

Index

Close-up (macro) exposures	1	The Ihagee "Vielzweck"
Two-in-One Ring	2	Reference to this universal equipment for
Set of Adapter Rings and Extension Tubes	3	close-ups and micro work and other
Possible Extensions	4	spheres of photography14
Clamping Ring of the Back Bayonet Ring	5	Photomicrography
Miniature Bellows Attachment		Microscope Attachment
lhagee Autocouple Extension Release. 🎨	8	The Lens Magnifier
Advice for Close-ups	13	Magnifications, Table
Tables for Close-ups	15	Special focusing screens
Subject distance, Image distance, Picture size of the subject, Exposure factor, etc. 10		The Ihagee Macro-Micro Photometer

There may be slight deviations between camera models and the illustrations in this booklet.

Close-up and micro exposures offer the most important scope for the single-lens reflex camera. Therefore, the EXAKTA system has provided, for these kinds of work, some indispensable accessories which can be employed unconditionally for all models of EXAKTA Varex (including the former Kine-Exakta) as well as for EXA II. (The special focusing screens, however, cannot be used with EXAII.) When focusing at a long distance between film plane and

subject the EXA I shows vignetting margins on the image which, however, do not exclude the application of this camera for close-up and micro exposures.

The lens bayonet being the same for all three of the lhagee models, accessories referred to in this booklet in connection with the EXAKTA Varex can also be attached to the two other models.

Close-ups

In accordance with optical laws the image distance (= distance between lens and film plane) increases, when the subject distance (= distance between lens and subject) decreases. Consequently, when focusing on a subject at a short distance from the camera, the distance between lens and film plane must be larger than that attained by the helical focusing

mount of the lens. Then extensions (bayonet rings and extension tubes) must be used. They are fitted in appropriate combinations, between lens and camera body (Fig. 1). It is a characteristic of the single-lens reflex camera that there is no need for special optical attachments for focusing at short distances; the groundalass is used at all times for controlling sharp-

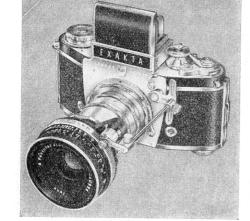


Fig.

ness, depth of field, as well as for aesthetical judgement of the photo and for composing the intended picture. The groundglass screen image and the final picture are always identical and parallax-free, even at short distances.

Two-in-One Ring (Cat. No 187/Figure 2)

For the minimum extension increase of 5 mm a Two-in-One Ring is available. It fits into the camera after the lens is removed and is inserted into the front bayonet, so that the red dots on the lens mount and on the front part of the Two-in-One Ring come opposite each other. By a short turn to the right the lens, looking on face of camera, locks into the Two-in-One Ring, the stop-lever of which catches with a click. To remove the lens from the Two-in-One Ring, press the little release button of the adapter ring and

Fig.



turn the lens to the left, until the red dots are opposite each other again; then the lens can be removed from the adapter bayonet. - Inserting the Two-in-One Ring with the lens into the camera is achieved in the same manner as attaching the lens alone. When the red dots on the camera and on the back part of the Two-in-One Ring are opposite each other, turn the adapter ring with the lens shortly to the right, until the little lever on the camera snaps into position. The removal is achieved in the same manner as removing the lens from the camera.

Front and Back Bayonet Adapter Rings and Extension Tubes

(Cat. Nº 180/Figure 3)

The next extension increase is of 10 mm and is attained by the Pair of Bayonet Adapter Rings screwed together (Fig. 3 above). Its handling is approximately the same as that of the Two-in-



Fig. 3

Possible Extensions

for Two-in-One Ring, Bayonet Adapter Rings (= Pair of Bayonet Adapter Rings) and Extension Tubes are as follows:

Extension in mm	Attainable with										
	Two-in-One	Front and Back Bayonet Adapter Ring (= Pair of Bayonet	Tubes								
	Ring 5 mm	Adapter Rings) 10 mm	5 mm	15 mm	30 mm						
5	1 +			-	1000						
10		+		,	100 A						
15		+	+		7833						
20	+	+	+								
25		+		+							
30		+	. +/ .	+	7.5						
35	+	+	+	+							
40		+			+						
45		+	+		+						
50	+	+	+		+						
55		+		+	+						
60		+	+	+	+						
65	+	+		+	+						

The list of variable combinations may be extended to personal requirements by the addition of more tubes. – When using the Two-in-One Ring and a Pair of Bayonet Adapter Rings simultaneously, it is possible to attach the Two-in-One Ring to the back as well as to the front ring of the Pair of Bayonet Adapter Rings.

One Ring. The Pair of Bayonet Adapter Rings differ from the Two-in-One Ring mainly in that, that they can be separated.

