



I N S T R U C T I O N S
F O R T H E U S E O F T H E
A G F A P D 1 6

CHIEF

C A M E R A



INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF THE AGFA CHIEF CAMERA

1. SHUTTER RELEASE
2. OPTICAL VIEW FINDER
3. WINDING KNOB
4. FILTER CONTROL LEVER
5. SHUTTER ADJUSTMENT LEVER



The Agfa Chief Camera is a modern, compact camera especially designed to enable you to take good pictures with the minimum of effort. Outdoor snapshots can be made with box camera simplicity and the inexpensive Flash Unit, which is sold separately, quickly converts the camera into a synchronized flash camera, making indoor photography as easy as outdoor snapshots.

Although you can secure excellent results with your Chief Camera without possessing a great deal of photographic knowledge, we advise you to read the following instructions carefully. For more complete details on picture-taking, read "Better Photography Made Easy," a particularly helpful 60-page book, published by Agfa Ansco and sold by most photographic dealers at \$.25 per copy. Agfa Ansco also maintains a special department to answer your inquiries and furnish expert advice on your photographic problems.

The PD 16 Chief Camera takes 8 pictures $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ inches on PD16 roll film. A wide variety of Agfa roll films is available in this size, every roll guaranteed—"Pictures that satisfy or a new roll free." Plenachrome film is recommended for all-around daytime use under average conditions. For pictures early in the morning or late in the afternoon or on dull days, use Superpan Supreme. Superpan Press has exceptional speed and should be used only when the light is extremely unfavorable. All of the above mentioned films may be used when taking flash exposures.

