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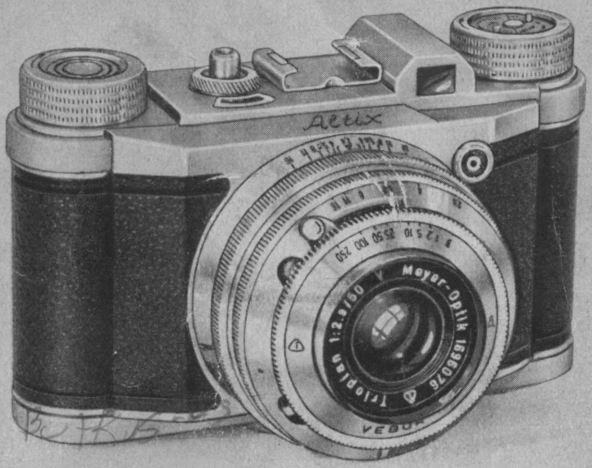

Instructions for using the

Altissa

ALTIX IV

With the ALTIX IV — 24 × 36 mm — we are giving you a miniature camera which, in spite of its moderate price, comprises many advantages of the modern precision miniature camera.

In order to obtain good photographic results with the ALTIX IV, the camera must be handled carefully and correctly. We therefore recommend you to practise using the camera in accordance with the following instructions.

The ALTIX IV takes all the usual daylight cartridges for 36 exposures, miniature film fillings, and any length of 35 mm film up to 5'4" (1,6 meters).

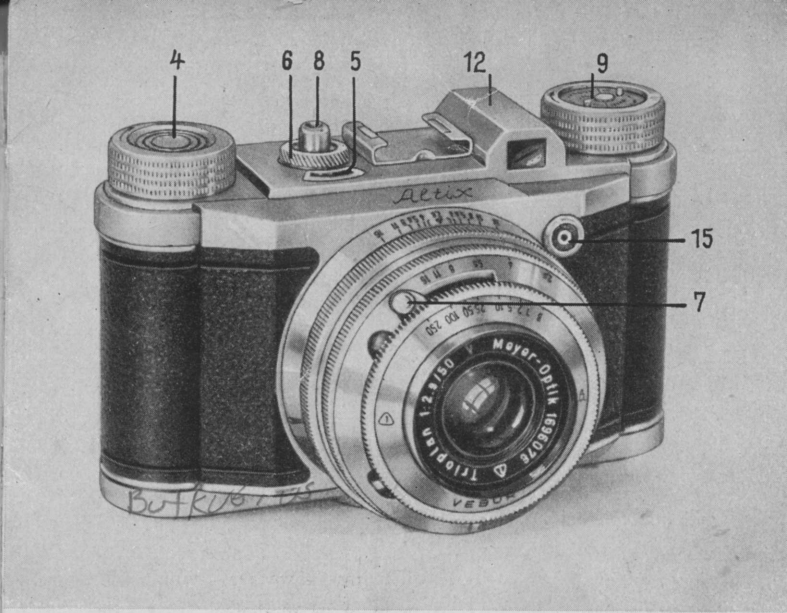

Fig. No. 1

Explanation of signs

4. Film-transport knob
5. Picture counting mechanism
6. Adjustment ring for counting disc
7. Shutter-winding lever
8. Shutter-release knob
9. Film rewind knob
12. Eye-piece of optical viewfinder
15. Synchronized flash contact

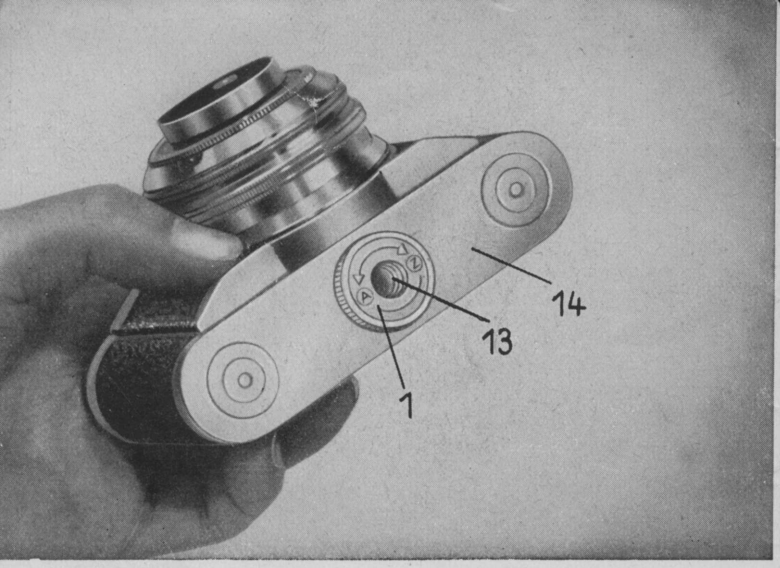

Fig. No. 2

1. Safety-knob for base-plate
2. Empty spool to receive the film
3. Swing-out backplate to facilitate loading the film
10. Film-chamber with cartridge
11. Sprocket-teeth to catch the film perforation
13. Tripod bushing
14. Base plate

