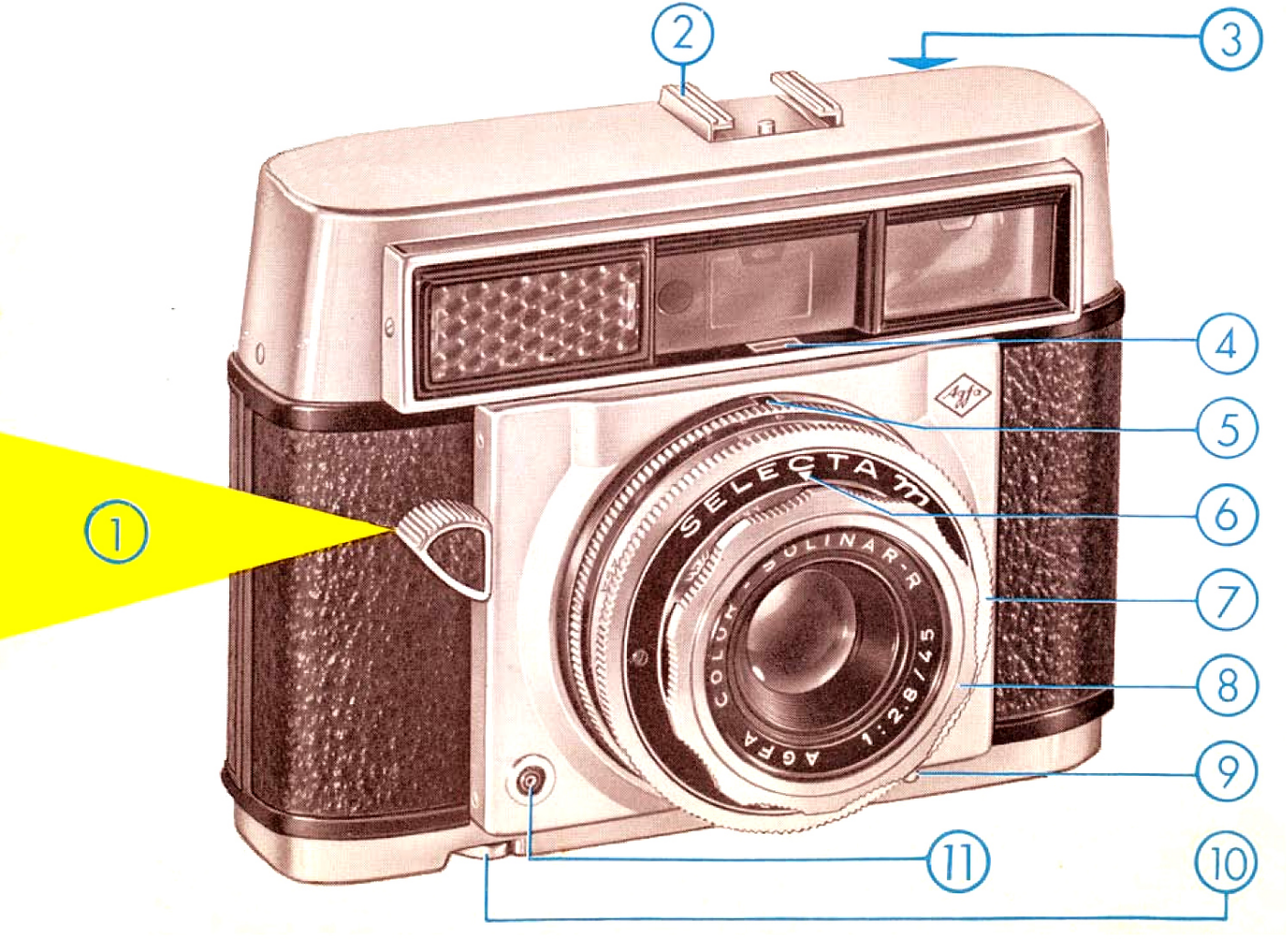
Agfa

SELECTA·m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SELECTAR
COLOR-SOLINAR-R
AGFA 1:2.8/45

① Magic release lever

② Accessory shoe

③ Viewfinder eyepiece

④ Counter window

⑤ Lens stop window with automatic exposure mechanism disconnected

⑥ Setting mark for focusing symbols

⑦ Preselection ring for shutter speeds

⑧ Focusing ring

⑨ Cable release socket

⑩ Rewind crank

⑪ Flash contact

CONTENTS

The lens fitted to your camera is a product of the Agfa Camera Werk and has been computed and manufactured in conformity with the most up-to-date scientific methods.

This lens reaches a standard of performance never previously attained in lenses of equal speed having the same number of elements. Its chief advantages lie in its extremely high resolving power, excellent definition and outstanding reproduction of detail.

The total of these characteristics makes this the ideal lens for miniature photography with colour and black and white film.

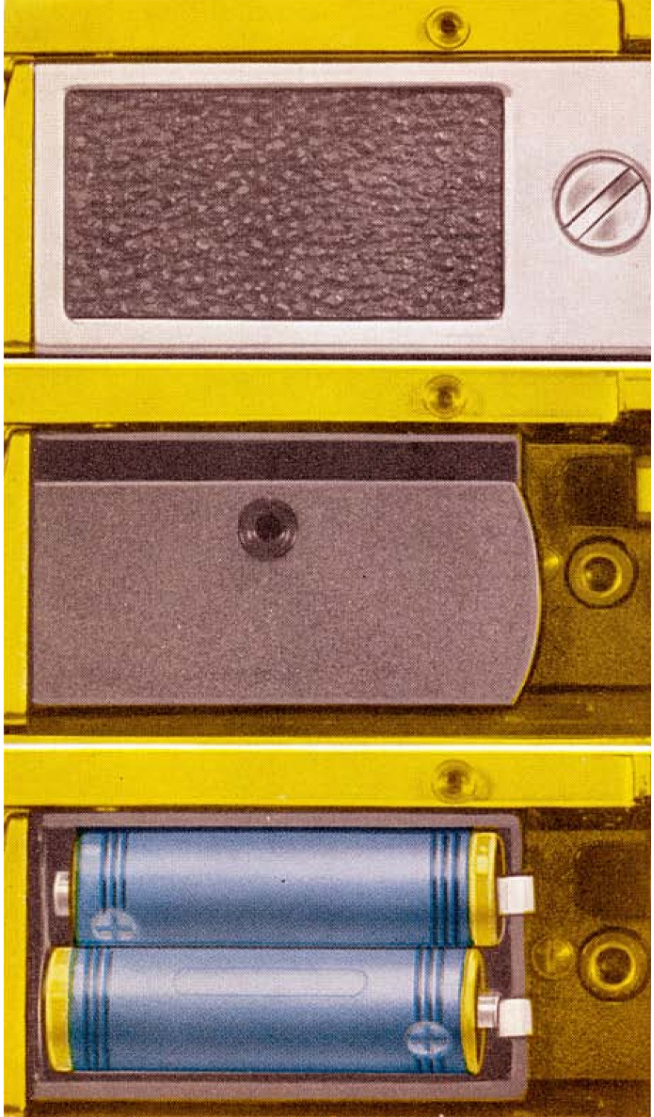
In addition, every lens is thoroughly tested before leaving our factory by the most up-to-date methods and is guaranteed by us for its quality and performance.

