



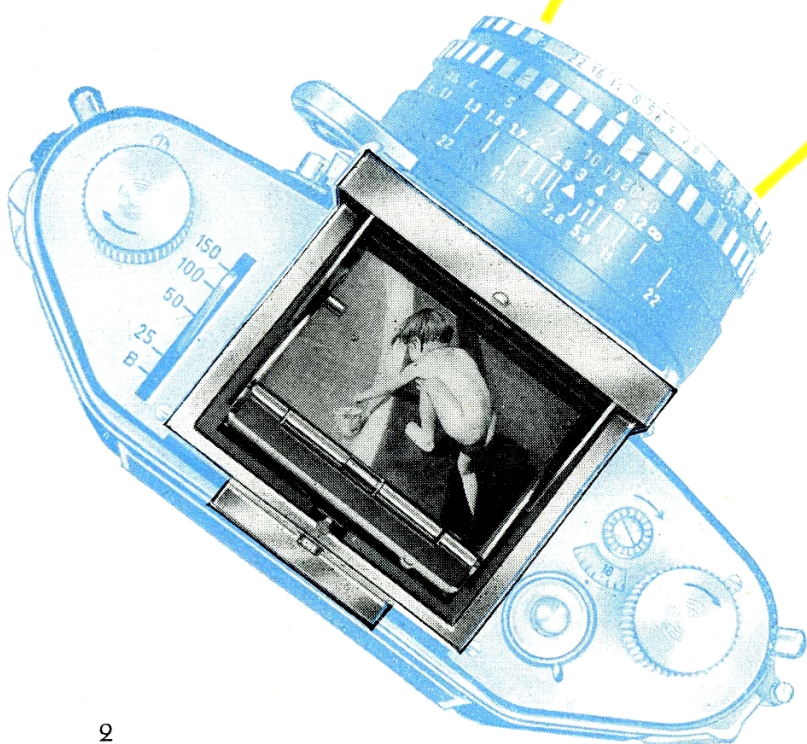
EXA

## Unexcelled ease in focusing

This is the most conspicuous feature of the little 35 mm. EXA Reflex Camera, and at the same time it explains why the EXA has become the favourite of such an immense number of photo amateurs. For more than the last twenty-five years we have felt justified in supporting the opinion that the single-lens reflex camera is not a camera for the expert alone, but also precisely the camera for the beginner. The ambitious photographer will recognize our EXAKTA Varex as a versatile, ingeniously designed camera, a great number of amateurs, however, are less extravagant, they would just like to enjoy the conveniences of the reflex equipment, but in a simpler model. This led to constructing the EXA. Its design is plain, on purpose, so as to keep it within reach of everybody. And it is easy to handle, too.

## Pinpoint sharpness

is the first thing you expect in your photos, and we have already emphasized the facility of focusing with the EXA. Take hold of the camera and look into its finder hood, you will see a bright, magnified, upright screen image in all its natural colour. Turn the helical focusing mount, and as soon as you reach the correct point, the image will appear perfectly sharp. No measuring, or, perhaps, rough calculating of distance! The Finder hood of the EXA is equipped with two magnifying lenses, yielding, together, a sixfold enlargement, and enabling the photographer, even in difficult cases, to obtain pinpoint sharpness in focusing. The finder image also reveals the gradual increase in depth of field produced by stopping down the diaphragm.