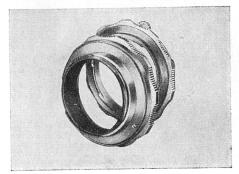
In order to increase extension, additional Tubes must be screwed between the adapters. These Extension Tubes are supplied in 3 lengths: 5 mm, 15 mm and 30 mm (Fig. 3) They are sold only in complete sets together with the Pair of Bayonet Adapter Rings. The Two-in-One Ring is, however, supplied singly.

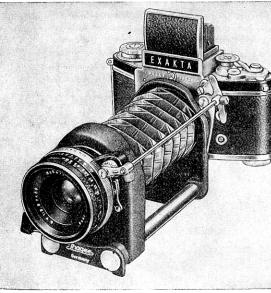
that the lens-scales are difficult to read. This awkward procedure can be avoided as follows: First turn the rim of the rear bayonet ring to the left (looking on face of camera), then you can turn the other extension increases with the lens into the desired position (e.g.: when using the lhagee Autocouple Extension Release de-

Fig. 4

Clamping Ring of the Back Bayonet Ring

The Back (camera-sided) Bayonet Adapter Ring has as Locking Ring serving the following purpose: When using the Pair of Bayonet Adapter Rings and Extension Tubes in different combinations the lens is often turned on its axis so





scribed on pages 8... 10, the release buttons of camera and lens must lie exactly one behind the other). By turning the rim for handling to the right, the lens and the other extension increases, firmly screwed together, are fixed in this position. If the front extensions (front bayonet ring or tubes) shall be removed from the rear bayonet ring, turn the rim for handling also to the right, then the extension increases can be screwed out. When inserting and removing all extensions with rear bayonet ring, always hold the rim for handling.

Miniature Bellows Attachment

(Cat. Nº 176/Figure 5)

This Miniature Bellows Attachment which is easy to carry, is recommended when taking frequently close-ups whereby the bellows extension has to be changed quickly and continuously from 35 mm to 125 mm. Changing of the image ratio and other focusing data is always a matter of

seconds. The apparatus is mainly intended for close-up work by hand, but it can also be employed on any tripod or in connection with the copying stand.

For handling the Miniature Bellows Attachment, we recommend to proceed as follows: Put camera in vertical or horizontal position to the camera carrier, and lens to the lens carrier (and note that the red points must be opposite: For the horizontal position of the camera, the red point on the camera must be opposite the single red point, and for the vertical position opposite the double red point on the camera carrier. Swing camera to the right facing subject of exposure). Loosen locking knob at lens carrier and set required extension increase between 35 and 125 mm; shift lens carrier forward and hold it with the locking knob. The distance between every two division strokes at the right guide shaft amounts to 10 mm. The extension is always read before the front edge of the lens carrier. When transporting and preserving the miniature bellows attachment, camera carrier and lens carrier shall directly stand together for protecting the bellows (lock lens carrier!).

For photography from the hand the whole taking apparatus can be kept upright and transverse without difficulty; for using the miniature bellows attachment on a tripod employ a durable tilt top. There are threads (1/4) at camera and lens carrier. With tripods and tilt tops with thread of 3/8" an adapter must be used. Whether you employ the thread at the camera or the lens carrier, depends on the centre of gravity of the whole apparatus, and you will want the thread of the lens carrier especially when using heavy long-focus lenses. With the copying stand with one-piece column the miniature bellows attachment can be used, but in this case the camera is screwed on with its own tripod thread.

For using the fully automatic diaphragm of the new lenses, we recommend to insert the Autocouple Extension Release with the long coupling rod between release knob of camera and releasing knob or lever of lens (see figure 5 and description at pages 8 . . . 10).

When photographing from the hand, exact focusing with the camera, prepared for the desired image scale, is done by to and fro movements of the whole apparatus. The same focusing method is also possible with the copying stand with its own rack-and-pinion mechanism. When working, however, with a tripod, focusing is done by to and fro sliding of the lens carrier. In this case, of course, the scale of reproduction changes with the varying object distance. With normal f/50 mm lenses all measuring scales from 0.7 (extension 35 mm) up to 2.5 (extension increase 125 mm) can be reached and objects with dimensions from 34×51 mm down to 10×14 mm are fully shown on the negative. Larger objects need less extension increase. For covering the gap from infinity to 35 mm. we recommend the use of the special lens leng T 2.8/50 with sunk mount for the miniature bellows attachment. With this lens you can reach extension increases from 0 to 90 mm.

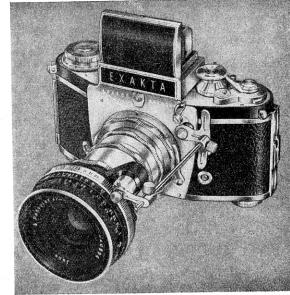
For wide angle lenses of 35 mm and shorter focal length, the miniature bellows attachment is not applicable, but all long-focus lenses can be used, if they are not too heavy.

Ihagee Autocouple Extension Release (Cat. Nº 178/Figures 1, 5, 6, and 7)

In order to employ the fully automatic diaphragm of EXAKTA- and EXA-lenses, also when using Bayonet Adapter Rings and Tubes, or the Miniature Bellows Attachment for close-ups, the Autocouple Extension Release is inserted between objective and camera.

