

**INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR  
OPERATING**



**Model A2F  
A R G U S  
C A M E R A**



**INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH  
CORPORATION**

**Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.**

# ARGUS INSTRUCTIONS

## ARGUS SERVICE POLICY AND GUARANTEE

The ARGUS Camera is guaranteed against defective material and workmanship for 90 days after shipment. This guarantee is limited to the return of the camera to the factory with transportation charges prepaid, where any defects will be corrected and the camera returned with transportation charges prepaid.

In order that ARGUS owners may be assured of low up keep cost of our cameras, after expiration of the above guarantee, the factory will put in first class condition any ARGUS Camera shipped to them, with transportation charges prepaid, and return it prepaid to the owner for the sum of \$1.00. This policy is effective for one year from date of purchase. This does not cover replacement of camera cases broken through misuse or cameras which have been abused.

## NOTICE TO ARGUS CAMERA OWNERS

In order that you might insure your camera against defective material and workmanship for 90 days after shipment, it is necessary that you fill out the registration card supplied with your camera and return it to our factory within 15 days after purchase. When writing the factory, please mention the model and serial number of your camera.

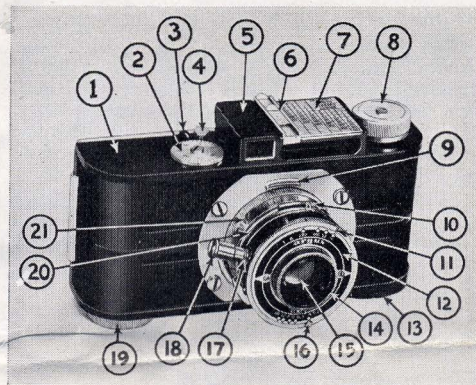


FIGURE 1

- |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Camera body            | 11. Shutter speed indicator |
| 2. Counter dial           | 12. Diaphragm plate         |
| 3. Counter dial indicator | 13. Tripod socket           |
| 4. Counter dial release   | 14. Filter mount            |
| 5. View finder            | 15. Lens                    |
| 6. Sliding calculator     | 16. Diaphragm pointer       |
| 7. Speed plate            | 17. Cable release socket    |
| 8. Winding knob           | 18. Shutter plunger         |
| 9. Locking lug            | 19. Rewind knob             |
| 10. Lens locking plate    | 20. Focus indicator         |
|                           | 21. Focusing ring           |

## IMPORTANT

The Argus candid camera is a precision instrument. The ultimate success of your pic-

tures made with a miniature camera depend largely upon the intelligent use of the camera and the careful handling of your 35 mm. negatives. This instruction book should be read carefully and the user should be familiar with every part of the camera together with an understanding of its function. It is recommended that the descriptions relative to exposure calculating and the general handling of the camera be studied carefully before loading the camera with film.

There are many excellent 35 mm. films on the market. Some films are best when used outdoors and others are more suitable for indoor or night photography. The slower or medium speed films are noted for fine grain and full color renditions. The faster films have a slightly larger grain size with less color rendition but are ideal for use in night photography or whenever light conditions are unsatisfactory.

35 mm. film may be purchased either in daylight loading cartridges, or in bulk lengths. Film manufacturers furnish bulk film in lengths from 25 foot to 100 foot rolls. Some films are notched and cut into 36 exposure lengths which assists greatly in darkroom loading into cartridges. Eastman or Agfa Cartridges are ideal for loading with bulk film. Your local photo finisher should be able to supply these empty magazines. The ARGUS camera is so constructed that all types of daylight loading 35 mm. magazines may be used.

Daylight loading cartridges are usually filled with 36 exposures of 35 mm. double perforated film. The new Agfa 18 exposure daylight loading magazine is designed especially for use with the ARGUS Camera. This film is supplied with a paper leader and trailer which forms a light tight spool and eliminates the necessity of plush lined lips found on other types of magazines. This improved construction eliminates any possibility of film scratches. The new shorter length of film has many advantages and is used exclusively by many ARGUS owners. The ARGUS 18 exposure cartridge is loaded with the very popular Agfa Supreme film and is available at your local ARGUS dealer or film supplier.