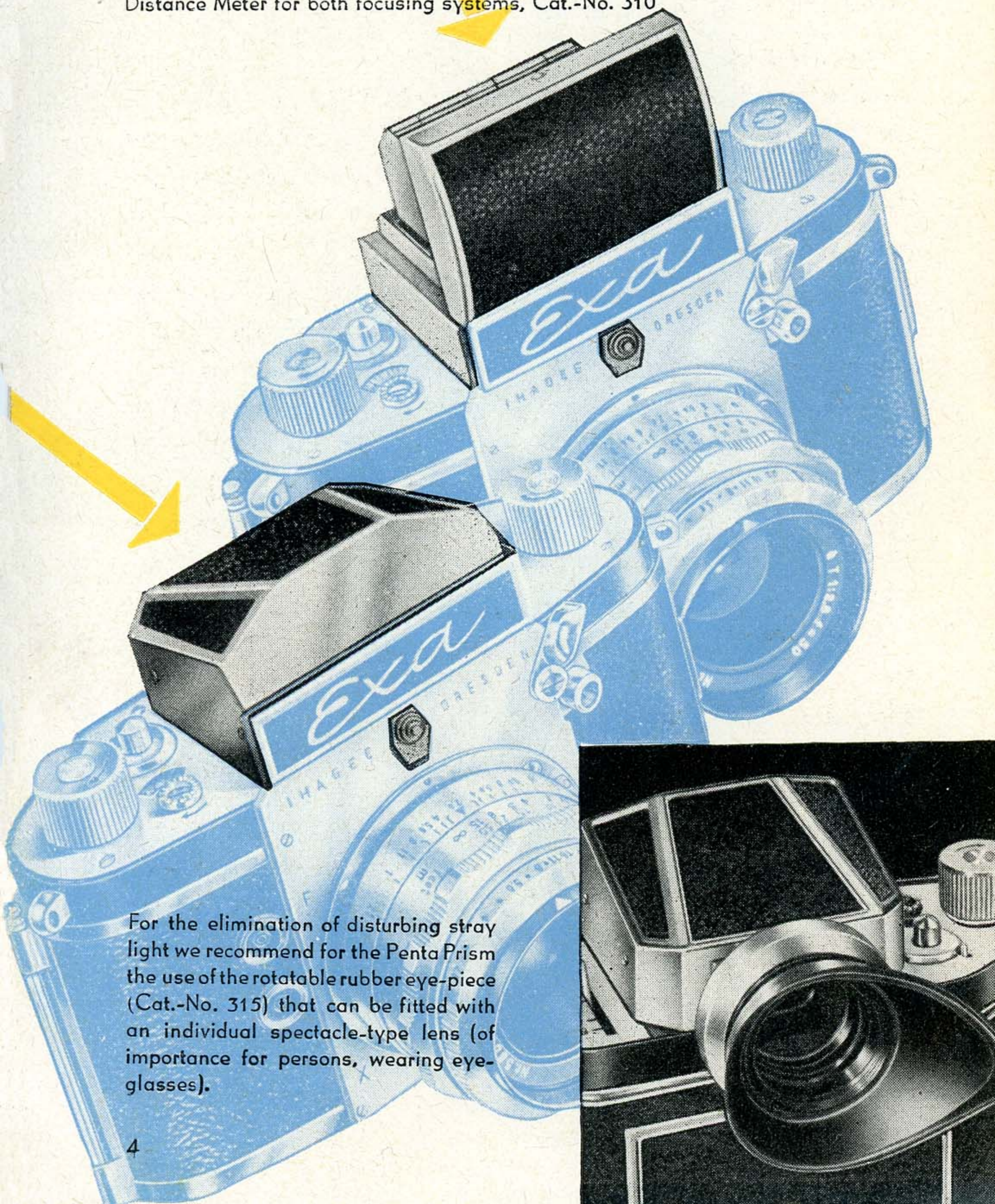


We wish to add that the Finder hood of the EXA is opened and closed by a single pressure of your finger. The Finder hood, as a whole, is removable and can be replaced by another focusing system (see the following pages). Another advantageous feature of the Finder hood is the interchangeability of the ground glass magnifier, that, on request, may be replaced by the distance meter. The distance meter works on the principle of a split-image range finder and is of special value for persons with faulty eyesight and under poor lighting conditions. In correct focus the outlines of the partial images, horizontal or vertical, as the case may be, precisely meet.

## Harmonious picture composition

Have you not often become aware of the difficulties arising in this respect, because many cameras support only the technical side of the subject? The EXA wants to help you make really beautiful pictures. This camera does not force you to look into a tiny viewfinder – no, you are able, before releasing the shutter, to examine your clearly outlined, magnified finder image and to make any desired alterations or to eliminate any defects. There is no difference, either, between the finder image and the final photograph, both having been designed by one and the same lens. As a single reflex camera, the EXA is free from parallax error. What you see in the ground glass, will appear also in the finished photo. Think of another very important factor, concerning colour photography. You see the reflex image in natural colour, you have no difficulty, therefore, in pre-judging the harmony of your colour photos.

The EXA with its two focusing systems:  
upper illustration – with Reflex Finder hood, lower illustration – with Penta Prism  
Penta Prism, in leather case, Cat.-No. 302  
Reflex Finder hood (single), Cat.-No. 326  
Distance Meter for both focusing systems, Cat.-No. 310



For the elimination of disturbing stray light we recommend for the Penta Prism the use of the rotatable rubber eye-piece (Cat.-No. 315) that can be fitted with an individual spectacle-type lens (of importance for persons, wearing eye-glasses).