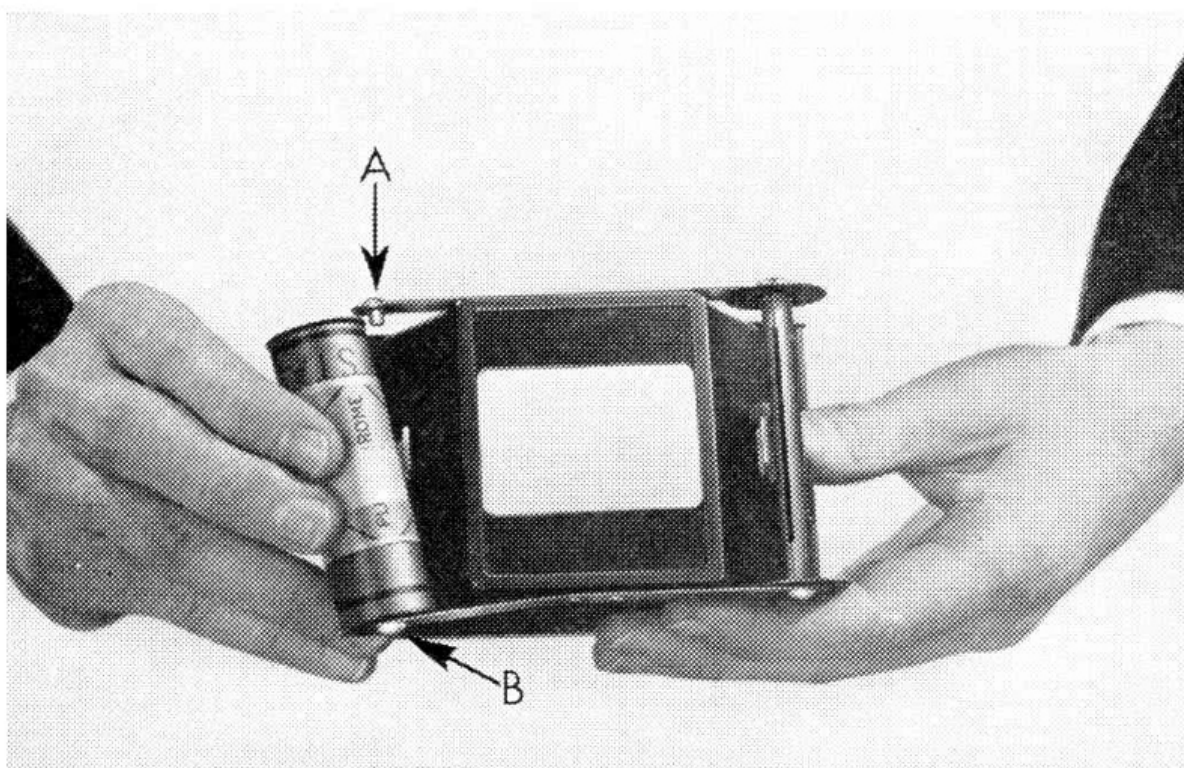
LOADING

Your Chief camera may be loaded or unloaded in daylight; however, these operations should be done in subdued light; never in direct sunlight.

Open the back of the camera by lifting the catch near the carrying strap. Pull out the winding knob and remove the cone from the inside of the camera. As you remove the cone, note its position so that when it is returned to the camera with a new film it will be in the correct position.

Place the fresh roll of film so that the holes in the ends of the spool engage the pins on the arms A and B, Fig. 2. Break the seal, remove the guarantee slip, and draw the paper over the metal rollers (never attempt to thread the paper under these rollers) and across the wide mouth of the cone

