-up) spool is on the same side as the winding knob.

Insert film - BII 8 (120) with paper flap towards take-up spool. When both pins are in position, swing back spool holder.

## To load Camera

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Rip open gummed strip of protecting paper and insert tapering end into long slit of empty spool.

Tighten winding key. Adjust protecting paper so that it runs straight and lies even. Close back panel of camera. Turn winding key until number "1" appears in red window.

Pressure on the locking knob (camera slightly inclined) makes lens board of camera spring into position, ready for exposure.

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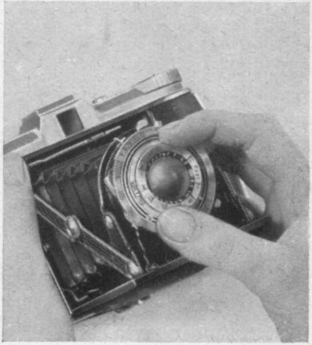
Set aperture by moving pointer to desired number on aperture scale.

Set exposure time by turning milled shutter ring, i. e., bring required speed to the triangular sign.



Set distance by turning ring of front lens, showing all distances from 3 ft. to ∞ (infinity).

## For taking pictures

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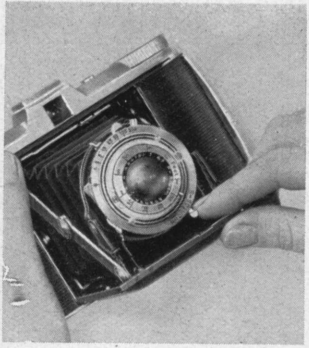
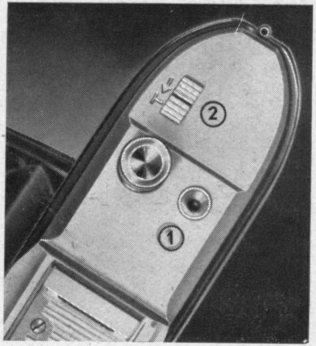
Mike Butkus
Digitally signed by Mike Butkus
DN: cn=Mike Butkus, o, ou=Butkus.org, email=mike@butkus.org, c=US
Date: 2025.04.22 20:49:55 -04'00'

Before each exposure, set the shutter by means of the winding lever, also for time exposures.



Set self-timer after setting shutter. Action delayed by about 12 seconds Release by means of release button.




Safety device to prevent double exposures: a red point in the small window indicates that release is blocked: film must be turned further. Lever "T" is for time exposures of some duration.

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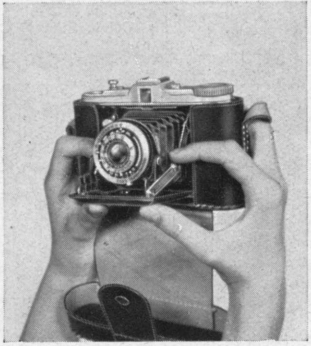
Hold camera steady with both hands, using your forehead as a support. Stand firmly. Release with tip of your index finger firmly but gently pressing on release button.



To close camera, depress joints of struts with two fingers and swing up baseboard.

The baseboard must be closed firmly, but without using force, until its catch snaps.

## Making the exposure — Unloading the camera.

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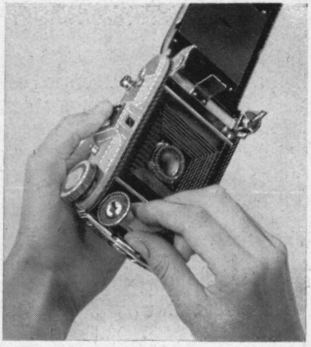
After last exposure, turn winding knob until the end of protecting paper passes red window, showing that film is completely wound.

Open back of camera, pull out winding key by turning it clockwise and remove full spool. Fold protecting paper at line marked, and gum the attached strip round the spool, thus sealing it.



Swing out empty spool and insert it on opposite side. The end with the slit must be under the winding key which is pressed back by being turned to the right.