If you use the Two-in-One Ring only for extension increase, it is sufficient to screw the small screwing knob of the lhagee Autocouple Extension Release into the shutter release knob of the camera. Then the pressure on the release knob or the release lever of the lens is transferred to the camera.

With all the extension increases of more than 5 mm one uses the complete Autocouple Extension Release (up to 60 mm extension increase with the short coupling rod, with longer increases up to about 125 mm with the long one). Finger grip and connecting part must be pushed on at the coupling rod. The finger grip is screwed firmly at the end of the rod. With the long screwing knob one attaches the finger grip to the releasing knob of the camera, with the short one the connecting part to the releasing knob or the release lever of the lens. Now the connecting part must be firmly screwed on the coupling rod; the finger grip must lie close directly on the head of the big screwing knob and the connecting part at the release knob or release lever of the lens. When pressing the finger grip, the diaphragm must shut as far as the pre-selected aperture, and with a further pressure, the shutter is allowed to be released. The coupling rod must always run parallel to the optical axis. Therefore, the release knob of the camera as well as the releasing knob or the release lever of the objective must lie exactly



Ela 6

behind one another. To enable the lens to be turned, the back bayonet ring (near the camera) possesses a clamping ring. Details at page 5.

Explanation of the tables for close-ups

at pages 14...16

The tables at pages 14...15 contain all data for close-ups with lenses of 50, 80, 100, and 135 mm focal length and facilitate the right selection of the extension increases. The tables give calculated values which may differ a little from the real values because of the admissible tolerances of the focal distances of the lenses. However, these small differences can be ignored when applying the tables to any kind of regular work. References for rough estimate listed below:

Extension increase

i. e. the total length of the bayonet rings and tubes being used or bellows extensions of the same length as the focal distance = picture 1:1 on the negative (scale of reproduction 1.0)

of double length of the focal distance = double magnification on the negative (scale of reproduction 2.0)

of triple length of the focal distance = three times magnification on the negative (scale of reproduction 3.0)

of quadruple length of the focal distance = four times magnification on the negative (scale of reproduction 4.0)

of quintuple length of the focal distance = five times magnification on the negative (scale of reproduction 5.0).

The figures of the tables are for the lens set at infinity (∞). Intermediate values are found with helical focusing type, by focusing at shorter distances (means lower figures in metres). By adding tubes you will get greater enlargement on the negatives, according to the length of extension.

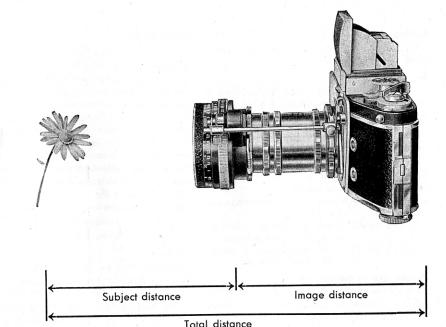


Fig. 7

Subject distance

= distance from subject to lens (about diaphragm plane), see Fig. 7.

Image distance

= distance from sharp image of film plane to lens (about diaphragm plane), see Fig 7.

Total distance

= distance from subject to sharp image of film plane (about subject distance + image distance), see Fig. 7.

Scale of reproduction

= ratio of subject to image

e. g. 1 : 1 = 1.0 means: subject and image are of same size.

1:2 = 0.5 means: the image is half as large only as the subject,

2:1 = 2.0 means: double size of image = two times enlargement.

Picture size of the subject

means, how much of length and height of the subject is covered by the film (= effective image part) Here, partly, round figures in millimetres are auoted.

Exposure factor

When working with increased extension, the exposure time must be longer, for there will be a diminution of light with the increasing image distance. Therefore, the exposure time for a certain diaphragm opening must be multiplied by an exposure factor corresponding to the extension increase. When focusing at short distance with the lens helical focusing mount alone there is a small exposure increase only that can be overlooked, but with longer extensions it has to be calculated according to the following formula:

Exposure increase =

 $\left(\frac{\text{Image distance}}{\text{focal distance}}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{a'}{f}\right)^2$

Example:

Extension increase with the Pair of Bayonet Adapter Rings and all three Tubes or corresponding Bellows Extension (= 60 mm). Length of the image distance = focal length of lens e.g. f = 50 mm + extension increase e.g. 60 mm = 110 mm. The focal distance is 50 mm in length.

Consequently 110:50 = 2.2. $2.2 \times 2.2 = 4.84$. Thus, in this case, the exposure factor is 4.8, in other words the normal exposure time must be multiplied practically by 5. Supposing the exposure meter indicates $^{1}/_{25}$ you have to calculate $^{1}/_{25} \times 5 = ^{1}/_{5}$ s.