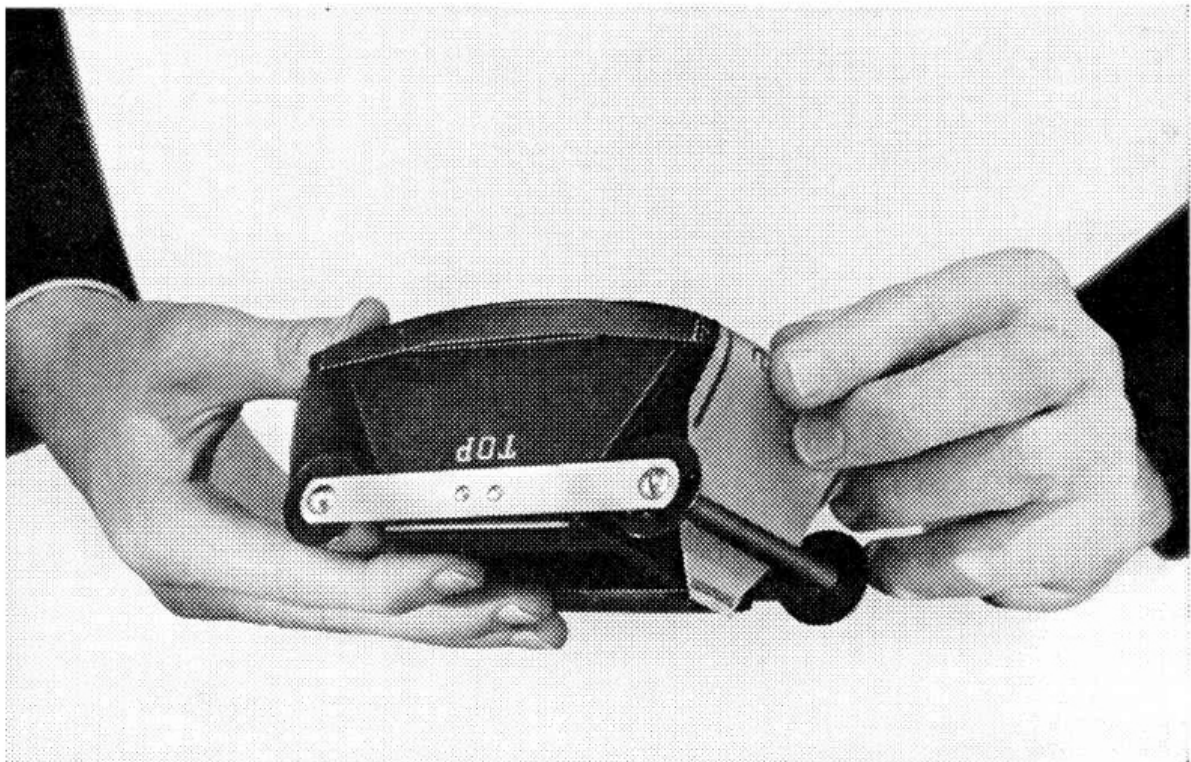
FIGURE 2



(Fig. 3). Be very certain that the red or green side of the paper is out, the black side facing the inside of the cone. Now thread the pointed end of the paper into the longer slot of the takeup spool. With the winding knob pulled out so that it will not interfere, place the cone back in the camera. The side bearing the wording "Top" should be up. Press in the winding knob and give it a few turns sufficient to bind the paper and assure its firm grasp by the takeup spool.

Close the back of the camera and turn the winding knob until the figure "1" appears in the red window on the back of the camera (Fig. 4). An indicating hand and a row of dots will be seen shortly before this first figure appears in place. The camera is now ready for the first exposure.

FIGURE 3



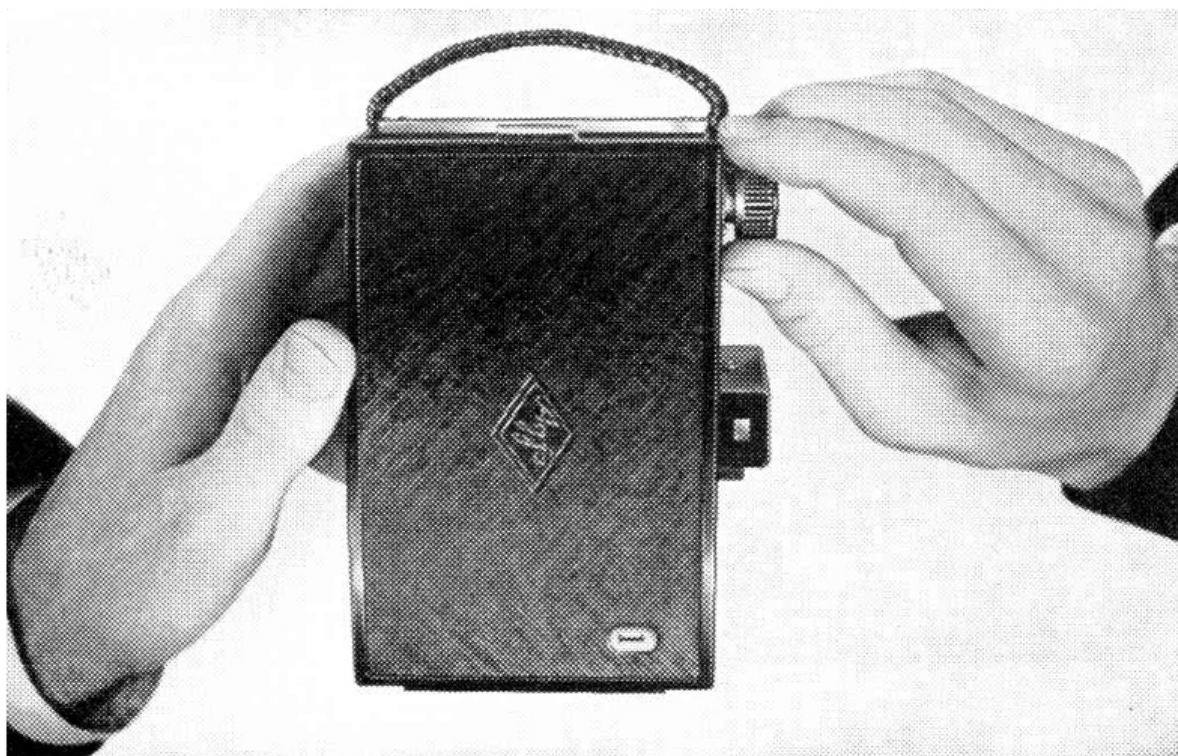


FIGURE 4

Immediately after taking the first picture, wind again until figure "2" appears in the red window, and so on until the roll has been completely exposed. After the eighth, and last, exposure, continue to turn the winding knob until the red or green paper is completely wound off onto the takeup spool.