AGFA AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
Camera-Werk Muenchen

The Agfa Selecta m is an automatic miniature camera offering the following special features.

The film is transported by a small motor on pressing the release lever; at the same time a green signal indicates the correct exposure in the viewfinder; a red signal warns against exposure errors. By selecting the shutter speed in advance it is possible to control the exposure as required. Lens stops and shutter speeds are regulated continuously and operational convenience of the camera is completed by the built-in rangefinder. Gentle pressure on the release lever is quite sufficient to give a series of exposures in rapid succession. The film transport motor is driven by two small 1½ volt batteries packed together with the camera; they are 2 in. (50 mm.) long and approx. ½ in. (13.5 mm.) thick. Miniature batteries of this kind (Mono or Mignon batteries) can be obtained from the electrical trade and are used for electric clocks and small motors of all kinds.

We are therefore starting our description of the camera with instructions for inserting the batteries so that you can try out your camera immediately.



Inserting the batteries

The film in your Agfa Selecta m is transported electrically. This is performed by a small motor driven by two batteries housed in the lower part of the camera.

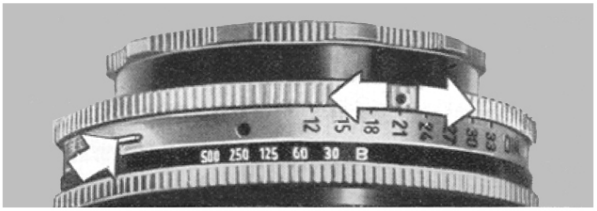
Use a coin to loosen the screw on the base of the camera and remove the base plate.

The best way to remove the black covering plate is to insert the tip of your finger underneath the right-hand rounded rim. The two 1½ volt batteries can then be inserted.

The batteries can be replaced when the camera is loaded with film.

Make certain that the batteries are inserted correctly (+ pole of the battery must point towards the plus mark on the camera body).

If necessary bend up the contact plates slightly so that the batteries fit tightly.



Setting the film speed

Before making an exposure the correct film speed should first be set on the camera to ensure correctly exposed photographs. To do this, press in the small button and turn the front milled ring with your other hand at the same time until the setting mark is in line with the required DIN/ASA number. After releasing the button the ring engages in one of the click stops referring either to marked DIN values or to intermediate settings between two DIN values.

You can thus photograph automatically with all types of film having speeds of 11 to 33 DIN (12 to 1600 ASA).

Selecting the shutter speed

On your automatic Selecta m camera you can select the shutter speed yourself.

To assist in setting the shutter speeds quickly the shutter speed ranges are marked by colours.

These are as follows:

Yellow triangle = short shutter speed ($^1/_{250}$ to $^1/_{500}$ sec.)

Blue field = **normal shutter speed** ($^1/_{60}$ to $^1/_{250}$ sec.)

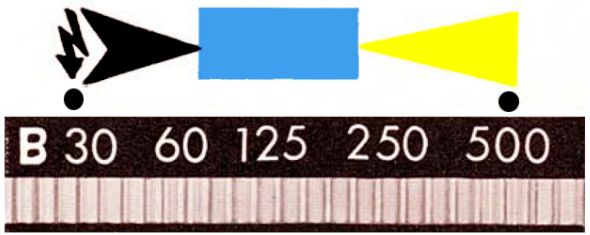
Black triangle = long shutter speed ($^1/_{30}$ to $^1/_{60}$ sec.)

If you should be uncertain about the choice of the best shutter speed, first set the milled ring so that the white dot is in the centre of the blue field (click setting for $^1/_{125}$ sec.). (The lower illustration shows a setting of $^1/_{500}$ sec.)

For high-speed action, such as sports photographs, it is best to set a short shutter speed of $^1/_{250}$ to $^1/_{500}$, and for landscapes a longer speed of $^1/_{30}$ to a $^1/_{60}$ sec.

Turn the large milled ring until the white dot is in line with the selected colour range. A black dot on the opposite side of the same ring indicates the shutter speed that will be released. Shutter speeds are regulated continuously, and this means that it is possible to set intermediate values.

Correlation of colour ranges and shutter speeds



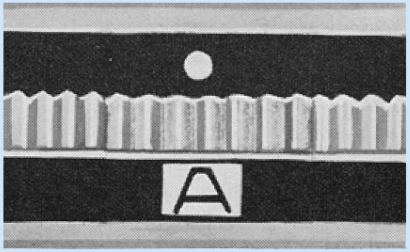
What you need to know

If the red signal is visible in the viewfinder when the release lever is pressed down to the pressure point then under good lighting conditions a shutter speed was chosen which is too slow or under poor lighting conditions the shutter speed chosen is too fast. It is then advisable to select another shutter speed and to try out again if your camera is ready for exposure. If the signal stays red with $^1/_{30}$ sec. there is not enough light; flashlight or time exposures will then help you (see pages 14/15).

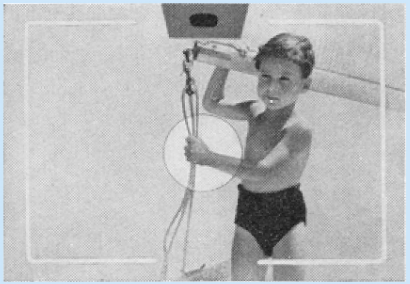
If the photograph cannot be taken after reaching the pressure point, lift your finger from the release lever, change the direction of the camera and take the pressure point again.