Advice for close-ups

Of course, increases of extension can also be used with other lenses not mentioned in the tables. For a certain scale of reproduction you will attain, when using a wide angle lens, a shorter subject distance and with a long-focus lens, a longer subject distance than with a normal lens. Both cases are possible in practice. Focusing is done always on the groundglass screen as usual. Tables for close-ups with special lenses up to f = 35 mm focal distance are available and will be sent on request free of charge.

The wide angle lenses of 35 mm focal length, however, can be used with limited increased

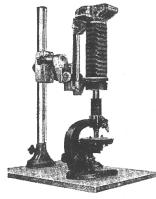
extension only. In accordance with its special construction, the object plane at very short subject distances is placed just before the front lens or even within the objective. These lenses can be used for all scales of reproduction only, if their rear lens faces the object. This can be achieved by means of lens reversal rings mentioned below. Extreme wide angle lenses with shorter focal length than 35 mm are not suitable for taking close-ups with increased extensions.

Tables for close-ups with focal length lenses of 50 mm and 80 mm

	For lens focal distance of 50 mm							For lens focal distance of 80 mm					
Extension increase	Subject distance	Image distance	Total distance	Scale of reproduction	Picture size	of the subject	Exposure factor	Subject distance	Image distance	Total distance	Scale of reproduction	Picture size of the subject	Exposure
mm	mm	mm	mm		mı	n		mm	mm	mm	-	mm	
0	_	50	8	diffe-			1.0	8	80	œ	dìffe-		1.0
5	∞ 550	55	605	rent 0.1	varia 240 x		1.2	1360	85	1445	0.06	variable 392 x 576	1.0
10	300	60	360	0.1	120 x		1.4	720	90	810	0.12	192 x 288	1.1
15	217	65	282	0.3	80 x		1.7	507	95	602	0.19	127 x 192	1.4
20	175	70	245	0.4	60 x	90	2.0	400	100	500	0.25	96 x 144	1.6
25	150	75	225	0.5	48 x	72	2.3	336	105	441	0.31	77 x 115	1.7
30	133	80	213	0.6	40 x	60	2.6	294	110	404	0.38	64x 96	1.9
35	121	85	206	0.7	34 x	51	2.9	263	115	378	0.44	55 x 82	2.1
40	113	90	203	0.8	30 x	45	3.2	240	120	360	0.50	48x 72	2.3
45	106	95	201	0.9	27 x	40	3.6	222	125	347	0.56	43× 64	2.5
50	100	100	200	1.0	24 x	36	4.0	208	130	338	0 62	38 x 58	2.7
55	95	105	200	1.1	22 x	33	4.4	196	135	331	0.69	35 x 52	2.9
60	92	110	202	1.2	20 x	30	4.8	186	140	326	0.75	32 x 48	3.1
70	86	120	206	1.4	17 x	26	5.8	171	150	321	0.88	27 x 41	3.5
80	81	130	211	1.6	15 x	23	6.8	160	160	320	1.00	24x 36	4.0
90 100	78 75	140 150	218 225	1.8 2.0	13 x 12 x	20 18	7.8	151 144	170 180	321 324	1.12 1.25	21 x 32 19 x 29	4.5 5.0
110	73	160	233	2.2	11 x	16	10.2	138	190	328	1.38	19x 29 17x 26	5.6
120	71	170	241	2.4	10 x	15	11.6	133	200	333	1.50	16x 24	6.2
130	69	180	249	2.6	9 x	14	13.0	129	210	339	1.63	15x 22	6.9
140	68	190	258	2.8	9 x	13	14.4	126	220	346	1.75	14x 21	7.6
150	67	200	267	3.0	8 x	12	16.0	123	230	353	1.87	13x 19	8.3
160	66	210	276	3.2	8 x	11	17.6	120	240	360	2.00	12x 18	9.0
170	65	220	285	3.4	8 x	11	19.4	118	250	368	2.12	11x 17	9.8
180	64	230	294	3.6	7 x	10	21.2	116	260	376	2.25	11x 16	10.6
190	63	240	303	3.8	6 x	9	23.0	114	270	384	2.38	10x 15	11.4
200	63	250	313	4.0	6 x	9	25.0	112	280	392	2.50	10× 14	12.3
210	62	260	322	4.2	6 x	9	27.0	110	290	400	2.63	9x 14	13.2
220	61	270	331	4.4	5 x	8	29.0	109	300	409	2.75	9× 13	14.1