TAKING SNAPSHOTS

To make a snapshot exposure, first make sure that the shutter adjustment lever is under the letter "I" (instantaneous). Hold the camera to your eye (Fig. 5), compose the subject in the view finder, and press down on the red shutter release. When taking snapshots, a single pressure on the shutter release operates the shutter, opening and

closing it. To avoid moving the camera, use a slow, steady pressure rather than a quick, jerky motion when operating the shutter.

Fig. 5 shows the correct position of the camera for horizontal pictures. For vertical pictures, turn the camera to a position that is at right angles to the one shown.

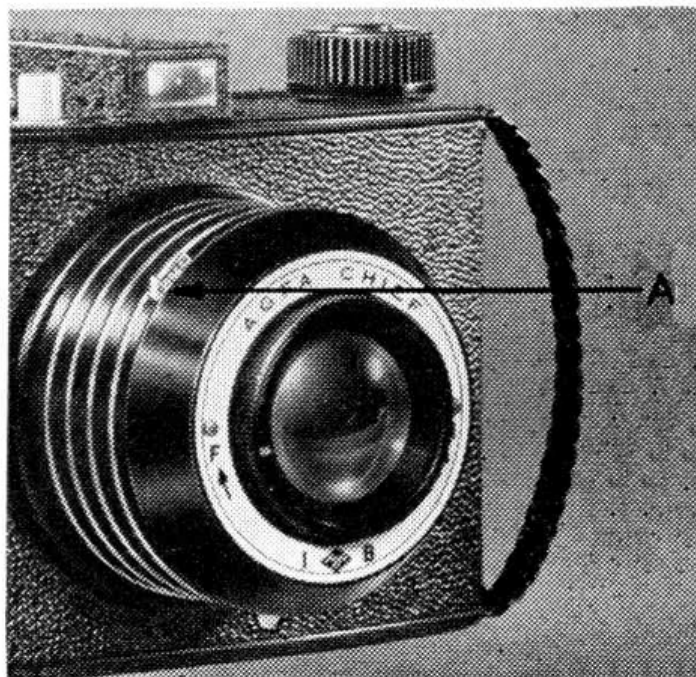
FIGURE 5



FOCUSING

The Chief Camera may be focused for both near and distant subjects. For all pictures within a range of 6 to 15 feet, revolve the lens barrel until the white marking is directly opposite the letter "N" (near). For all subjects at a distance greater than 15 feet, revolve the lens barrel until the white marking is opposite the letter "F" (far). Figure 6

FIGURE 6



shows the camera focused for far subjects.

In order to take close-ups, a portrait attachment is necessary. With this accessory, you will be able to take head-and-shoulder portraits at a distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the subject. When using a portrait attachment, set the lens at the near focusing position (white marking opposite letter N). An Agfa Portrait Attachment No. 29 is the correct size for this camera and may be purchased from your local dealer, or by writing direct to Agfa Ansco, Binghamton, N. Y., and inclosing \$.90 in check, stamps or money order, together with your dealer's name and address.

BUILT-IN FILTER

The built-in yellow filter is especially useful when photographing landscapes, sunny beach scenes, bright snow scenes and cloud effects. Do not use the filter when taking snapshots on dull

days, when the subject is in the shade or when taking flash exposures.

To use the yellow filter, simply swing out the filter control lever (A, Illustration 6) until the word "Filter" is plainly visible. This action brings the filter into correct position directly behind the lens. To make exposures without the filter, press the filter control lever in as far as it will go. With the back of the camera open and no film in the camera, the method by which the filter operates can be easily observed. Always make certain that the filter lever is either all the way in or all the way out.

BULB EXPOSURES

When the light is extremely dull, bulb exposures are necessary. To make bulb exposures, first move the shutter adjustment lever under the letter "B" (bulb). Place the camera on a firm support, compose the subject in the finder, and press the shutter release down. The length of the exposure depends on the length of time the shutter release is held down, since the shutter remains open as long as the release is held down, and closes when the shutter release is allowed to return to its original position. Do not move the camera while making the exposure and never attempt to take bulb exposures of moving objects or while holding the camera in your hands.