N.B.

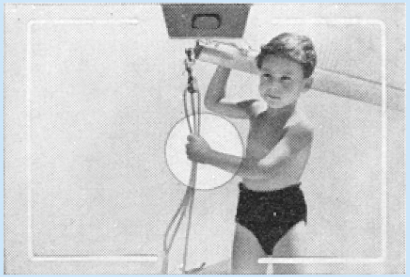
The automatic mechanism is switched on when the letter A is exactly in line with the white mark.



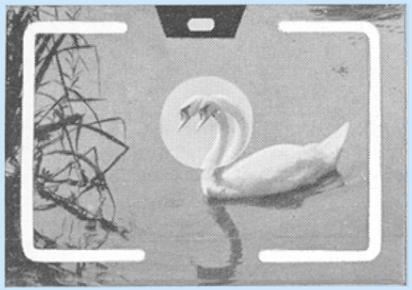
Raise the Selecta m to your eye: "Red" signal visible. Hold camera steady for about 1 sec. Only then press magic release lever down to appreciable pressure point.

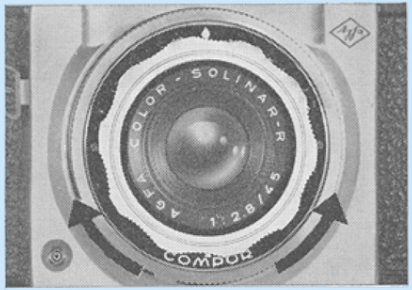


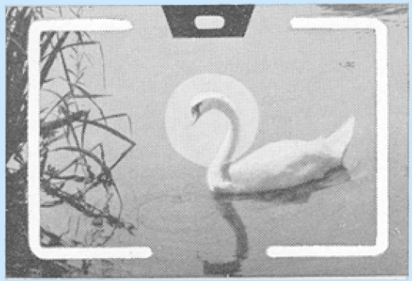
On seeing "green" signal release by pressing lever right down to stop and let it immediately return to its initial position.



Focusing







The built-in and coupled rangefinder covers all distances between 3¼ ft. (1 m.) and infinity.

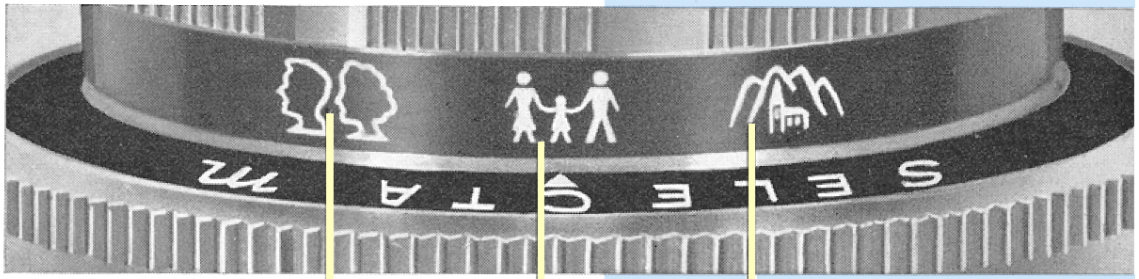
In the centre of the viewfinder image you will see a blue circular portion which is first laterally displaced.

On moving the focusing ring with your thumb and forefinger these portions of the image come together. For oblong photographs the image moves to one side, for upright photographs vertically.

As soon as the outlines converge to give an unbroken image, measurement is completed and the camera is exactly focused.

Snapshot symbols

Three focusing symbols are used for snapshots. According to the distance from the subject you set one of the three symbols against the white mark. Intermediate settings are also possible.

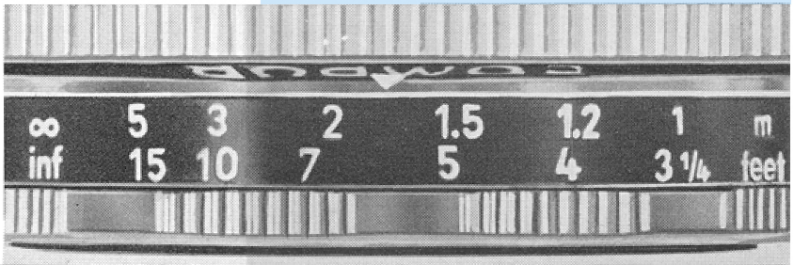


CLOSE-UPS 6 ft. (1.8 m.)

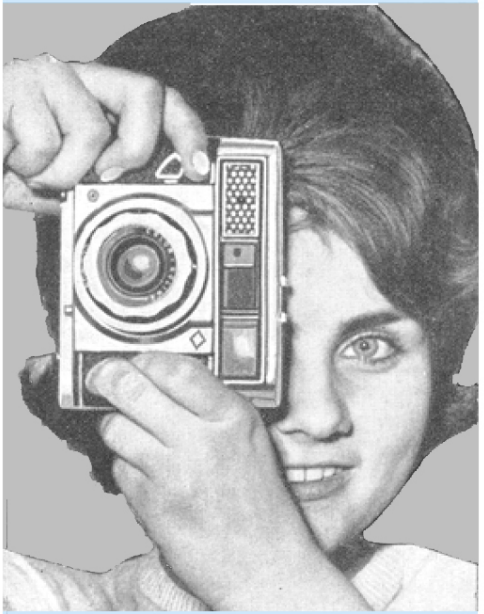
DISTANT VIEWS infinity (landscapes)

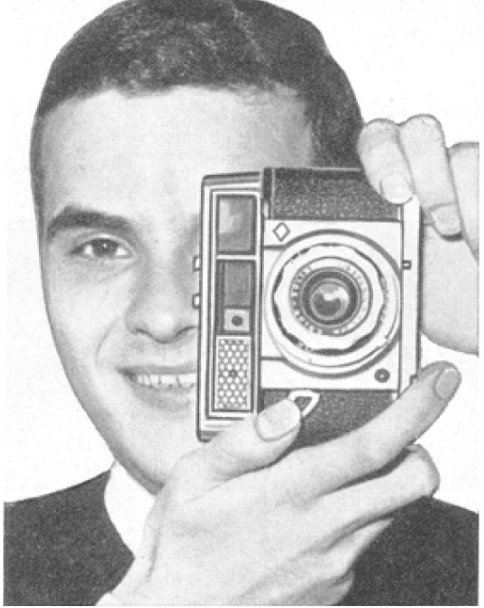
GROUPS 12½ ft. (3.8 m.)