The success of miniature negatives depends largely upon fine grain development and careful handling. Careful developing in such solutions as Defender 777 or Eastman DK-20 will result in beautiful grainless negatives. If fine grain developing is not available locally forward your films to one of the many laboratories which specialize in work of this type.

### LOADING THE ARGUS CAMERA

The accompanying illustration shows the camera being loaded with a regular 36 exposure daylight loading magazine. The same general procedure is used when loading ARGUS Agfa 18 exposure magazines. Detailed loading instructions are furnished with



each roll of ARGUS 18 exposure films. The film in these ARGUS magazines is protected from light by a paper leader and trailer, but when loading or changing the film it is always advisable to do so in subdued light. Bright sunlight should never be allowed to reach a loaded magazine of any type.

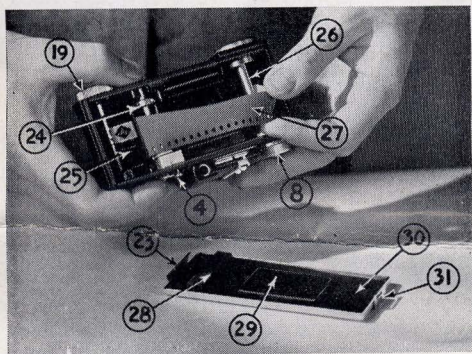


FIGURE 2

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 4. Film advance button | 26. Winding shaft      |
| 8. Winding knob        | 27. Film               |
| 19. Rewind knob        | 28. Cartridge retainer |
| 23. Back hinge clip    | 29. Pressure pad       |
| 24. Film sprocket      | 30. Back               |
| 25. Film cartridge     | 31. Lock Catch         |

1. Remove camera back (30) by grasping the camera body in left hand and depressing the lock clip which engages the lock catch (31) of the camera back. The lock clip should

be depressed with the left thumb, while the clip is depressed grasp the leather tab of the camera back lock clip with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and pull firmly away from the camera case.

2. Pull out rewind knob (19) as far as it will go. Drop the film cartridge into this end of the camera body with the film laying over the toothed sprocket (24). Snap rewind knob back in place.

3. Hold the cartridge in place with the right thumb and draw enough film or paper leader from the cartridge until it extends about one inch beyond the opposite end of the camera.

4. Insert the free end of the film or about one inch of paper through the slot in winding shaft (26).

5. Turn winding knob (8) in direction of engraved arrow until the film or paper lies flat on the camera film track. When loading film it is best to engage the sprocket teeth (24) before closing the camera back. When a paper leader is used be sure that the leader is centered in the film track.

6. Replace the camera back by first engaging the back hinge clip (23) in the groove at the cartridge end of the camera body. Hold the camera body in the left hand and depress the lock clip with the thumb. Carefully close the back by grasping the leather tab with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand and snapping over the depressed lock clip. Let the clip rise and engage the

lock (31). A bent or twisted back may cause film breakage or scratching. Never attempt to force the back in place. If difficulty is encountered check the position of hinge clip (23); be sure that it is properly engaged.

7. After the back is in place the film must be advanced until a new exposure is in correct place behind the lens. This is accomplished by turning the winding knob (8) in the direction of the arrow until a click is heard or the film counter dial (2), figure 1 stops rotating. Depress the counter dial release (4) momentarily while advancing the film and advance one full rotation of the counter dial. Repeat this operation twice. At this point unexposed film is in correct exposure position for the first picture. The counter dial (2) should now be rotated in a counter-clockwise direction with right thumb until the zero figure is opposite the counter dial indicator (3). The counter dial is held in place by a friction arrangement and a firm pressure is necessary to set the dial.

8. After the first picture is taken the film should be advanced at once to form a habit of preventing double exposure or blank frames. When the film is advanced one frame the counter dial advances nearly a full revolution and will stop opposite figure 1 indicating the number of exposures made.

