

INSTRUCTIONS  
FOR  
OPERATING



Model K  
CAMERA



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 upkeep cost of our cameras after expiration of the above guarantee, the factory will put in first class condition any ARGUS Model "K" Camera shipped to them, with transportation charges prepaid to the owner for the sum of \$2.00. 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.

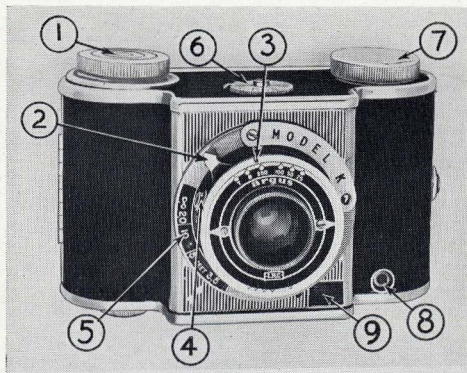


FIGURE 1

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Cartridge Chamber Cover | 5. Focusing Ring       |
| 2. Shutter Lever           | 6. Counter Dial        |
| 3. Shutter Speed Ring      | 7. Winding Knob        |
| 4. Cable Release Socket    | 8. Exposure Meter Exit |
|                            | 9. View Finder Window  |

## IMPORTANT

The Argus candid camera is a precision instrument. The ultimate success of pictures made with a miniature camera depends largely upon the intelligent use of the camera and the careful handling of 35 mm. negatives. This instruction book should be read care-

fully 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 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 success of miniature negatives depends largely upon fine grain development and careful handling. Careful developing in such solutions as ARGUS AR-1 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 CAMERA

It is always advisable to load the camera in subdued light. Never expose the cartridge to bright sunlight.

Open the back by pushing the catch button (18, Fig. 3) up, and pulling it open by means of the button on the end.

Figure 2 shows a standard 35 mm. daylight loading cartridge being inserted into the camera. This is accomplished by pulling off the cartridge chamber cover (1, Fig. 1), and dropping in the cartridge with the round spacer bushing up. The projecting end of the film should be held back in the opposite direction from which the film is wound, as shown, so that when the cartridge is in the case, the end will not be hidden behind the cartridge. Drop the cartridge down over the rewind shaft (12) engaging the slot on the shaft with the tongue in the cartridge and compressing the cartridge ejector spring. Replace the cartridge chamber cover taking care that the round spacer bushing on the

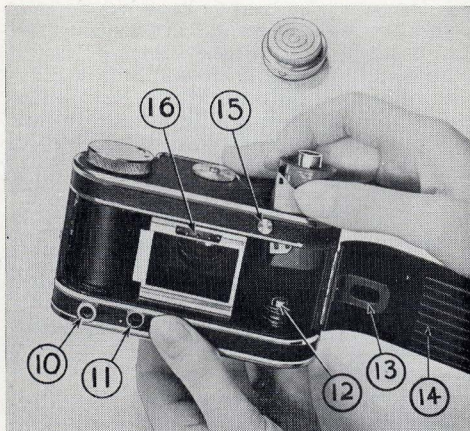


FIGURE 2

top of the cartridge goes up into the hole in the center of the bottom of the cover.

The film must next be threaded into the camera as shown in Figure 3. Draw out enough film to reach the winding shaft (17). Slip the end of the film under the film holding spring (19) far enough so that it is securely held. If the projecting end of the film is trimmed into a tongue which lies either at the top or bottom of the film strip, so that it does not engage the holding spring, this will have to be torn or trimmed off so

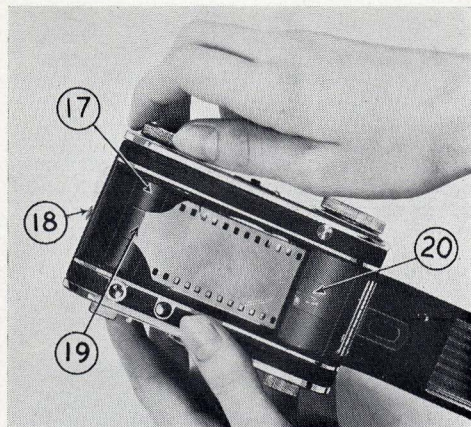


FIGURE 3

that the longest point of the film lies in the center where it can slip under the holding spring. Wind one turn of film onto the shaft for security while holding down release button (15, Fig. 2). Be sure that the sprocket is engaged with the perforations of the film. Push the latch button up toward the top of the camera, close the back and then permit the latch to spring back and lock. Always try the back and be sure it is completely locked.