### **Alternative focusing systems**

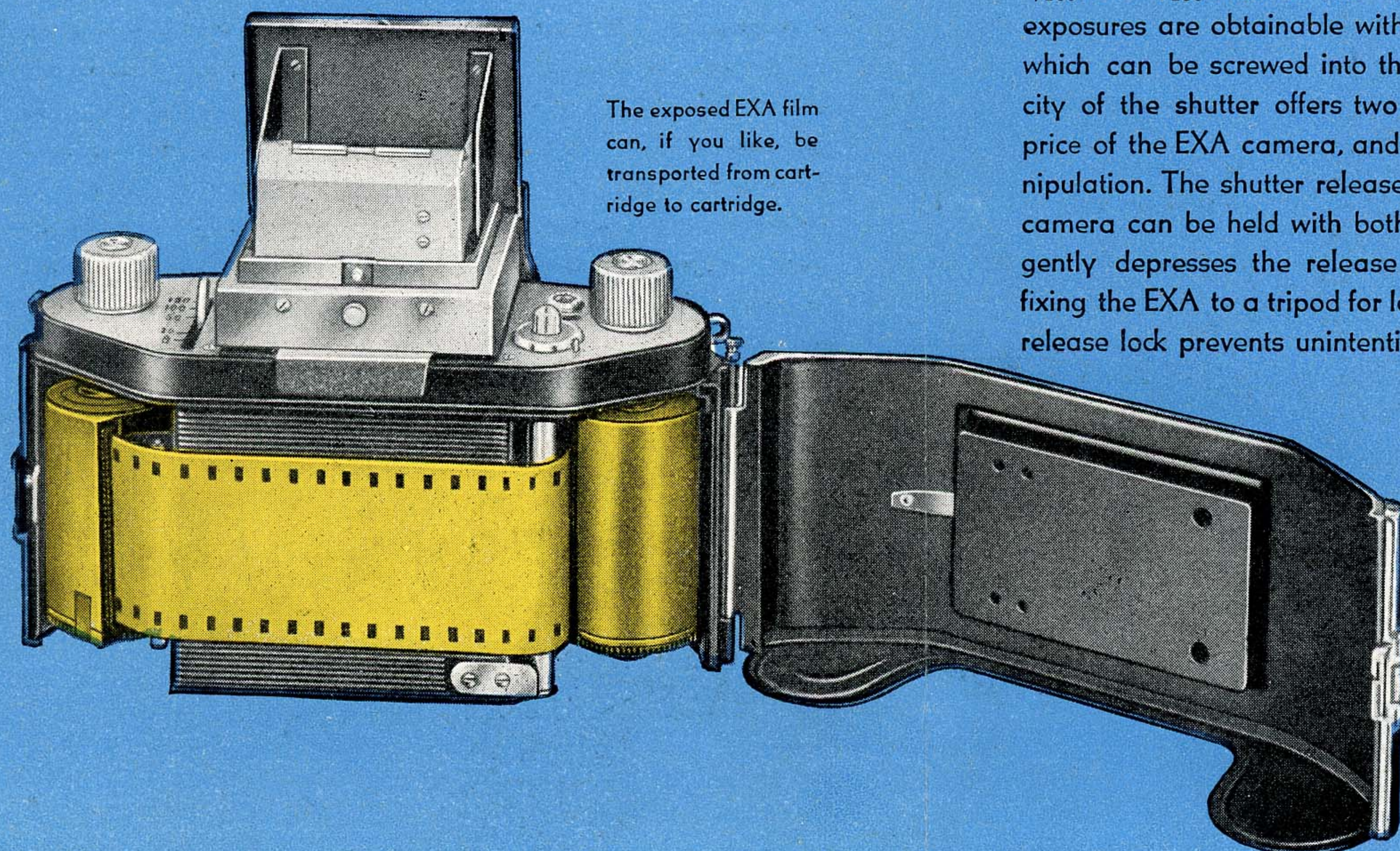
Corresponding to the systematic structure of a single-lens reflex camera the EXA normally is delivered with Finder hood. Ordinarily we look down into it from the side when taking upright prints, or sometimes from below, when the EXA must look across obstacles. Thus it is with the Finder hood that you can easily take most pictures of all subjects, but above all those demanding low camera holding, e. g. animals, children, flowers, etc. But when you like taking pictures of rapid movements, snapshots, and persons especially living, it is sometimes advantageous to employ the Penta Prism, second focusing system for the EXA. It allows, too, to hold the camera always at eye-level and to sight directly through the camera lens, thus when taking upright and oblong prints, seeing in the Penta Prism an always upright and laterally correct reflex image in fourfold enlargement. In the reflex image, movements have the same direction as in reality, and you are able easily to follow quickly moving subjects, holding your camera close to the eye up to the very instant of exposure. The exchange of the Finder hood for Penta Prism or vice versa, is the matter of a moment. You can, therefore, always choose the focusing system guaranteeing easier working as well as a better photo. The ground glass magnifier of the Penta Prism, of course, is interchangeable so that instead of it you also can use the Distance Meter, as a very helpful means for focusing purposes (see page 3).