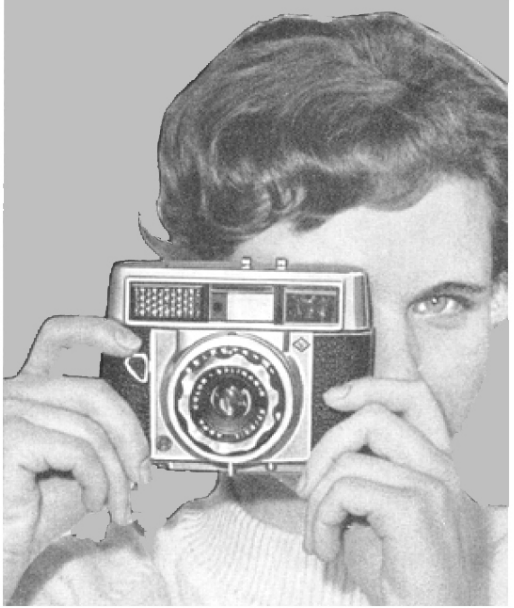
For your guidance exact distances are also indicated on the lower part of the focusing ring. The white mark above the word "Compur" indicates the actual distance setting.



Viewing your subject



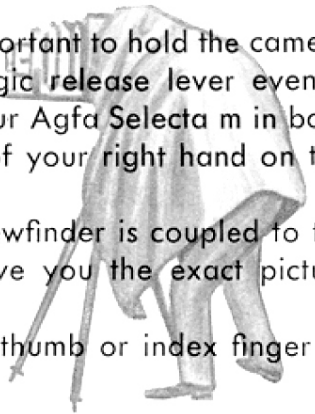


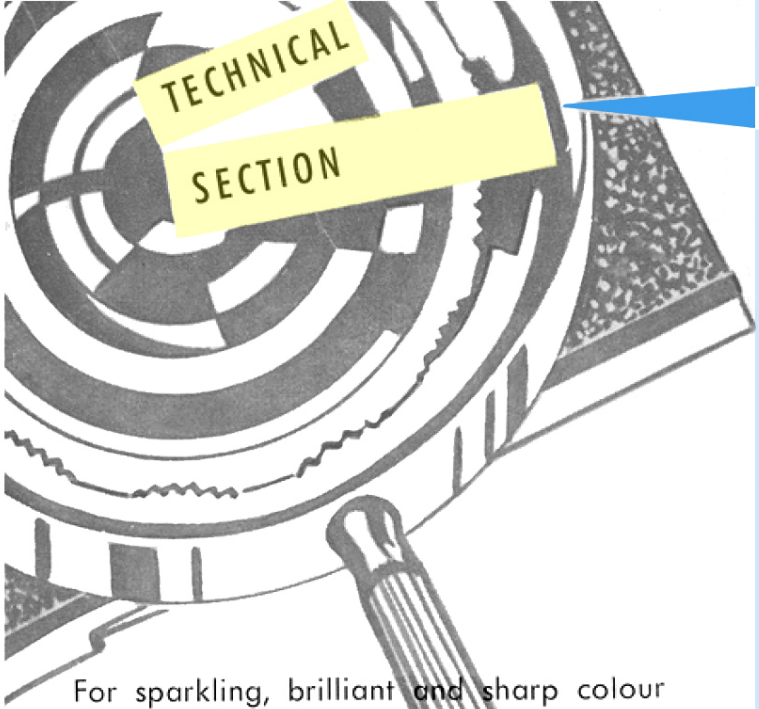


When photographing it is important to hold the camera steady and to press the magic release lever evenly. You should therefore take your Agfa Selecta m in both hands with the index finger of your right hand on the magic release lever.

Close-ups: On your Selecta m the bright-line frame in the viewfinder is coupled to the focusing ring and is therefore adjusted automatically to give you the exact picture area down to the closest range of 3¼ ft. (1 m).

To take upright photos, operate the release lever with your thumb or index finger as illustrated.





For sparkling, brilliant and sharp colour transparencies:

by daylight
Agfacolor Reversal Film CT 18,
by artificial light
Agfacolor Reversal Film CK 20.

For magnificent colour prints:

by daylight and artificial light
Agfacolor Negative Film CN 17.

More pleasure . . .

from photography

will be your lot if you are familiar with these instructions and know your camera intimately as well.

A few hints about films:

First of all there is Agfa Isopan F for black and white photography. It has fine grain and good contour sharpness.

For sports photography the high-speed Agfa Isopan ISS is the right film.

Even in very dull weather you can still obtain good photographs with Agfa Isopan Record.

Agfacolor films open up the world of colour to you. For more than 25 years they have been favourites for the natural way in which they reproduce pastel tints and bright colours alike. Now their high speed has made colour snapshots a reality.

Loading the camera . . .

The film can be loaded in daylight, but always in the shade — making use of body shadow.

A First open the camera back by sliding catch in direction of arrow **and holding it;** the rewind crank is then released from its arresting mechanism.

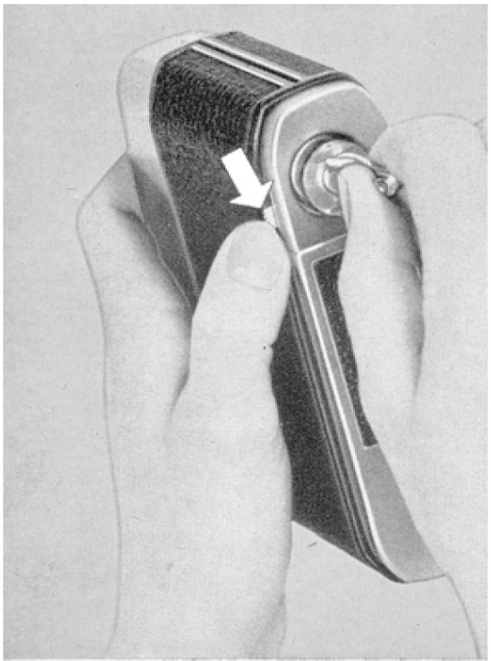
Draw out rewind crank slowly and see to it that the camera back is not hindered by the hand from opening. It opens automatically when the rewind crank is drawn out only halfway.