Tables for close-ups with focal length lenses of 100 mm and 135 mm

For lens focal distance of 100 mm								For lens focal distance of 135 mm				
Extension	Subject	lmage distance	Total distance	Scale of reproduction	Picture size of the subject	Exposure	Subject distance	lmage distance	Total distance	Scale of reproduction	Picture size of the subject	Exposure
mm	mm	mm	mm		mm		mm	mm	mm		mm	
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 70 80	© 2100 1100 767 600 500 433 386 350 322 300 282 267 243 225	100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135 140 145 150 155 160 170 180	2205 1210 882 720 625 563 521 490 467 450 437 427 413	different 0.05 0.10 0.15 0.20 0.25 0.30 0.35 0.40 0.45 0.50 0.55 0.60 0.70 0.80	variable 480 x 720 240 x 360 160 x 240 120 x 180 96 x 144 80 x 120 69 x 103 60 x 90 53 x 80 48 x 72 44 x 65 40 x 60 34 x 51 30 x 45	1.0 1.1 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.6 1.7 1.8 2.0 2.1 2.3 2.4 2.6 2.9 3.2	2780 1958 1350 1046 864 742 656 591 540 500 466 439 395 363	135 140 145 150 155 160 165 170 175 180 185 190 195 205 215	α 3920 2103 1500 1201 1024 908 826 766 720 685 656 634 600 578	different 0.04 0.07 0.11 0.15 0.19 0.22 0.26 0.30 0.33 0.37 0.41 0.44 0.52 0.59	variable 600 x 900 343 x 514 218 x 327 160 x 240 126 x 189 109 x 164 92 x 138 80 x 120 73 x 109 65 x 97 59 x 88 55 x 82 46 x 69 41 x 61	1.0 1.1 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.0 2.1 2.3 2.5
90	211	190	401	0.90	27 x 40	3.6	338	225	563	0.67	36x 54	2.8
100 110	200 191	200 210	400 401	1.00 1.10	24x 36 22x 33	4.0 4.4	317 301	235 245	552 546	0.74 0.82	32x 49 29x 44	3.0
120	183	220	403	1.20	20x 30	4.4	287	255	542	0.82	29 x 44 27 x 40	3.3 3.6
130	177	230	407	1.30	18x 27	5.3	275	265	540	0.96	25 x 38	3.9
140	171	240	411	1.40	17x 26	5.8	265	275	540	1.04	23x 35	42
150	167	250	417	1.50	16x 24	6.3	257	285	542	1 11	21 x 32	4.5
160 1 70	163 159	260	423 429	1.60 1.70	15x 23 14x 21	6.8	249	295	544	1.18	20x 30	4.8
180	156	280	436	1.80	14x 21 13x 20	7.3 7.8	242 236	305	547 551	1.26	19x 29 18x 27	5.1
190	153	290	443	1.90	13x 19	8.4	231	325	556	1.41	16x 2/ 17x 26	5.8
200	150	300	450	2.00	12× 18	9.0	226	335	561	1.48	16x 25	6.2
210	148	310	458	2.10	11× 17	9.6	222	345	567	1.56	15x 23	6.5
220	145	320	465	2.20	11x 16	10.2	218	355	573	1.63	15× 22	7.1



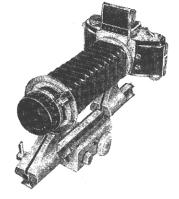
Important note: Close-up pictures and photomicrographs can be taken with the EXAKTA and EXA cameras by other means than with the accessories described in this booklet. For achieving the utmost simplicity of operation in these fields, as well as in many other branches of photography, the Ihagee "Vielzweck" (multi-purpose) equipment has been designed. All photographers will be impressed by the versatility of this equipment, and requests for further information are invited; we will gladly send you a detailed brochure. Here is just a short review of the individual units of the "Vielzweck" equipment: for close-up and highmagnification photography there is the

Repro Unit (Cat. N) 155.20) for photomicrography

large Bellows Attachment with its extension range from 35 to 220 mm (see illustration on right). Copying can be conveniently carried out with the aid of the Copying Stand, which can also be employed as a sturdy table tripod for other purposes. The Bellows Attachment and Copying Stand are also used in combination for photomicrography (see picture on left). Duplicates of small transparencies can be printed optically by means of the Transparency Copying Equipment.

For medical photography, especially for photographing body cavities, the "Kolpofot" has been specially designed; this is used in conjunction with an electronic flash

unit.



Bellows Attachment (Cat. No 155.10)

Reproductions of DIN-patterns with EXAKTA and EXA cameras 24 imes 36 mm

	Pattern	ern Exten increase		Lens f = 50 mm Image distance mm	Lens to subject increase in mm	
DIN A 0	(84.1 ×	118.9 cm)	1.5	51.5	1800	
DIN A 1	(59.4 > <	84.1 cm)	2.0	52.0	1290	
DIN A 2	$(42.0 \times$	59.4 cm)	3.0	53.0	930	
DIN A 3	$(29.7 \times$	42.0 cm)	4.0	54.0	670	
DIN A 4	(21.0 ×	29.7 cm)	5.5	55.5	490	
DIN A 5	$(14.8 \times$	21.0 cm)	8.0	58.0	360	
DIN A 6	$(10.5 \times$	14.8 cm)	11.5	61.5	270	
DIN A 7	$(7.4 \times$	10.5 cm)	16.0	66.0	205	
DIN A 8	$(5.2 \times$	7.4 cm)	23.0	73.0	160	
DIN A 9	(3.7 ×		32.5	82.5	125	
DIN A 10	(2.6 ×	70 YEAR TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE REAL PROPERTY O	46.0	96.0	105	

The small extension increases are obtained with the helical focusing of the lens. When using Adapter Rings and Extension Tubes, the exact image distance is focused with the lens in helical mount as well. When working, however, with the Miniature Bellows Attachment, the special lens lena T 2.8/50 mm with sunk mount has to be used (excepting the tiny pattern).