### Externally handsome – internally reliable

Pick up the EXA and you will be astonished at the light weight and small dimensions of this little reflex camera. You may be interested to learn the exact figures: Outside measurements = 13 x 9 x 7.4 cm. ( $5\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{15}{16}$  ins.), weight = 1 lb  $6\frac{3}{4}$  ozs. The handy light-metal body is elegantly polished, enamelled and fitted with a durable covering. In short: the outward appearance of the EXA is extremely pleasing. But this is not the essential point: the whole internal mechanism and reliable functioning will give you unrestrained pleasure.

### Precise film-guiding mechanism

The EXA is designed to take 24 x 36 mm. ( $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$  in.) exposures on the economical 35 mm. film. You either rewind the exposed film inside the camera from the receiving spool on to the feeding spool, or you may use a second empty cartridge for the receiving spool and so save rewinding. A picture-counting device shows the number of exposures already made (up to 36). Inside the hinged camera back of the EXA is a film pressure plate to keep the film flat and even in the focal plane. Of course, there is also a perfectly safe protective device against double exposures: releasing the shutter is impossible before the film has been advanced. Nor can you miss a section of film, because film transporting is possible only after the shutter has been released. You need not trouble much about the mechanical parts of the EXA, but rather devote your attention to the choice of your subject and to picture composition.



The exposed EXA film can, if you like, be transported from cartridge to cartridge.



### Faultless shutter-setting

To set the focal-plane shutter of the EXA, you need only to push a little lever on to the desired speed. That is all! Faulty handling, therefore, is unimaginable. The EXA shutter has been made to suit the needs of the photo amateur, with settings which are, at present, being used in the majority of cases:  $\frac{1}{25}$ ,  $\frac{1}{50}$ ,  $\frac{1}{100}$ , and  $\frac{1}{150}$  second, and the B setting for time exposures (T exposures are obtainable with the aid of a special wire release which can be screwed into the EXA release knob). The simplicity of the shutter offers two great advantages: the moderate price of the EXA camera, and its afore-mentioned effortless manipulation. The shutter release is right in the camera body. The camera can be held with both hands while the left index finger gently depresses the release knob. A tripod bushing permits fixing the EXA to a tripod for longer time exposures. A swivelling release lock prevents unintentional tripping of the shutter.

## High-efficiency lenses

Primarily, we wish to stress that the short-focus lenses of the EXA yield excellent results in depth of field. But the EXA lenses answer all your other requirements, too. They excel in high speed and wonderful image design and sharpness, they have helical focusing mount, depth of field scale, and anti-reflex surface coating and are interchangeable in a moment with a special supplementary lens.

The EXA is supplied with Finder hood or Penta Prism and one of the following standard lenses:

Lens	Focal length	Diaphragm design	∅ of Lens Front Mount	Catal.-No.
f 2.9 Meritar	50 mm.	PD	37 mm.	432
f 2.8 Jena T	50 mm.	CD	37 mm.	101
f 2.8 Domiplan	50 mm.	FAD	42 mm.	649
f 2.8 Jena T	50 mm.	FAD	51 mm.	601

## Modern diaphragm designs

Critical focusing and viewing the ground glass screen image should always be done at full aperture, the brightness of the image being considerably diminished when the diaphragm is stopped down. Without removing the camera from the taking position, the diaphragm is stopped down immediately before exposure. For this reason all lenses are provided with a diaphragm of modern design.