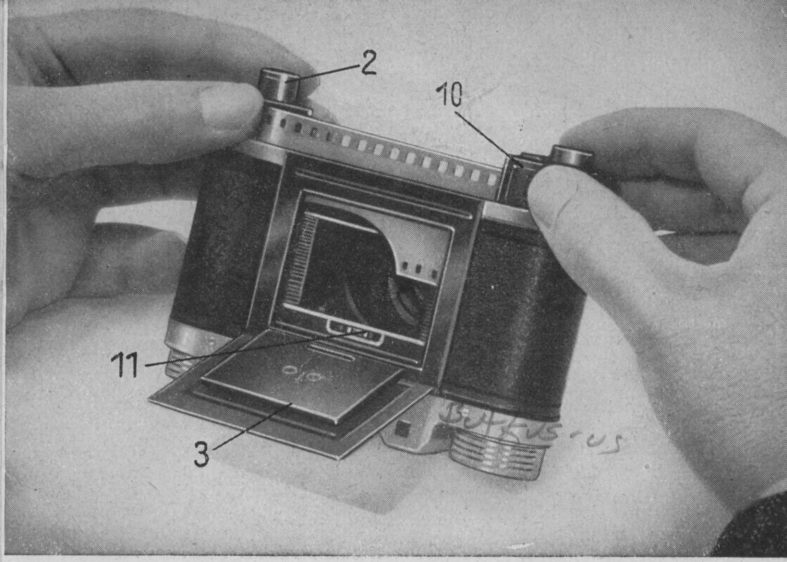

Fig. No. 3

A. Loading and Changing the Film

1. *Opening the camera*
   Hold the camera with the base-plate upward (14, Fig. No. 2) and the lens and turned away from you. Push the safety-knob (1, Fig. No. 2) on the base-plate to the left, and lift the base-plate off.

2. *Inserting the film spool*
   Take the receiving spool (2, Fig. 3) from the open camera, insert the beginning of the film into the slit in the spool,

fold about 5 mm of the film sharply backward and pull the film towards the slit so that it becomes tight. Now place the film into the camera (Fig. No. 3), paying attention that the pegs of the film-transport (4) and rewind (9) knobs catch the cores of the film spool and receiving spool.

3. *Closing the camera*

Close down the camera back and place the base-plate into the camera with the black ledge on the inside facing the back to the camera body. Push the safety-knob (1) to the right in the direction of the letter "Z".

4. *Film-transport*

Turn the film-transport knob (4, Fig. No. 1) as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow, and the counting mechanism (5) will advance by one stroke. Push the shutter-winding lever (7) upwards, whereupon the shutter release knob (8) has to be pressed down. This performance has to be repeated twice more in order to transport the required portion of unexposed film from the cartridge into the picture gate.

Now set the counting mechanism (5) to number "36" by means of the adjustment ring (6, Fig. 1) turn the film-transport knob (4) as far as it will go (the stroke of the counting mechanism will then point to number "1") and push the shutter-winding lever (7) upwards. The camera is now ready for the first exposure. Each time the film

has been transported, a red mark appears in the little opening between the film-transport knob and the shutter-release knob.

5. *Changing the film*

After the 36 exposures have been made you will notice a certain resistance in winding the film. This is a sign that the whole length of film has been exposed and has to be rewound into the cartridge.

Pull out the film-transport knob (4, Fig. 1) until it stops and turn it a little to the right. It will now snap in. By turning the rewind-knob (9) in the direction of the arrow the film is spooled back into the cartridge. Now rotate the film-transport knob (4) to the left — in the direction of the arrow — until it clicks back into its normal position.

After this, the camera can be opened as described in paragraph 1 and the cartridge with the exposed film taken out. The film should not be exchanged in bright sunlight, but, if possible, in the shade. It is advisable to wrap the cartridge in lightproof paper or in the packing material in which it was delivered, before taking it to be processed. The new film can now be loaded as described in paragraph 2.

B. The Technique of Exposing

The ALTIX IV is supplied with Trioplan f/2.9, focus 50 mm and Jena T f/2.8, focus 50 mm.