B Set **film counter** to the lenght of the film. This is done by turning

the milled wheel in the camera body (see arrow in illustration B) until the coloured arrow (before the numbers 36, 20 or 12, depending on the length of film) is visible in the counter window.

C To insert the new film cassette draw out the rewind crank so

A



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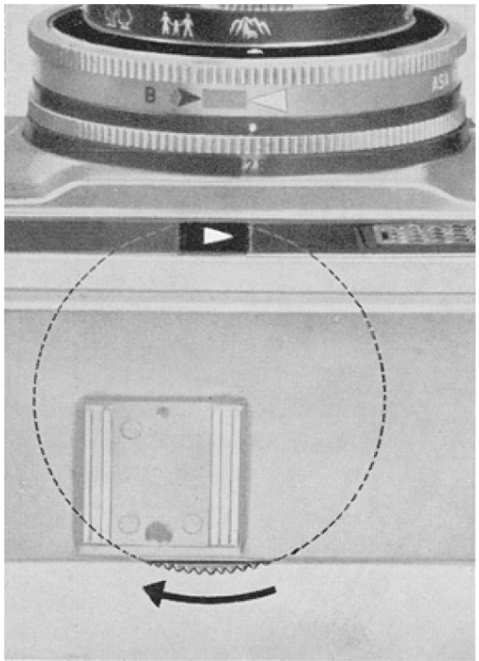

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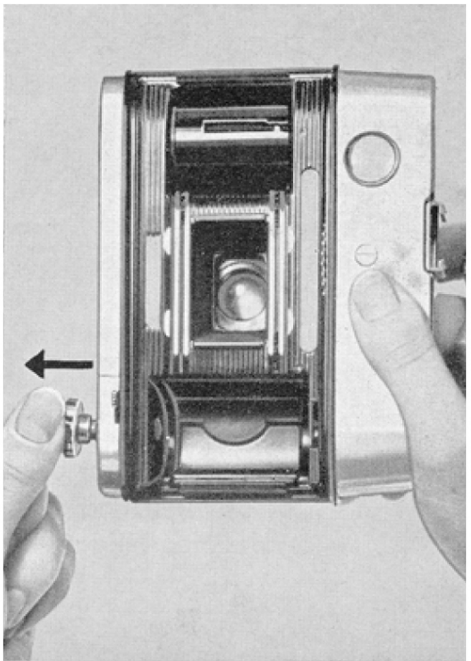


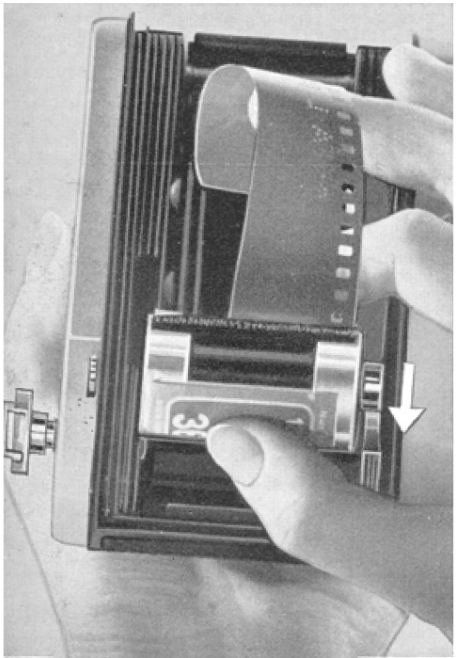
that the forked drive no longer protrudes into the cassette chamber. Now insert the cassette with the hole towards the rewind crank. Press the crank into the camera body, turn slightly and press until the forked drive slips into the cassette core.

D Return crank to starting position and do not fail to secure it as otherwise the film will not be transported.
Turn opposite take-up spool until the slit and small lug are uppermost.

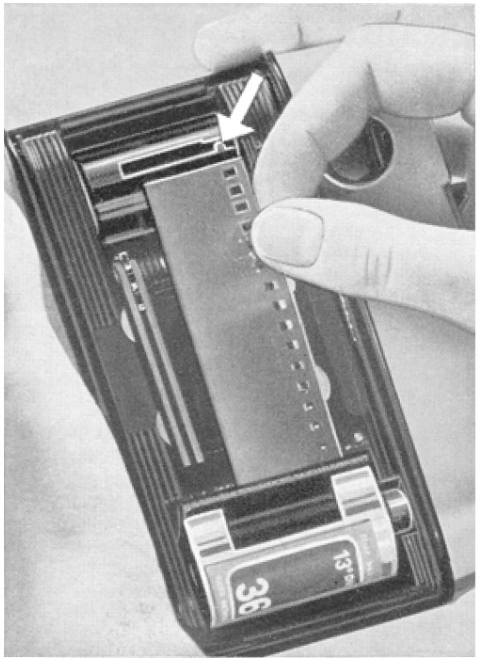
E Draw out the film from the cassette towards the take-up spool. Insert the end of the film in the slit holding the take-up spool firmly so that the lug engages in the second film perforation.

F Now turn the take-up spool on slightly until just under ½ in. of the full film width projects from the cassette.