# FURTHER IMPORTANT HINTS AND TECHNICAL DATA.

Till now, dear Fellow-Photographer, you have had a rapid course on the actual handling of the Ventura deluxe. In the following paragraphs we wish to give you additional important hints of a general kind which we strongly recommend to your attention.

## General Remarks.

The correct film to use with the camera is the B II (120) spool for 12 exposures, size 2¼ x 2¼ ins. As a rule, this film should be inserted only in diffused light. When inserting film see that it runs straight. A film can only be properly wound and without any risk of obstruction, if it lies absolutely parallel to the film channel.

With the Ventura deluxe, accidental double exposures are impossible. If the film is not transported, the shutter cannot be released. The release button remains blocked until the film has been wound on for the next exposure. The blocking is indicated by a red signal on top of camera.

When opening the camera, be careful not to touch the release button!

Otherwise, the shutter can no longer be released, as the touch on the button has blocked it automatically. Should this happen, the camera must first be

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closed and opened again and the film must be wound on for another exposure. If, however, you do not want to sacrifice the unexposed piece of film, you can release the shutter by pressing the small lever of the release mechanism on the lower part of the lens mount. In order to avoid this blunder, bear the following rule in mind:

Don't touch the release button when opening the camera!

And note this other rule:

Always depress the release button completely, i. e. as far as it will go!

Film should be fed only just before making an exposure. If you follow this rule, the release button remains blocked and the camera is thus protected against any inadvertent manipulation. So blunders like the one cited above, are made quite impossible.

## Optical equipment.

The coated lense used in combination with the Ventura deluxe is the Apotar 4.5, an anastigmatic system of three lenses, with a focus of 8.5 cm. These lense is constructed from the best materials with the utmost care and manufactured in our own optical workshops. As the pictures are absolutely sharp, they can be enlarged to any scale desired.

The coating of the lenses consists of an inconceivably fine layer on the lens surface. On the one hand, this protects and enhances the great transmissive capacity of our lenses, as reflection losses which can never be entirely avoided, are greatly reduced; on the other hand it eliminates the disturbing reflexes (flare spots and "ghosts") that are apt to appear on many pictures and on the most interesting ones in particular, namely in exposures against the light.

## Lens Stops.

The aperture scale of the Prontor-S-Shutter comprises the apertures 4.5 5.6 8 11 16 22 and 32.

The lens apertures serve as a control of speed and depth of field. This means:

low aperture numbers, e. g. 4.5 = high speed
but small depth of field,

high aperture numbers, e. g. 16 = lower speed
but great depth of field.

The aperture scale has been so graded that the speed of the lens is reduced by half from one aperture number to the next higher one.

## Shutter.

The Prontor-S-Shutter of the Ventura deluxe allows exposures of 1 $^1/_2$ $^1/_5$ $^1/_{10}$ $^1/_{25}$ $^1/_{50}$ $^1/_{100}$ $^1/_{300}$ second.

As a rule, exposure time should be set before setting shutter.

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For the same reason, namely to save the exceedingly delicate mechanism of the shutter, the camera should always be stored with its shutter unset. Make it a habit to set the shutter only immediately before making an exposure.

The aperture scale on the lens mount, comprising apertures from 4.5 to 32 can be set from above. The distance is set by turning the front lens with the feet scale i.e. by bringing the desired distance opposite the index mark. The self-timer releases the shutter automatically, acting after an interval of approximately 12 seconds. The self-timer mechanism must be set separately after the shutter has been set in the usual way. Release is effected by the release button.

For time exposures, turn milled ring with engraved shutter speeds to "B" and set shutter. Pressure on release button opens shutter which closes when button is set loose. For lengthy exposures, lock depressed release button by means of lever "T".

For time exposures, the camera should be set on a tripod or at least, on a firm support. In such cases, it is advisable to use a cable release which is screwed into the nipple of the body release after the flat cap has been removed.