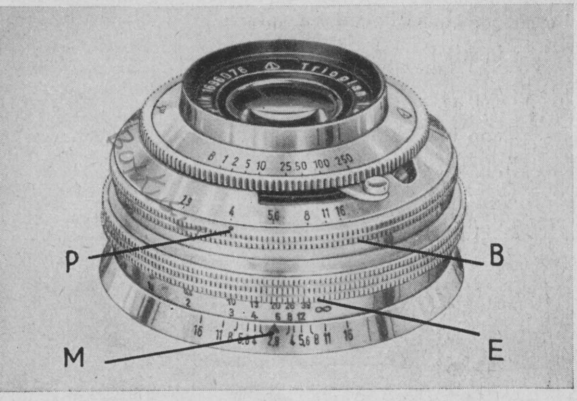

Fig. No. 4

1. *Focusing*

Focusing is performed by turning the broad focusing ring (E, Fig. No. 4) between 2'11" and infinity (∞) until the desired distance is opposite the red mark (M, Fig. No. 4).

2. *Setting the diaphragm*

The diaphragm (= effective lens aperture) is set by turning the knurled ring (B, Fig. No. 4) until the red mark (P, Fig. No. 4) stands against the desired diaphragm num-

ber. The small numbers (2.9 - 4 - 5.6) signify a large diaphragm (wide lens aperture), which means a short exposure speed. The large numbers (8 - 11 - 16), on the other hand, signify a small diaphragm, and the exposure has to be longer. The difference from one diaphragm number to the next is double (or onehalf) the exposure time.

For example: If the exposure time at diaphragm 8 is $^1/_{50}$th sec. it will have to be double = $^1/_{25}$ th sec. at diaphragm 11 and one-half = $^1/_{100}$th sec. at diaphragm 5.6. The advantage of the smaller diaphragm is a greater depth of focus. You will not only have the main subject sharp in the picture, but also part of the foreground and background.

After having focused your image you can read — to the left of the red mark (M, Fig. 4) — the nearest point and — to the rigth of the red mark — the most distant point, whithin the range of which, corresponding to the diaphragm stop, the sharpness reaches.

For example: (see Fig. 4) At a distance of 4 meters (13'4") and a diaphragm stop f/11 the sharpness will reach from approx. 2.5 meters (8'4") to 12 meters (40').

3. *Setting the shutter speeds*

The Vebur Shutter is calibrated in the following speeds: for instant shots from 1 sec. to $^1/_{250}$ th sec. and for time exposures of any desired length (B).

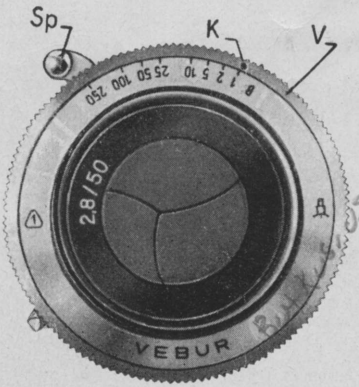

Fig. No. 5

Instant exposures: Turn the front knurled ring (V, Fig. 5) until the red mark (K, Fig. 5) stands above the desired speed. Wind up the shutter by pushing the winding lever (Sp. Fig. 5) upwards as far as it will go. The exposure can now be made by depressing the shutter-release knob (8, Fig. 1).

Time exposures (B): Turn the knurled ring (V, Fig. 5) until the mark (K, Fig. 5) stands above the "B". Wind up the shutter as described under "Instant exposures". Depress the shutter-release knob, and the shutter will open. It remains open until, after any desired lenght of time, the pressure is relaxed. It is advisable to use a tripod and a cable release when making time exposures.

C. Locking Device against Double Exposures

The locking device against double exposures is coupled with the shutter and is put into action the moment the shutter is released. The shutter cannot be released again before the film is advanced, by turning the film-transport knob (4, Fig. 1), and the shutter-winding lever (7, Fig. 1) has been pushed upwards.

D. The Synchronized Flash Contact

The ALTIX IV is equipped with a synchronized contact for flash and strobe (15, Fig. 1). The shutter must be set at $^1/_{25}$th sec. or longer. Contact takes place at the full opening of the shutter.

A few Hints with regard to Exposures

1. *Advance the film immediately each exposure!*
2. *Speed and diaphragm are closely connected. The more light is taken away by stopping down to number 8, 11, or more on the diaphragm scale, the longer will have to be the exposure time.*

   For example: If in a certain case the speed has to be $^1/_{100}$th sec. with an aperture of f/5.6, the exposure can also be made in $^1/_{50}$th sec. with an aperture of f/8, or in $^1/_{25}$th sec. with f/11. These examples can be continued in either direction. The only difference in the picture is the depth of sharpness.

3. *The advantage of the small aperture (8, 11 and 16) is an extensive depth of sharpness, which means that the foreground and background appear sharp in the picture. On the other hand, the wide aperture permits high-speed exposures, with less risk of blurring the picture by unsteandiness. When taking lively scenes, it is usually necessary to set the shutter at high speed and to use a wider aperture.*

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