D



E



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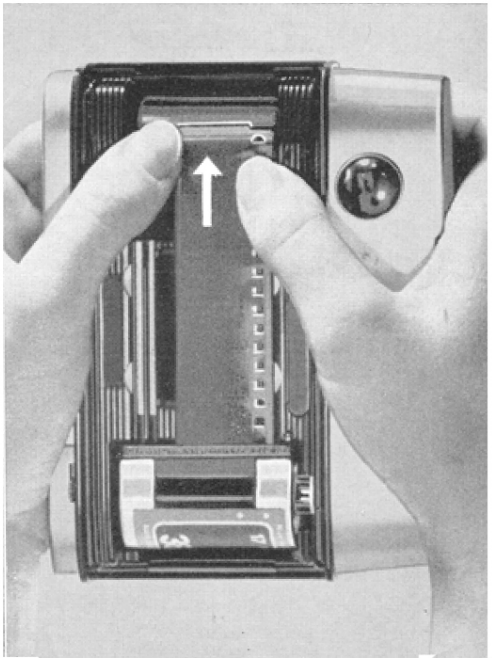
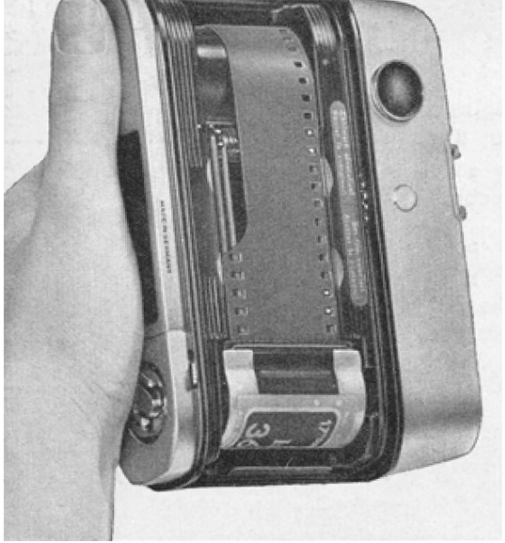
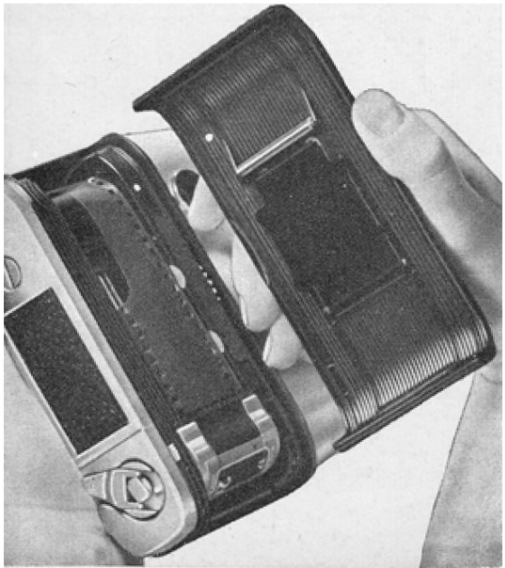






When properly loaded the sprocket teeth should engage in the film perforations and the film between the cassette and the take-up spool should be taut.

Close the camera by attaching the back so that the two red dots (alongside the take-up spool and in the camera back) are exactly in line. First slide the back into the guide groove and then press it firmly against the camera body at the cassette end. The beginning of the film was fogged when loading the camera and three blank exposures will therefore have to be made before using the camera.

The camera is ready for the first exposure when the number of exposures marked on the film package is visible in the window. The counter runs backwards and shows you the number of exposures still left.

Do not forget

to set the proper film speed (as indicated on the film package) on the camera immediately after loadnig it with film (see page 3).

Few general photographic tips

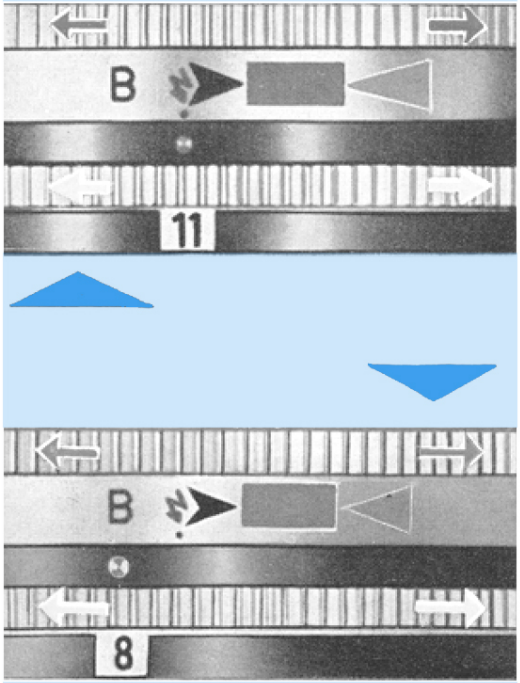
A good impression of depth can be obtained in your photographs if you allow the light to strike the subject from the side. People should be photographed against an untroubled background. Before taking a photograph view the subject several times to see whether the oblong or upright shape is better. Change the position of the camera occasionally too. Photographs from a worm's eye or bird's eye view frequently make the subject more interesting. When photographing landscapes remember to have someone or some object such as a fence as foreground interest.

Photos against the light call for some experience because the rays of the sun should not fall directly on the lens. It is best to take advantage of the shadow of a tree or house and use a lens hood too.

Where clear detail is required in photographs taken against the light or in deep shadows, the automatic mechanism of the camera can still be used with the setting on the DIN/ASA scale reduced. It is advisable to set a film speed of about 3 DIN or its ASA equivalent less than that marked on the film package. If, for example, the film in the camera has a speed of 18 DIN = 50 ASA, the setting should be reduced to 15 DIN = 25 ASA.

When photographing with reversal film, such as Agfacolor CT 18, with an overcast sky, the setting on the DIN/ASA disc should be reduced by 2 DIN, in dull weather even by 3–4 DIN, e.g. instead of 18 DIN/50 ASA, 16 DIN/32 ASA or 14 DIN/20 ASA should be set. Do not forget to reset the original film speed after the exposure has been made.

You may be interested to know that there are Agfa **Touring Maps** for the Upper Bavaria, Allgäu, Munich, Vienna, Cologne, Rhine and Moselle, Lake Constance areas and Switzerland containing photographic advice on all the points and places of interest. Ask your photographic dealer to show you these interesting maps.



Without the automatic mechanism

The exposure meter gives warning not only of under-exposure bat also of over-exposure by means of the **red signal.** Under good lighting conditions it may happen, however, that the shutter speed selected is too long or, in poor light, too short. In such cases it is advisable to select another shutter speed and test the state of readiness of the camera again. If the red signal still remains visible on reaching the pressure point, flashlight (ϟ) or time exposures will be of assistance where the light is **insufficient,** or filters can be used where the light is **too strong.** Naturally this applies only to black and white films (see also page 17).