CD = click diaphragm stops, i. e. when stopping the diaphragm down, the stops are counted. PD = pre-set diaphragm, i. e. the knurled diaphragm ring, before releasing the shutter, is turned to the pre-set diaphragm stop without visual control. FAD = Full automatic diaphragm, i. e. the diaphragm is full-automatically stopped down when releasing the shutter, and after this reopens to full aperture.

## Special lenses for special purposes

For photographing with high angles of field and for taking, at a given distance, as big a section of the chosen picture as possible, wide angle lenses with short focal length are to be used. Long focus lenses that here can be used only in a limited range (see page 11), have a smaller field of view, cover a smaller area but everything larger and nearer. Focusing with special lenses is done exactly in the same way as with the standard lens on the ground glass reflex image; when using special lenses, no special viewfinders or focusing systems are needed.

Lens	Focal length	Diaphragm design	∅ of Lens Front Mount	Catal.-No.
f 4 Flektogon	25 mm.	FAD	80 mm.	636
f 2.8 Flektogon	35 mm.	FAD	51 mm.	534
f 4.5 Görlitz Wide Angle	35 mm.	PD	51 mm.	442
f 2.8 Jena Bm	80 mm.	FAD	51 mm.	435
f 2.8 Trioplan N	100 mm.	FAD	57 mm.	510
f 4 Jena S	135 mm.	PD	51 mm.	437

## The camera for flash work

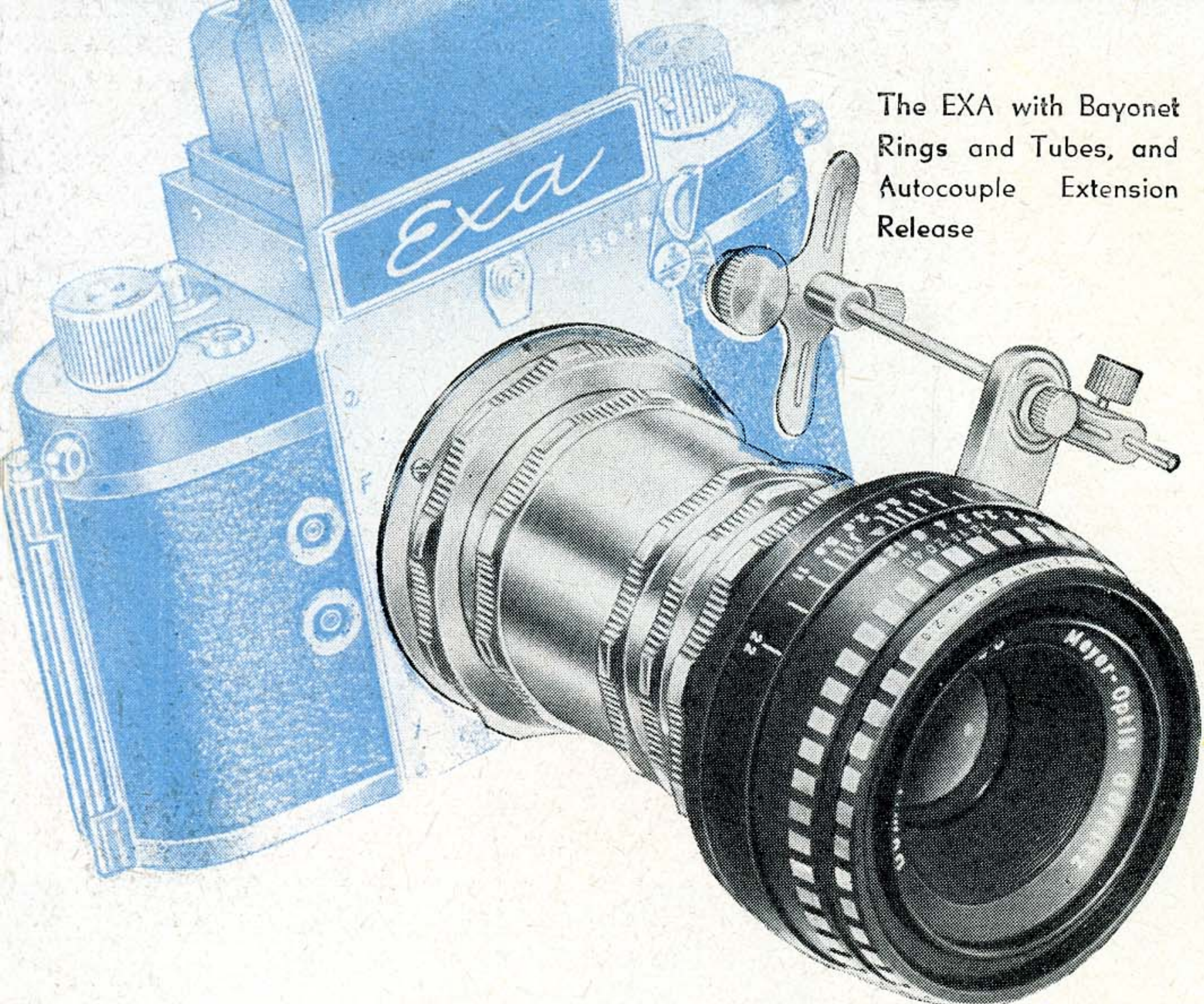
You certainly want to make flash exposures with your camera, and you will be interested to learn that the EXA is truly a "flash camera". It has two synchronized contacts - the F-contact for small flash bulbs (designed for a shutter speed of  $1/25$  sec.), and the X-contact for electronic flashes (designed normally for shutter speeds of  $1/50$  sec., only for flash exposures with long focus lenses or with extension equipment for speeds of  $1/25$  sec.). Besides, with the X-contact can be used all other sizes of flash bulbs, the shutter then being set to "B". Electronic flashes working without capacitor must be synchronized with the X-contact, and the shutter being set to "B".