## Depth of field.

The square size of the Ventura deluxe allows the employment of shortfocus lenses which are distinguished by a great depth of field. By "depth of field"

we mean the zone of sharpness extending over a certain range, before and behind the point focussed. You know already that with a wide lens aperture (low aperture numbers) the depth of field is smaller than with a high aperture number. It is further important to know that for close-ups the zone of sharpness is smaller than for distant views. Just try to solve some problems with different ranges of sharpness and distances by aid of the Depth of Field Table. You will soon master the laws applicable to the depth-of-field problem and the right use of the table. This does not require any special arithmetical skill.

The two-point focussing method proves a most convenient way for keeping to two distinct zones of sharpness. On the distance scale the numbers 10 and 30 are engraved in red. Set the aperture lever between numbers 8 and 11 on the distance scale — according to whether close-ups or distant views are desired — at the red number 10 or 30. You will then get the following zones of sharpness:

distance set at 10, sharp from 8 ft. to 15 ft.,

distance set at 30, sharp from 15 ft. to infinity.

For so-called snapshots the two-point focussing method will generally suffice.

## View-Finder.

The bright image seen in the view-finder shows, on a reduced scale, the field covered by the camera. However, when close-ups are being taken, there will

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occur a slight deviation, the so-called parallax error. After gathering some experience, the user will find it easy to take this deviation into account. Moreover, a disturbing effect will only occur within a range of 6½ feet or less. To eliminate the error, simply lift the lens slightly. As a result, the view-finder image will include a small zone at its upper edge which, however, will not appear in the picture taken.

## Taking care of the camera.

Regular care lengthens the life of your camera. Protect it from dust and unnecessarily long exposure to sunlight. Before inserting the film, make sure that the interior is free from dust or other injurious particles.

The lenses, of course, require special consideration; avoid touching them with your hands and remove at once any possible soiling or finger marks which are by no means so harmless (with so highly polished lenses) as is commonly assumed. For cleaning, use only an appropriate piece of chamois leather or soft linen which must be absolutely free from dirt, oily substances and dust. Wrap the patch over your fingertip or over small tapering wooden rod. Never use a sharp-edged object or metal. Never try to take the lens asunder! Bear in mind that when abrupt changes of temperature occur, clouded lenses clear again only when the whole camera has accommodated itself to the new temperature.

We reserve the right to make alterations in the construction of the Ventura deluxe that may serve the further development of the camera.

Every camera and every lens bears an identification number. (Camera number is engraved on the firm spool-holder disc on the exterior.) Make a note of both numbers. They alone can make the recovery of a lost or stolen camera possible, as they can be circulated among dealers and advertised in the press.

Order No. 1331/32 Ventura deluxe, Apotar 4,5, coated lens f : 85 mm, Prontor-S-shutter.

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# Exposure Table

Negative material $^{18}/_{10}{}^{0}$ DIN or: ASA Exposure Index 50

Time of Day: 3 hours after sunrise until 3 hours before sunset

| Subject | Season | Aperture: Sunny | Aperture: Overcast | Aperture: Dull | Time of exposure | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mountainous landscape Snow, Clouds, Sea | Summer | 16 | 11 | 8 | $^{1}/_{100}$ | When using Yellow Filter No. 1 open lens aperture one measurement more than usual (next smaller figure) or double the time of exposure. |
| | Winter | 11 | 8 | 5,6 | $^{1}/_{50}$ | |
| Persons in the open, Buildings Landscape | Summer | 8 | 5,6 | 4,5 | $^{1}/_{50}$ | |
| | Winter | 5,6 | 4,5 | — | $^{1}/_{25}$ | |
| | | — | — | 4,5 | | |
| Ligth room, close to window | Summer | 5,6 | 4,5 | — | $^{1}/_{10}$—$^{1}/_{5}$ | |
| | | — | — | 4,5 | $^{1}/_{5}$—$^{1}/_{2}$ | |
| | Winter | 5,6 | 4,5 | — | $^{1}/_{2}$ - 1 | |
| | | — | — | 4,5 | 1—2 | |

When in doubt it is advisable to expose longer than too little! The figures shown on this schedule are meant to serve as a basis only. To determine correct time of exposure under difficult lighting conditions or difficult subjects, it is suggested that a photoelectric exposure meter or a detailed schedule be used.