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 (7, Fig. 1) in the direction of the arrow until a click is heard or the film counter dial (6, Fig. 1) stops rotating. Depress the counter dial release (15, Fig 2) 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 should now be rotated in a counter-clockwise direction with the thumb until the zero figure is opposite the counter dial indicator point. The counter dial is held in place by a friction arrangement and a firm pressure is necessary to set the dial.

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.

When the 36 exposures have been completed, rewind the film by turning the rewind knob (21, Fig. 4) in the direction of the arrow until the winding knob (7, Fig. 1) 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

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

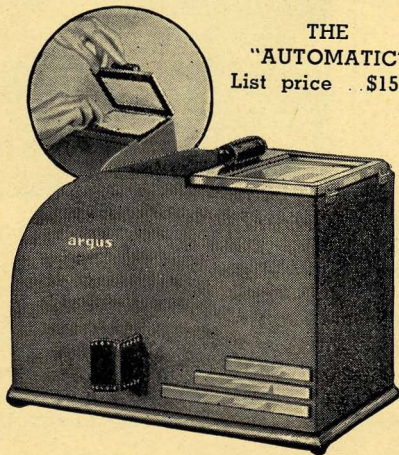
Album prints, in  $2\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$  Argus standard size, actually cost you but a penny apiece when you use an Argus Speed Printer and Argus Bromex Paper.

### EASY, ECONOMICAL, FAST

No focusing, no trimming of paper; merely insert film in 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<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
x  
4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>



2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>  
x  
4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>

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

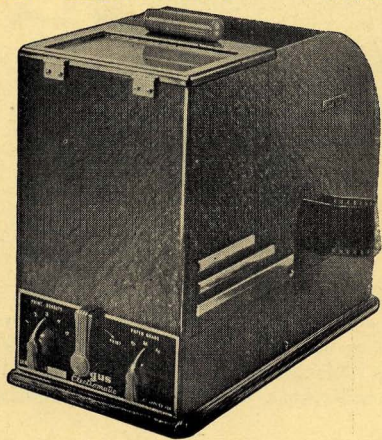
Argus Bromex paper comes in single or double weight, glossy, semi-matt or silk finish, in soft, medium or hard. It is cut to the size illustrated, with allowance for an eighth of an inch border around picture, made specifically for use in Argus printers.

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**



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 re-winding. If this should occur it will be necessary to remove the film in total darkness.

### SHUTTER SPEEDS

Shutter speeds are set by turning the knurled ring (3, Fig. 1) 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 lever (2) will cause the shutter to open and remain open until a second stroke of the lever is made.

When the shutter speed ring is set opposite "B" the shutter will remain open as long as the lever 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.

The high shutter speed is for stopping motion, but the fastest shutter speed possible should be used which will permit stop-

ping the lens down sufficiently to obtain the depth of field desired. 1/100 second is the best all around speed for miniature camera work. The advantage of fast shutter speeds is in controlling camera movement.

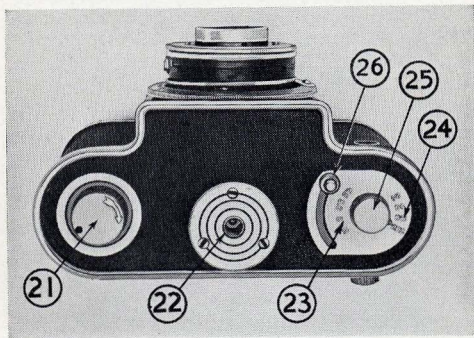


FIGURE 4

### EXPOSURE METER

The Model K Argus Camera has a built-in, coupled to the lens, exposure meter. The exposure meter is of the extinction type, and is mechanically coupled to the diaphragm "stop opening" of the lens.

To use the meter, first decide on the proper shutter speed as described in the paragraph above. Then set the dial pointer (25, Fig. 4)

on the bottom of the exposure meter to this speed on scale (24). Push the little knob (26) clear back to the position opposite f:4.5 on scale (23). Turn the camera so that the exposure meter window (8, Fig. 1) is turned on the object desired to photograph. Point the meter at the subject of interest and be careful not to include more sky or background than necessary. If the degree of brightness of the subject varies considerably or shadow detail is desired aim the meter at the shaded parts and approach as close as possible to them. Now look into the exposure meter tube (10, Fig. 2). A light dot will be noted at the end of the tube.