Bulb exposures longer than one second are seldom necessary outdoors, even in extremely dull weather. Bulb exposures made indoors by daylight range from five seconds to two minutes, depending on the brilliance of the light outside and the number of windows in the room.

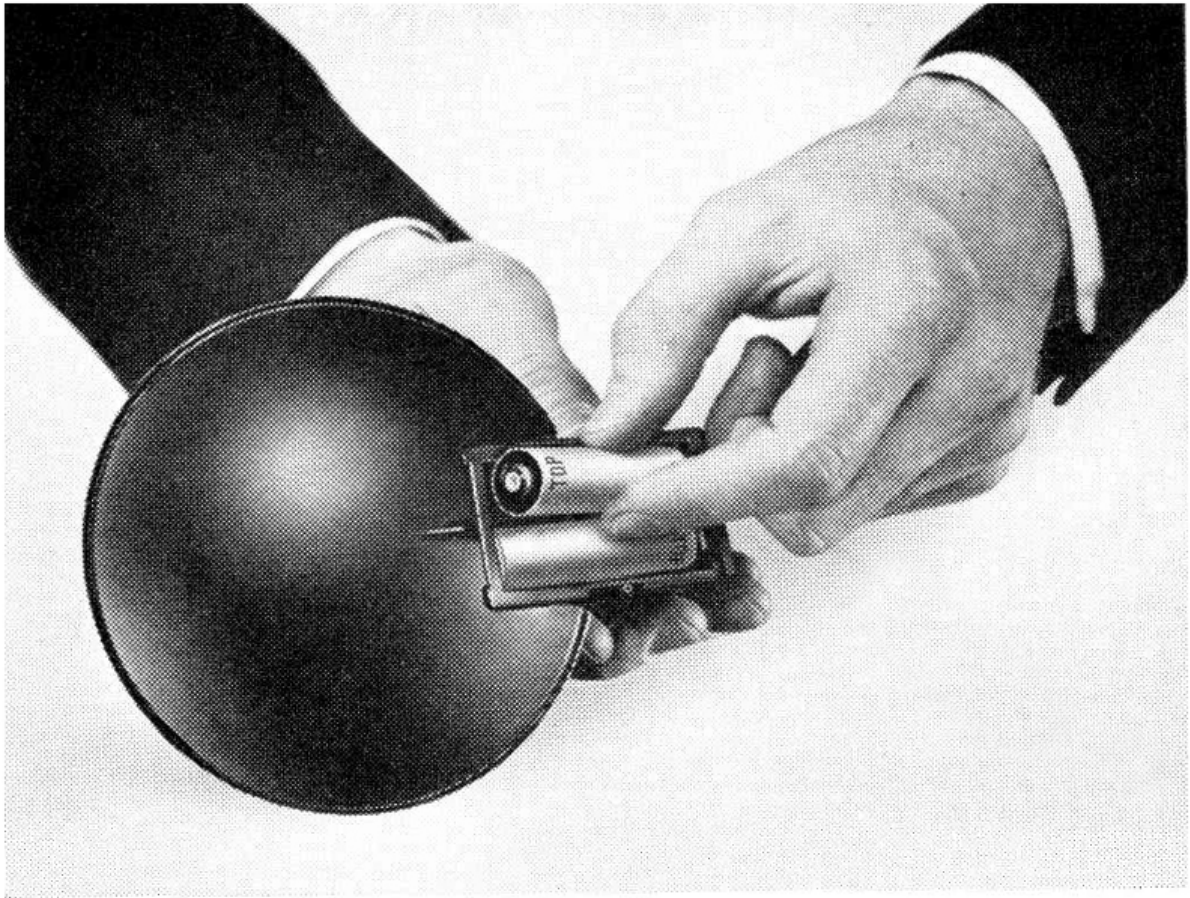


FIGURE 7

Synchronized flash pictures, as described on the following pages, eliminate the uncertainty of bulb exposures.