# COMPARATIVE TABLE OF FILM SENSITIVITY

| DIN-Grade /10 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ASA Arithmetic Exposure Index | 8 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 25 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 64 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 320 | 400 |
| ASA Logarithmic Exposure Index | $20^0$ | $21^0$ | $22^0$ | $23^0$ | $24^0$ | $25^0$ | $26^0$ | $27^0$ | $28^0$ | $29^0$ | $30^0$ | $31^0$ | $32^0$ | $33^0$ | $34^0$ | $35^0$ | $36^0$ | $37^0$ |
| Weston Numbers | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 50 | 64 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 160 | 200 | 250 | 320 |
| General Electric | 10 | 12 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 32 | 40 | 48 | 64 | 80 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 400 | 500 |
| H & D (Ilford) | 400 | 500 | 600 | 750 | 1000 | 1200 | 1500 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | | | | | | | | |
| H & D in Europe | 1300 | 1700 | 2100 | 2700 | 3500 | 4400 | 5600 | 7200 | 9100 | 11600 | | | | | | | | |
| Relative exposure times | 8,00 | 6,40 | 5,13 | 4.00 | 3,20 | 2,56 | 2,00 | 1,60 | 1,28 | 1,00 | 0,80 | 0,64 | 0,50 | 0,40 | 0,32 | 0.25 | 0,20 | 0,16 |

In the above table films having practically the same sensitivity are indicated in vertical columns.

The numbers of the last row are only comparative values showing the ratio of the amount of light needed by films of different sensitivity. A film of $^{16}/_{10}{}^0$ DIN, for instance, needs double the amount of light as one of $^{19}/_{10}{}^0$ DIN (difference of $^3/_{10}$ DIN degrees). It follows that either the lens aperture must be increased by one stop or that the exposure time has to be doubled.

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# Depth-of-Field Table

## Apotar 1:4,5, f:3,35 in. (85 mm)

| Lens focussed for distance of (feet): | Lens set for: | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1:4,5 | 1:5,6 | 1:8 | 1:11 | 1:16 | 1:22 | 1:32 |
| | Sharp definition will be obtained within the range given (feet): | | | | | | |
| 3 | 2,9—3,1 | 2,8—3,2 | 2,7—3,3 | 2,6—3,4 | 2,5—3,7 | 2,4—4,0 | 2,1— 5,5 |
| 3,5 | 3,4—3,7 | 3,3—3,8 | 3,1—3,9 | 3,0—4,1 | 2,9—4,5 | 2,7—5,0 | 2,6— 7,8 |
| 4 | 3.8—4,3 | 3,7—4,4 | 3,6—4,6 | 3,4—5,1 | 3,2—5,4 | 3,0—6,1 | 2,8— 9,2 |
| 5 | 4,6—5,5 | 4,5—5,6 | 4,3—5,9 | 4,1—6,4 | 3,8—7,3 | 3,5— 8,9 | 3,0—13,2 |
| 6 | 5,4—6,7 | 5,3—7,0 | 5,0—7,5 | 4,8—8,2 | 4,4 - 9,8 | 3,9— 13 | 3,5—43,2 |
| 8 | 7,0—9,4 | 6,8—9,8 | 6,4—11 | 5,9—12 | 5,3—17 | 4,7—28 | 3,9— ∞ |
| 10 | 8,4—12 | 8,2—13 | 7,5—15 | 6,9—18 | 6,1 - 29 | 5,3—103 | 4,3— ∞ |
| 15 | 12—21 | 11—23 | 10—30 | 9—48 | 7,5— ∞ | 6,4— ∞ | 5,2— ∞ |
| 30 | 19—69 | 18—101 | 15— ∞ | 13— ∞ | 10— ∞ | 8— ∞ | 6.0— ∞ |
| ∞ | 53— ∞ | 42— ∞ | 30— ∞ | 22— ∞ | 15— ∞ | 11— ∞ | 7,4— ∞ |

# Ventura deluxe

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