Pull the knob (24, Fig. 4) back toward the f:11 position until the light dot just disappears or "extinguishes." Set the knob at the exact point where the dot disappears. The lens is now set for proper exposure if the shutter speed dial is set to the speed at which pointer (25) is set.

If the light dot in the tube is not visible at the f:4.5 position of lever (26) it means too fast a shutter speed has been chosen for the amount of light available. Turn the shutter speed indicator pointer to a lower speed. In the same manner if the dot will not disappear even if the lever is pulled clear back to f:11 it means that the shutter speed is too slow for the amount of light. Thus the meter will not permit a bad exposure.



If it is desired to make shots without using the exposure meter, setting lever (26) to the figures on scale (23) sets the diaphragm in the shutter to the stop indicated on the scale. There is no diaphragm or "stop opening" scale on the shutter itself as this would be a duplication.

The exposure meter is set for use with films of a Weston rating of approximately 48-50 daylight. This takes in the most popular all around films such as Agfa "Supreme" and Eastman "Plus X". For the very fast films stop down to the next stop figure on the dial in a counter-clockwise direction than that which the meter indicates by extinguishing the dot. In the same manner when using the slower films such as Eastman Panatomic X and Agfa Finopan and Plenichrome set the diaphragm opening to the next stop figure in the dial in a clockwise direction indicated by the meter. Thus, if the meter stopped at f:8 and Agfa Finopan is in the camera move the lever to f:5.6 before taking the picture.

If the dial is already at the end of the scale turn to the next slower shutter speed, reset the meter by the dot and move one stop in a clockwise direction (for a slower film).

When using Kodachrome the lever should be set three stop figures on the dial in a clockwise direction from that which the meter indicated. As this is not possible directly unless the meter should stop at f:11, note the

number of figures that the lever could be moved including f:4.5 then subtract this figure from 3. Set the lever at the number of figures from the f:11 end, including f:11, indicated by the result of the subtraction and set the shutter speed to one speed slower.

Thus if the meter stopped at f:5.6, 1/100 sec. the diaphragm should be set to f:8 and the shutter to 1/50 sec. (f:4.5 is the only stop left. Subtracting 1 from 3 leaves 2. f:8 is the second stop from the f:11 end, including f:11. 1/50 sec. is the next slower shutter speed. If the meter had stopped at f:8, 1/100 sec. the proper setting would be f:11, 1/50 sec. etc.)

Remember lever (26) sets the diaphragm on the lens but lever (25) *does not* set the shutter speed of the camera. This is done on the front of the camera as described.

## THE DIAPHRAGM

The iris diaphragm regulates the amount of light passing through the lens. It is set directly by turning lever (26, Fig. 4). The diaphragm size is indicated on scale (23) as follows f:4.5, f:4.6, f:8, and f:11. The f:4.5 is the greatest aperture possible and admits the most light. Each smaller stop admits about one-half as much light as the preceding one. Decreasing the diaphragm opening increases the depth of field. Scenes and landscape should always be stopped down to at least f:8.

In this camera the diaphragm will usually be set by the use of the exposure meter as described above. However, shutter speeds should be selected which will let the meter stop the diaphragm at openings which give the required depth of field.

### **FOCUSING**

The lens is focused by turning of ring (5, Fig. 1). The lens is set to focus on an object at the distance from the camera which appears on the ring opposite the arrow on the core. For quick focusing on candid shots the focusing scale is divided up into "zones" of different colors. The zone from infinity to 18 feet being for distant and landscape work, the 18 to 6 foot zone for nearby groups and objects, and the close up zone from 6 feet to 3.5 feet is for portraiture and very close objects. The depth of focus of the Argus lens is so great that very good results can be obtained by just focusing to the proper zone and shooting. This permits of great speed in using the camera. Where critical sharpness of a certain object and where maximum enlargement is desired, set the scale to the exact footage.

### **TRIPOD SOCKET**

The tripod socket (22, Fig. 4) is tapped with the standard American thread. Any American or Argus tripod will fit Argus Cameras.

### **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 (11, Fig. 2). 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 lever, (2, Fig. 1) while the camera is held firmly against the face.

**INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES, INC.**

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