## Special accessories

The main accessories to the EXAKTA Varex as well as to the more modern EXA II can be used with the EXA, this being the reason why the EXA is so often chosen as a second outfit. It is not only practical, but also profitable that the following accessories can be used with both cameras: Finder hood, Penta Prism, standard and special lenses, extension equipment, filters, sunshades, special accessories for copywork, microphotography, etc.





The EXA with Bayonet Rings and Tubes, and Autocouple Extension Release

### **Small objects photographed at close range**

Here you have a classic feature of the single-lens reflex. You, too, will derive unfeigned pleasure from the EXA, thanks to its adaptability to this type of work. Extension rings and tubes with bayonet fittings can be inserted between camera and lens, thus allowing for exposures to be made at closest range (approx. 10 cm., see next page). For close-ups, too, focusing is performed with the aid of the ground glass image. Never forget this fact, for many other finder systems fail to function correctly, owing to parrallactic deviation, when taking close-ups.

For choosing the area of the picture wanted, the extension rings and tubes with bayonet fitting may be used in any combination. There are available: two-in-one extension ring (extension increase 5 mm.), Cat.-No. 187; set of bayonet rings and tubes, Cat.-No. 180 (the bayonet rings, when screwed together, yield an extension increase of 10 mm.; for insertion between these bayonet rings there are available tubes 5, 15, and 30 mm. long).

For the mentioned close-up work it is of particular importance that the diaphragm of lenses with an automatic diaphragm setting device can be stopped down by depressing the shutter release button. For this reason we have designed the practical Autocouple Extension Release (Cat.-No. 178), which is inserted between the lens- and the camera-shutter release knob.

### **Useful accessories for EXA**

of course, are at your disposal: leather case, sunshade, Giant release button (for convenience when handling the camera with gloves on or with clammy fingers). The sunshades are designed to be screwed on to lens mounts with diameters of 37, 42, and 51 mm.



**Important note for use of an extension increase or special long-focus lenses with the EXA:**

Should the distance between lens and film level be greater than 70 mm., a slight shadow will appear on the long edges of the negative. That is insignificant with the standard lens and an extension increase of about 20 to 50 mm., thus leaving an adequately large picture area. But we must dissuade from greater extension increase. The same cut-off can take place with long-focus special lenses influenced by their construction: with long-focus lenses of usual structure cut-off at the edges is possible, insignificant with focal length of 70 to 100 mm., greater with longer focus than 100 mm. The very telephoto lenses are more advantageous. We recommend to control the lens as to cut-off with a ground-glass screen put over the picture-window.



We hope, with this pamphlet, to have aroused your good-will towards the EXA. Of course, if you would like to make friends with this little camera, you ought to take it into your own hands and try its focusing mechanism, in short, you should get closely acquainted with it. Go and see your photo dealer. He will be only too pleased, without any obligation, to show you the EXA and explain its functions.

Should you, however, seek a camera to give you more than the popular-priced, unintricated EXA can do, please let him you show the versatile EXA II or the top-class camera EXAKTA Varex.

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

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