9. When paper leader film is used the following procedure should be followed. After the camera back is closed, wind the film about 10 revolutions of the winding knob

## MAKE YOUR OWN PRINTS FOR LESS THAN A CENT EACH

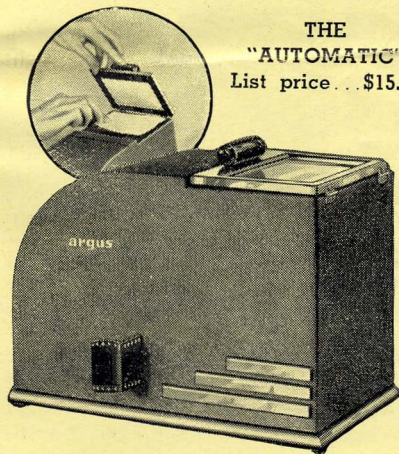
Album prints, in  $2\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  Argus standard size, actually cost you but a penny apiece when you use an Argus Speed Printer and Argus Bromex Paper.

### EASY, ECONOMICAL, FAST

No focusing, no trimming of paper; merely insert film in glass slide and place paper as shown in illustration. Press handle down for desired exposure. Paper is then developed in the usual manner.

See next page for example of picture made with Argus Speed Printer.

THE  
"AUTOMATIC"  
List price...\$15.00





# ACTUAL SIZE OF STANDARD ARGUS PRINTS

$2\frac{3}{4}$   
x  
 $4\frac{1}{4}$



$2\frac{3}{4}$   
x  
 $4\frac{1}{4}$

**H**ERE is the actual size of pictures produced from 35 mm. film with an Argus Speed Printer on Argus Bromex paper.

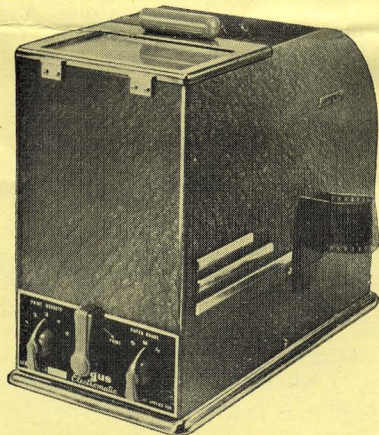
Argus Bromex paper comes in single or double weight, glossy, semi-matt or silk finish, in soft, medium or hard. It is cut to the size illustrated, with allowance for an eighth of an inch border around picture, made specifically for use in Argus printers.

Both the Argus "Automatic" printer and the Argus "Electromatic" (illustrated on following page) operate on 110-120 volt AC or DC and handle strip film or single negatives.

## NEW ARGUS ELECTROMATIC TAKES ALL GUESS-WORK OUT OF PRINT-TIMING

The "Electromatic" Speed Printer is equipped with a photo-electric "eye" which "reads" the density of your negative and gives proper exposure or timing in making prints. Merely set one indicator for negative density, another for paper surface being used, and flip the starting switch. When print is correctly exposed, the light goes off. Save paper by getting a **GOOD PRINT EVERY TIME**; eliminate trial and error methods.

List price  
**THE "ELECTROMATIC" ..... \$35.00**



until the counter-button clicks once.

10. Press film advance button and turn the winding knob until the counter dial makes one full revolution before setting the counter dial to zero.

11. When the 36 or 18 exposures have been completed, rewind the film by turning the rewind knob (19) in the direction of the embossed arrow until the winding knob (8) stops rotating. Never open the camera back until the film has been rewound.

**CAUTION.**—When winding or rewinding the film be sure that its movement is not restrained by pressing the hand against the free moving knob. Do not attempt to force the film after the counter dial has stopped or the full number of exposures are reached. Attempting to get more pictures may pull the film from the magazine and prevent rewinding. If this should occur it will be necessary to remove the film in total darkness.