The measurements indicated in the table are calculated values. They are founded on the supposition that the short side of the DIN-pattern is always focused on $24 \, \text{mm}$ -image - (short side of the negative size $24 \times 36 \, \text{mm}$). In practice the indications in the table can differ a little from the measurements really attained (focal length tolerances of the lenses).

Lens Reversal Rings

Close-ups with great magnifications of the subject require relatively long image distances and short subject distances. Our lenses are, however, corrected for the reverse ratio, that is long subject distance and short image distance.

Therefore, we recommend for close-ups with magnifications of more than 1.5 times, to use the lens in reverse position i. e. with its back turned towards the subject and the lens front facing the film. We supply reversal rings with which to screw the lens on the front extension tube. (Please give all technical data of the corresponding lens when placing an order.)

When using the lens this way, there is no possibility of helical focusing, therefore, critical focusing is done by slight changes of the camera position. When reversing the objective, there is furthermore an additional releasing extension which is unseizable on our tables.

Special lenses "Jena M"

For taking pictures with over 5 times magnifications we recommend the lenses "Jena M". Not being available with EXAKTA and EXA lens mount we supply on request adapters to be screwed into the rear bayonet adapter ring or tubes. These adapters are provided in their centre with a thread for the desired lens "Jena M" (with the back bayonet adapter ring may be used the reversal rings and with them the special lenses "Jena M" as well for our Bellows Attachments). As expressly special lenses for macro-photos they must, of course, not be attached inversely. When ordering an adapter, please state by all means focal length of the lens "Jena M".

Swing angle attachment

The swing angle attachment as a part of the Ihagee "Vielzweck" already mentioned at

pages 14 to 15 can be fixed to a tripod vertically or horizontally, rendering possible the easy movement of the camera forwards and backwards, thus giving reliable focusing at maximum sharpness with the invaluable focusing slide. Furthermore the camera can be switched at will from horizontal to vertical and vice versa. The actual increase of extension is made by bayonet rings and tubes. For further details please refer to special booklets.

Vignetting of the image field

When photographing with very large increased extensions there are little shadows on the extreme corners of the image field. In the same way a dark stripe appears on the top edge of the reflex image; when using a large image distance, the light rays of this small region don't impinge upon the mirror which has been kept as small as possible with regard to lenses of short focal length. This stripe, however, is fully contained in the negative or diapositive, i. e.

it is only in the reflex image without details. On raising the camera up a little, the details of the mentioned region can be seen.

Photomicrographs

The single-lens reflex cameras EXAKTA Varex and EXA open also - similarly to close-ups - the large field of Photomicrography, by simple and inexpensive accessories. The reflex screen image serves for focusing and observing the microscopic picture. You observe it until you press the shutter release button.

The Microscope Attachment

(Cat. Nº 153/Figures 8 . . . 10)

is used for connecting the EXAKTA and EXA cameras to any microscope. The cameras can be adapted with the attachment to the ocular tube of the microscope which has the standard

outside diameter of about 25 mm (approx. 1"). Microphotographs are taken with the optical system of the microscope and not with the camera lens.

Top and bottom parts of this attachment have to be separated by loosening the quick-changemount: The indented screw is slightly screwed out and the top part of the microscope attachment lifted out of the mount. The top part is attachable by its bayonet ring to the camera as usual. Then, after removing the ocular of the microscope, push the bottom part of the microscope attachment over the ocular tube, replace the ocular and fasten the bottom part on the notch-ring by turning it to the left, whereby the grip-border must be held fast. The top part of the micro attachment with the camera is put into the quick-change-mount: First place the cone under the two latches, then the opposite side slides into position. Tighten the set screw and make the top part in the mount safe to

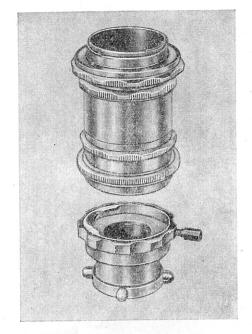
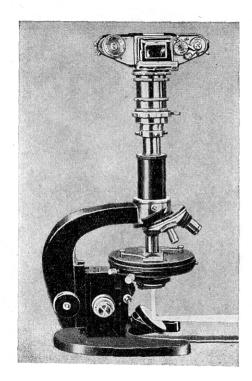


Fig. 8

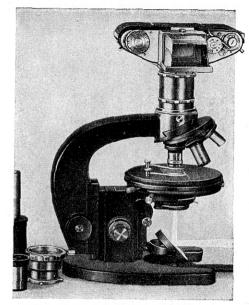


operate. Figure 9 shows the combination ready to work. By means of the quick-change-mount the camera can always be removed from the microscope, when photographic work is being suspended for exchanging oculars or when subject observation should continue. As the bottom part of the microscope attachment does not disturb working, it can remain at the microscope.