UNLOADING

When the last exposure has been made, completely wind the film onto the takeup spool, open the back of the camera, pull out the winding knob and remove the cone from the camera.

Fold under the pointed end of the red or green paper and seal the spool with the "exposed" sticker. The film is now ready to be developed and printed.

To prepare the camera for the next roll of film, move the empty spool to the takeup position.

TO MAKE FLASH EXPOSURES

To make synchronized flash exposures with your Chief Camera, you must first purchase an Agfa

FIGURE 8



Flash Unit, two fresh, penlight-size batteries and a few small or medium-size photographic flash lamps. Consult the exposure table for the types of lamps which are recommended for the various Agfa films. The Flash Unit retails at \$1.00 and may be purchased from your local dealer, or, if he is unable to supply you, direct from Agfa Ansco, Binghamton, N. Y.

FIGURE 9



IMPORTANT—Make sure that the batteries are fresh. Fresh batteries will last for about one hundred exposures but lose their strength with age, three months being the average life of a battery when used for flash work. Worn out batteries will either not flash the lamp at all, or will flash the lamp too late for proper synchronization.

Remove the metal back of the flash attachment by lifting up on one of the side clamps. The batteries fit inside the attachment, as shown in Fig. 7. Make sure that the top and bottom of batteries and all contact points in battery box are clean and that the batteries are in series, or, in other words, one should be tip up and one tip down, as marked inside the battery box.

Replace the metal back and attach the Flash Unit to the camera (Fig. 8) by plugging it into the holes in top of camera. Spread slightly the notch in each prong to assure snug fit.

Make sure that the shutter is set for “instantaneous” and then screw a flash lamp into the socket of the Flash Unit. You are now ready to make a flash exposure. Simply press down on the shutter release as you would for an ordinary snapshot. The shutter and lamp are synchronized so that the lamp flashes during the brief time that the shutter is open.

Light varies with the distance from the subject, and with the different type lamps. Consult the exposure guide for exposure detail.

Due to the small bayonet-type base on the Photoflash No. 5 and the Press 25 an Agfa Size M adapter is needed when using these lamps in the Flash Unit. You may purchase an adapter from your local dealer for \$.20.

EXPOSURE TABLE

Film	Distance from Camera to Subject	
	Small Size * Lamp	Medium Size ** Lamp
Superpan Press	12 to 15 ft.	15 to 25 ft.
Superpan Supreme	8 to 12 ft.	12 to 15 ft.
Plenachrome	6 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.

* Superflash No. 0, Press 25, Press 40, Photoflash No. 5, No. 11A, or No. 16A.

** Superflash No. 2, No. 3, Press 50 or Photoflash No. 21.

FOR BEST RESULTS FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. Never use force if parts seem to jam. Proceed carefully and find cause for obstruction.
2. Do not load and unload in direct sunlight.
3. Attach paper leader of new film to takeup spool firmly and evenly. Fasten back of camera securely.
4. Keep the lens and inside of camera clean and free from dust. To clean lens, use cleansing tissue or a soft linen or cotton cloth.

5. Wind film immediately after taking each picture.

6. Do not let sun shine on lens.

7. Hold camera level and press the shutter release without moving the camera. The slightest movement may cause a blur.

8. Don't try to get too much in one picture. Take time to compose the subject in the finder and select your backgrounds carefully.

9. Have film developed soon after it is exposed.

10. Wherever you go, take your camera along. Remember that there are wonderful pictures to be had at all times around the home. The snapshot of today is the treasure of tomorrow.

11. When using the flash attachment, do not screw the flash lamp into the socket until just before making the exposure. This will minimize the chances of the lamp flashing accidentally.

12. Use Agfa film and always keep a roll on hand. Don't be caught unprepared when the opportunity arises for a good picture.

AGFA ANSCO

BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK

MADE IN U. S. A.

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