### FOCUSING

Snap the lens assembly from the carrying position to the exposing position by turning the lens in either direction until the lock plate projections (10) leave the locking lugs (9) on the camera front plate. When returning the lens to the carrying position be sure that the focusing ring is at the infinity setting.

Careful focusing is an important factor in the success obtained with your miniature camera. Close up distances should not be



guessed. Use a range finder or tape measure. Small diaphragm apertures (f.9 to f.18) result in a greater range of sharpness and should be used whenever possible. Focusing is accomplished by rotating the knurled ring (21) with the tips of the thumb and forefinger. The figure on scale (21) representing the distance between the object to be photographed and the camera is brought in line with the scribed index on focus indicator (20). Critically sharp negatives are obtained by measuring the distance from the front of the camera case to the subject of interest.

### CALCULATING EXPOSURE

Hold the camera as shown in the accompanying illustration (figure 3) normal reading distance. Point the camera at the subject of interest and be careful not to include more sky or white background than necessary.

The Argus exposure meter makes a direct reading of the reflected light from the subject.

If the degree of brightness of the subject varies considerably or a rendering of shadow detail is desired, it is advisable to aim the camera at the shaded parts and approach as near as possible to them.

When photographing in bright sunlight, the top of the camera should be shaded with the hand.

### TO OBTAIN A READING

1. Hold the camera as illustrated (figure 3) with the forefinger of the left hand on the sliding calculator (6).

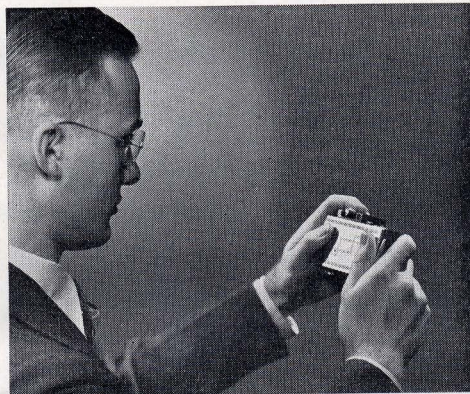


FIGURE 3

2. Slide the calculator with the left forefinger until the metal pointer on the back is directly in line with the last visible bar which appears in the meter interior. Under average sunlight conditions the 3rd or 4th bar from the left will be visible.

3. When the calculator is in correct position hold the camera as it appears in the accompanying illustration (figure 4.)

4. Set the arrow (32) until it is in the center of the horizontal column on plate (7) which corresponds to the general light condition. In the illustrated case the arrow (12) is in correct location for an average bright day.



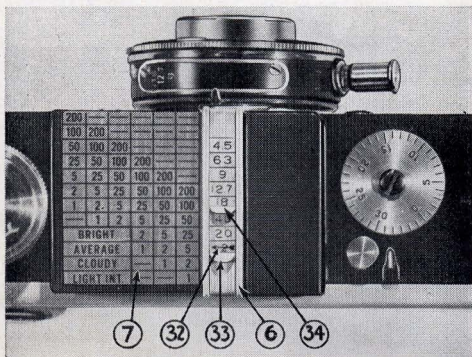


FIGURE 4

5. Move the diaphragm plate (34) until the plate *uncovers* the Weston Speed of the film used. In the illustration a film with a Weston speed of 40 is being used.

6. Now the diaphragm and shutter speeds appear in correct relation on the plate (34) and the first vertical column on plate (7) to the *left* of the sliding calculator. Any combination of shutter and diaphragm settings which appear may be used. In the case of the light condition illustrated, only two combinations may be used, namely a shutter speed of 1/100 with a diaphragm setting of f:18 or a speed of 1/200 at f:12.7. Reading the speed columns from top to bottom the figures which appear represent the follow-

ing fraction of seconds 1/200, 1/100, 1/50, 1/25, 1/5, 1/2 and 1 second. An exposure of 1/5 or 1/2 a second may be accomplished by using the bulb setting on the shutter. Of course, a tripod must be used to steady the camera for an exposure of 1/5 of a second or slower. Learn to depend upon your exposure meter readings. In general, manufacturers Weston ratings of film, change frequently and it is advisable to notice closely all films for changes in rating. If all negatives are slightly overexposed, use the next faster Weston setting. If underexposed use the next slower Weston rating.