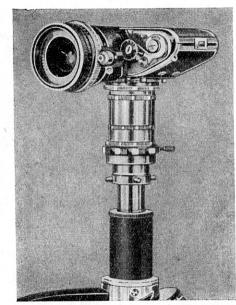
The top part cone of our microscope attachment is also adaptable to all microscopes with tubes of 25 mm diameter. On these microscopes the tube is removable and the camera together with the top part of the micro attachment is placed into the switch mount of the tube support of the microscope. It is possible to take - of course in a less powerful magnification - so-called "Lupen" Pictures - Macrophotographs - with the microscope objective alone (the Microtars are especially suitable for this purpose), see Figure 10. We regret that it is impossible

Fig. 9

to give here technical instructions for taking photomicrographs. This field is so large that it will be of no use picking out a few points only. We rather recommend to consult one of the many books about this subject. (Please refer to notes on page 29).



Fía. 10



Lens Magnifier (Magnear)

(Cat. No 308.01/Figures 11 and 12)

The supplementary magnifying lens in the Finder Hood of the EXAKTA Varex does not always meet the great optical requirements of critical focusing in close-up and micro-work. Therefore, the "Lens Magnifier" was designed for the specialized fields of Macrophotography and Photomicrography. It can be inserted into the EXAKTA Varex instead of the Finder Hood or Penta Prism, and makes it possible to focus and examine the reflected image with one of the highly corrected EXAKTA Varex Normal and Special lenses. The lens is, as Figure 11 shows, set into the bayonet mount of the Lens Magnifier. Focused at infinity, it shows a magnified and evenly sharp reflected image without distortion or aberration. All normal and special ground or clear focusing screens may be used in the Lens Magnifier (see next section). With a partially or completely clear screen, the image is easily and quickly discernable. The Normal or Long-focus lenses when used as critical magnifiers permit examination of the whole area of the reflected image, whereas with a 35 mm picture taking lens, the range of vision is somewhat limited so that you will see the centre part of the image only.

The Lens Magnifier is all the more practical as the normal lens of the EXAKTA Varex is not used for taking Photomicrographs, thus being free for serving as magnifier. For the reflex image magnifications possible with the different lenses see the following table. - Additional magnifications can be obtained, when holding a small pocket telescope as supplementary focusing help over the Lens Magnifier (e. g. the Tellup giving a 2.5 times magnification).

The total magnification results from multiplying the lens magnification with that of the pocket telescope. The modern lenses, the mounts of which offer the advantages of the pre-set diaphragm and the automatic diaphragm presetting device and additionally operate as a

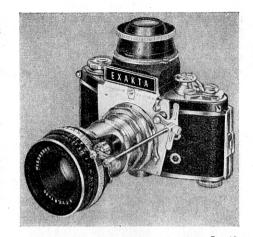


Fig. 12

natural light trap, too, have, however, when used as a magnifier, a distance somewhat too large between frontlens and eye, so that you can no more see the full groundglass image.

Fig. 1

Furthermore, when taking close-ups often the appropriate lens is not free for serving as magnifier. For the Lens Magnifier, therefore, a Top Lens (see Fig. 12) was made, effecting a magnification of about 4.5 times (this total magnification with the magnifying groundglass about 5 times). So you can very well control and

accurately focus the total groundglass image owing to the good optical performance of the additional magnifier. This magnifying glass is mounted in the same way as a lens of the EXAKTA Varex and inserted in a similar way into the bayonet of the Lens Magnifier.

Magnifications

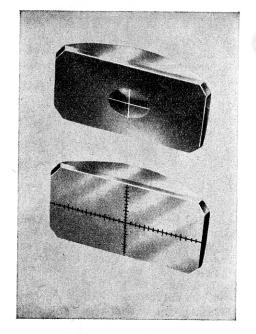
Lens with	35 n	nm focal	distance	8.1 times,	with Tellup	20.3 times
Lens with	50 n	nm focal	distance	5.7 times,	with Tellup	14.3 times
Lens with	80 n	nm focal	distance	3.6 times,	with Tellup	9.5 times
Lens with	100 r	nm focal	distance	2.8 times,	with Tellup	7.0 times
Lens with	135 r	nm focal	distance	2.1 times,	with Tellup	5.3 times

Special focusing screens

(Figure 13)

The possibility of instantaneously interchanging the focusing screens of the EXAKTA Varex is of great advantage for taking micro- and "Lupen" (macro)-pictures. You can use, instead of the regular groundglass, the special screens described below. Although it is desirable to compose the image on a groundglass, the sharpness may be determined through the clear centre spot by focusing into the air. Of course, a fully clear focusing screen can also be used. Both types of this special focusing screens are very practical for endoscopic pictures in medical photography.