For **flash photography** turn the milled ring (blue arrows) until the lightning symbol is in line with the white dot, as illustrated. This then sets a constant shutter speed of $^1/_{30}$ sec. The automatic mechanism of the camera must then be disconnected with the milled ring (yellow arrows, as illustrated) to enable the lens stop to be set in the window according to the particulars given on the flash bulb package.

Attach the flashgun to the accessory shoe ② and connect the lead to the flash contact ⑪. When using an **electronic flashgun,** the lens stop can be calculated from the guide number of the flashgun.

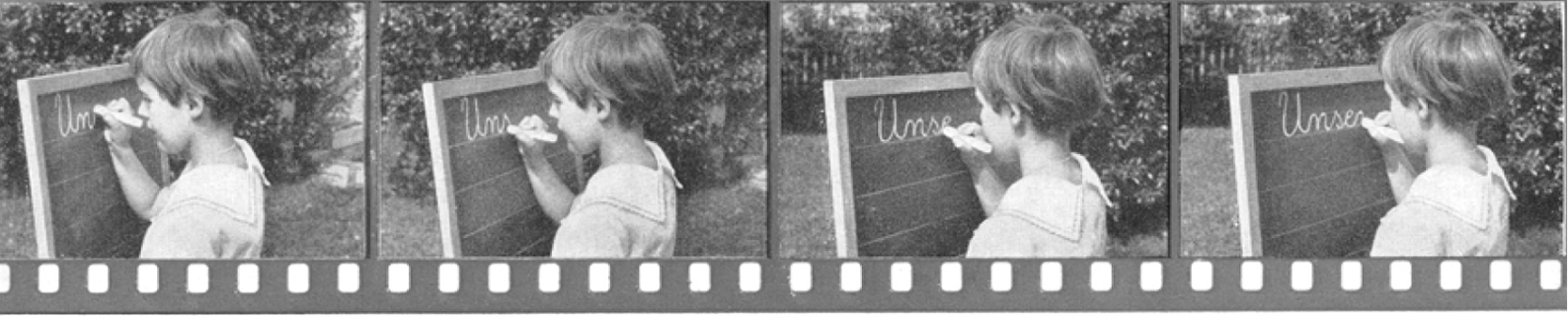
For **time exposures**—i.e. for longer exposure times than $^1/_{30}$ sec.—a tripod and a cable release should be used. Set the letter B by means of the milled ring with the blue arrows in line with the white dot, as illustrated, and the lens stop by hand in the same way as this is done for flash photography. When on this setting the shutter stays open as long as the release lever is depressed. Releasing the lever terminates the exposure and should be done slowly as only then the film transport will be operated. On this B setting the automatic mechanism is disconnected and the red and green signal in the viewfinder can therefore be disregarded in the case of time exposures and flash photography.

Free choice of shutter speed and lens stop

Selective automation on your Agfa Selecta m offers you the possibility of choosing the shutter speeds in advance.

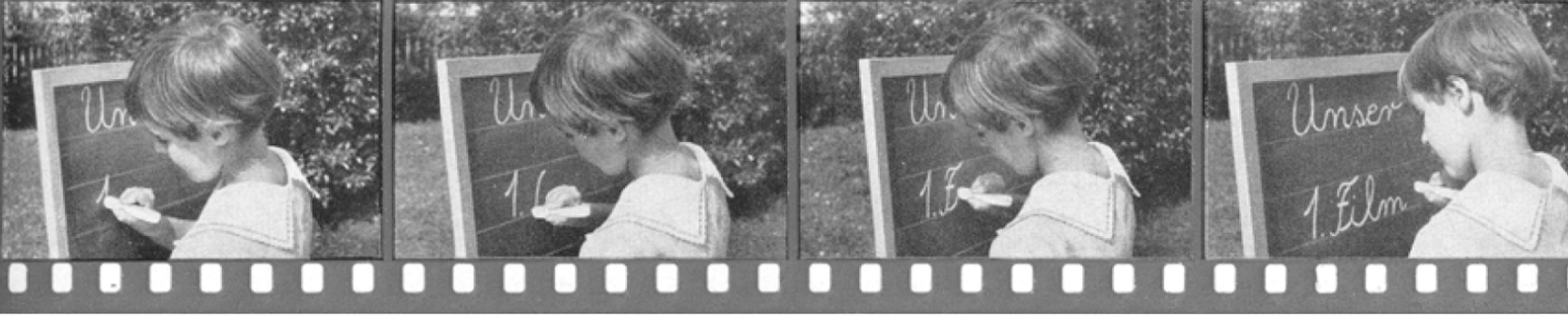
Sometimes experienced amateurs like to control both factors, lens stop and shutter speed, themselves in order to arrange deliberate over- or under-exposure or to bring out details in the background of a subject. That is also possible with the Agfa Selecta m. You merely set the rear milled ring until the required figure is in line with the dot. The shutter speed can then also be selected from the scale or the coloured field.

For this purpose the automatic exposure control mechanism must of course be disconnected.



Series of exposures

The automatic film transport mechanism makes it possible to take series of exposures with the Selecta m, i. e. to capture a series of movements photographically in separate phases in rather the same manner as a cine camera. This offers almost limitless possibilities. Athletes can check their movements by means of such pictures, parents can study the first attempts of their child to walk; other interesting subjects could be a game of tennis, other games or typical scenes at an open-air swimming bath, traffic in the centre of the town and many other things. Animal lovers will particularly appreciate the refinements of this camera when visiting the zoo. Feeding the elephants, the slow movements of the bears or hippopotamuses, the graceful gait of the giraffes—all are subjects well worth photographing. To take a series of photographs in this manner the release lever should be pressed down as long as the action lasts. When the batteries are fresh the interval between each exposure is approximately 1½ seconds.



Filters

When using a filter, a longer shutter speed should not be set as is normally the case but the necessary correction must be made to the film speed setting on the camera. If, for example, a filter has a factor of 2 (or 1 exposure value), the film speed scale must be reduced by 3 DIN or the ASA equivalent (see page 3).

After removing the filter do not forget to reset the film speed scale to the initial value.

When a very contrasty subject has to be photographed and it is wished to obtain the correct exposure for an object which is small in comparison with its surroundings, it is advisable to take a **close-up measurement.** If this is not done, a person in a light dress in front of a dark wood (to give an example) could easily produce an incorrect reading (over-exposure).