#### Daylight Tungsten

<b>Agfa</b>		
Fine Grain Plenachrome	20	12
Finopan	20	16
Ultra Speed Pan	120	60
Supreme Superpan	60	40
<b>DuPont</b>		
XL Pan	64	40
F. G. Parpan	10	8
Superior Pan	40	24
<b>Eastman</b>		
Plus X	40	24
Panatomic X	24	16
Super XX	80	50
<b>Gevaert</b>		
Express Superchrome	6	3
Panchromosa	20	12
<b>Perutz</b>		
Pernomnia Film	16	10

The preceding table lists popular films and their current Weston ratings. If the ratings do not coincide with the Weston markings on the Argus Exposure meter use the closest setting which does appear.

Color films with a Weston rating of 6 may be set on the exposure meter by lowering slide (34) until the finger tab is in direct contact with the finger tab on slide (33) and arrow (12) is covered by the top slide.

The Argus meter and the above film ratings result in a correctly exposed 35 mm. negative suitable for enlarging.

### **SETTING THE SHUTTER SPEEDS**

Shutter speeds are set by turning the knurled ring (11) until the indicator mark is directly above the desired speed. A setting midway between marked speeds will result in that fraction of a second. For example with the indicator between  $1/50$  and  $1/100$  the shutter will operate at  $1/75$  of a second. The shutter speeds are as follows  $1/25$ ,  $1/50$ ,  $1/100$ ,  $1/200$ , "B" and "T".

The "T" is the proper setting for time exposures. When the shutter is set for "Time" one stroke of the plunger (18) will cause the shutter to open and remain open until a second stroke of the plunger is made.

When the shutter speed ring is set opposite "B" the shutter will remain open as long as the plunger (18) is depressed and closes as the pressure is released. When either a "B" or "T" setting is used the camera must be held on a tripod.

### **SETTING THE DIAPHRAGM**

The iris diaphragm regulates the amount of light passing through the lens and is as important an adjustment as the shutter. The diaphragm is regulated by the pointer lever (16). The diaphragm size is found on the diaphragm plate (12) and they are indicated as follows:  $f:4.5$ ,  $f:6.3$ ,  $f:9$ ,  $f:12.7$  and  $f:18$ . The  $f:4.5$  is the greatest aperture possible and admits the most light to the film. Each smaller stop admits approximately one half as much light the preceding one.

The shutter and diaphragm settings are, of course, taken directly from the Argus meter. The faster shutter speeds with larger diaphragm openings should be used when it is desirable to stop action of the subject. Smaller diaphragm openings with slower shutter speeds should be used when a greater depth of focus is desired for pictures such as landscapes.

### **AIM AND SHOOT**

The camera is aimed at the subject by holding the back of the camera firmly against the face or forehead and sighting through the rear view finder (5) figure 1. The view finder shows the subject as it will appear when photographed. The view finder is purposely designed to cover slightly less of the subject than that actually photographed. This difference provides a safety factor and prevents cutting off parts of interesting subjects.



When the subject has been correctly centered and composed in the view finder you are ready to make the actual exposure.

The shutter should be operated with a steady squeezing action on the plunger (18) while the camera is held firmly against the face.

The entire lens barrel may be rotated to bring the shutter plunger in a convenient position when using the camera in an inverted or vertical position. After the first picture has been taken advance the film to the next exposure *at once*.

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## **ARGUS ACCESSORIES**

The shutter plunger (18) may be removed from the lens barrel by unscrewing the knurled section from the cable release socket (17). An Argus wire cable release may be substituted. A cable release is desirable when making time exposures or using a slow shutter speed.

Argus filters of the slip on type will fit the filter mount (14) of all Argus Cameras.

Your local Argus Dealer handles a complete line of accessories for the Argus Camera.

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