When changing the focusing screens, the Finder Hood, Penta Prism, or Lens Magnifier have to be removed from the EXAKTA Varex (after having placed the hinged focusing magnifier of



Flg. 13

the Finder Hood into rest position). The magnifying groundglass is taken on both sides and lifted out of the focusing system. The special focusing screen, too, has to be held on both sides and pressed in between the clamping springs of the focusing system.

The following special focusing screens are offered:

- a) Special focusing screen for Reflex Finder Hood (latest design), Penta Prism, and Lens Magnifier with groundglass and clear centre spot of 3 or 10 mm diameter (both with hairline cross in the clear spot),
- b) Special focusing screen for Reflex Finder Hood (latest design), Penta Prism, and Lens Magnifier completely clear with hairline cross. The hairline cross avoids, at all times, the unwanted continuing accomodation by the eye. In Photomicrography correct focusing is attained, when both hairline cross and image appear to be simultaneously sharp. When moving the

eye over the clear spot to and fro, hairline cross and image must not shift each against the other, if correctly focused.

Special types of focusing screens of former models of the Reflex Finder Hood with frame viewfinder can be supplied. The two little holding screws at the small sides of the Finder Hood are loosened and the magnifying body can be removed. After inserting the special focusing screen from below the two little holding screws are tightened again. We supply:

- c) Special focusing screen for Reflex Finder Hood (with frame viewfinder) with groundglass and clear centre spot of 3 or 10 mm diameter (both with hairline cross),
- d) Special focusing screen for Reflex Finder Hood (with frame viewfinder) completely clear with hairline cross.

Other special types of focusing screens for technical and architectural photos, reproductions, etc. can be supplied according to your wishes (e. g. with etched cross lines, cm or mm graduations, etc.). Please write to our "Publicity Department"!

Reproductions can be focused without any disturbing influence by the curvature of the magnifying glass using a flat groundglass in the new Reflex Finder Hood, Penta Prism, or Magnifier Lens. It can be supplied with any graduation or subsidiary lines.

Ihagee Macro-Micro Photometer (Cat. Nº 167/Figure 14)

In macrophotography and photomicrography the shutter speed setting is often very problematic. Therefore, under certain circumstances, the Ihagee Macro-Micro Photometer is a great aid and can be recommended. It can be adapted directly to the camera and a selenium cell element is lowered into the central light beam in order to measure the light effective in the

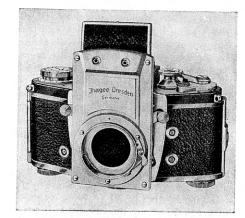


Fig. 1

camera. During the measuring process the shutter release knob of the camera is locked automatically in order to avoid an accidental exposure. The Macro-Micro Photometer is provided with just the same bayonet as the lens, and lens-sided, with the counterbayonet to set in Lenses, Back Bayonet Adapter Ring and Microscope Attachment or to connect the Bellows Attachments. The increased extension effected by the Ihagee Macro-Micro Photometer is 20 mm. Special consideration must be given when the image scale is to be found out.

As it is generally known, the selenium cell element converts the energy of light into electric energy, generating in this way a current which can be measured by means of a normal pattern micro-ammeter or light-galvanometer (effective measuring range 5...30 µA, plate resistance 1000...5000 Ohms). The connection between the lhagee Macro-Micro Photometer and the micro-ammeter is made by a cable which can be inserted into the two input jacks at the Photometer.

In order to evaluate the results of measurement it is necessary to produce a series of test shots with graduated shutter speeds. According to the results it is possible to make future use of the data of the accurately exposed pictures: i. e. using the same film, the same shutter speed and the same deflection of the needle of microammeter or light-galvanometer. The latter can be reached by choice of the lens diaphragm or by modification of the intensity of illumination. The Ihaaee Macro-Micro Photometer is - as mentioned before - a great aid in macrophotography, photomicrography, and for optical copying. When working in the described manner in connection with a micro-ammeter or lightgalvanometer respectively any complicated calculation no longer exists, also the multiplication factors are practically covered with the measurement when increased extensions for close-ups are used.

Literature

If you are interested in the EXAKTA and EXA cameras and accessories, please do inform us of your specific requirements. The general basis instruction book bears the title "EXAKTA Manual" and its author is Werner Wurst. This book is published by Fountain Press, London, and is available at book shops. Other books that lead the way to good photos are:

"35 mm EXAKTA Handbook" by K. L. Allinson A. R. P. S.
(Published by Fountain Press, London).
"35 mm Photography with an EXAKTA" by K. L. Allinson A. R. P. S.
(Published by Fountain Press, London).
"EXAKTA Photography" by Jacob Deschin (Published by Camera Craft Publishing Company, San Francisco 5, California).
"EXAKTA GUIDE" by W. D. Emmanuel (Published by Focal Press, London).