In such cases approach with the camera to a short distance from the subject and press down the release lever gently to the first pressure point. Hold the lever in this position and return to your original position to take the photograph.

Color Transparencies

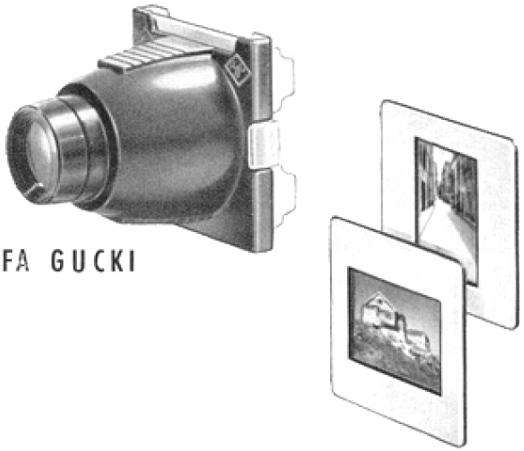
Mounting–
Viewing–
Projecting

The first color transparencies taken with your Agfa Selecta m are ready. For mountnig them we recommend the use of Agfacolor Slide Frames.

When preparing your first show the handy Agfa Gucki viewer will help you in selecting your transparencies.

For projection we recommend the attractive and efficient Agfa Diamator N 12.

This fully automatic modern projector offers real technical progress. Sitting back in your easy chair you can comment your pictures and at the same time control the slide-changing mechanism and focusing.



AGFA GUCKI

AGFA DIAMATOR N1

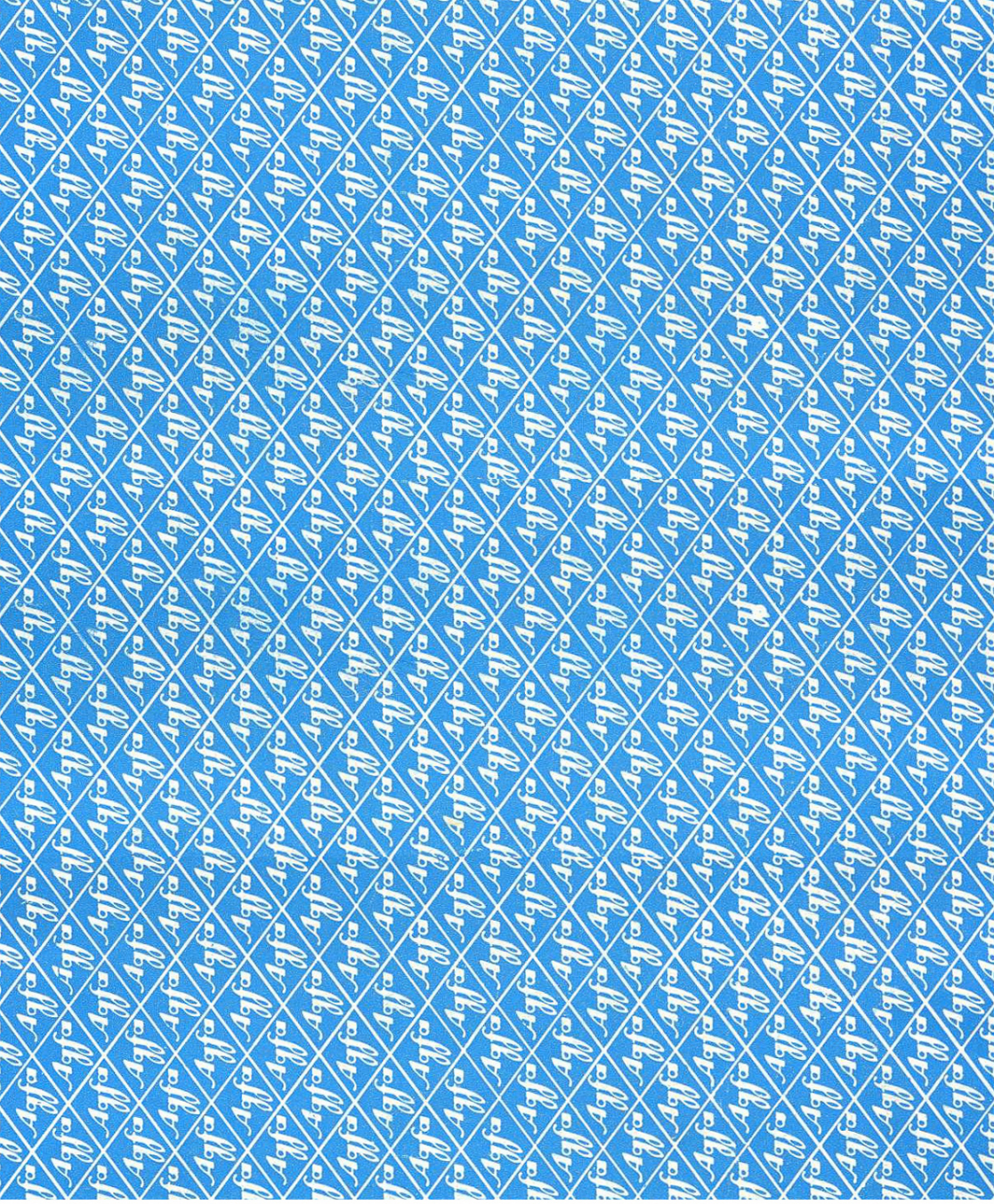
Rewinding the film

When the film is finished the number 1 will be followed by the red rectangle. Always watch the approaching film end and do not take any further photographs as there is a risk of the perforations tearing at the end of the film.

To rewind the film, first slide the small locking lever over the rewind crank to the left. The rewind crank will then be released from its arresting mechanism. Now position the crank so that its recessed portion fits over the center core.

To rewind the film into its empty cassette, turn the crank in the direction of the arrow.

Rewinding is complete when the rewind crank turns freely. You can now open the back of the camera by pushing the locking lever to the left and pulling out the rewind crank firmly as far as it will go. After removing the cassette from the camera put it in its light-tight packing and mark it as exposed.



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CAMERA-WERK MÜNCHEN

MADE IN GERMANY