

INSTRUCTION BOOK

Edika
REFLEX.



ENGLISH

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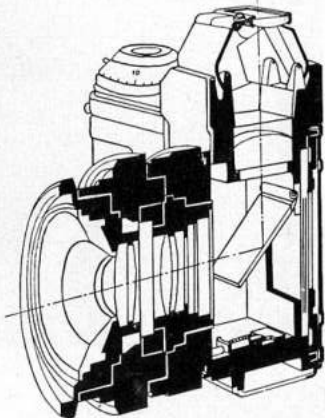
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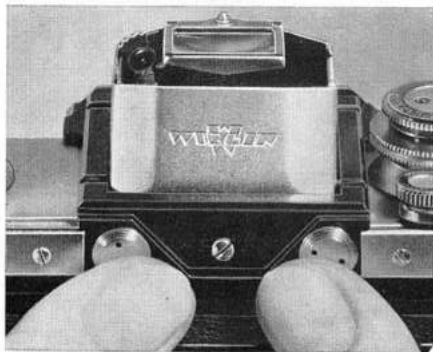
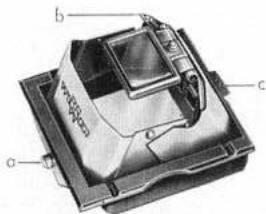


Dear **EDIXA REFLEX** Owner,

Although we can assume that you are familiar with the Edixa Reflex, we think it will help you if we review its features once again. The EDIXA REFLEX is a single-lens reflex camera which has one lens that serves for viewing and focusing, and for recording the image on film.

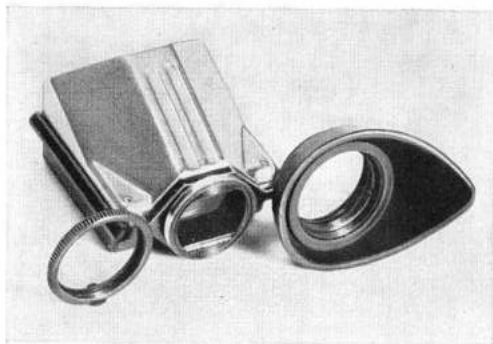
The accompanying diagram illustrates how the light rays reflected from the subject to be photographed enter the lens, are then deflected by the mirror and are directed on to the ground-glass screen, where they show a true image of the subject. This picture can then be focused sharply on the ground glass screen, and you can arrange its composition. During exposure the mirror moves upwards permitting the beam of light to reach the film directly through the slit in the focal plane shutter and thus expose the film. The ground glass screen is interchangeable.





The Waist Level Viewfinder

To open the waist level finder, for viewing press button (a). The magnifying lens (4x) is brought into position by moving lever (b) sideways. The finder can be folded down by first depressing the magnifier and then the sides of the hood. Removal of the hood is accomplished by pressing the two locking catches outwards (13) on the camera body, using the thumbs of both hands (see illustration). When re-inserting, care should be taken that the small lug (c) on the finder engages the provided groove (14) first, after which the finder is pressed down until it snaps in with an audible click.



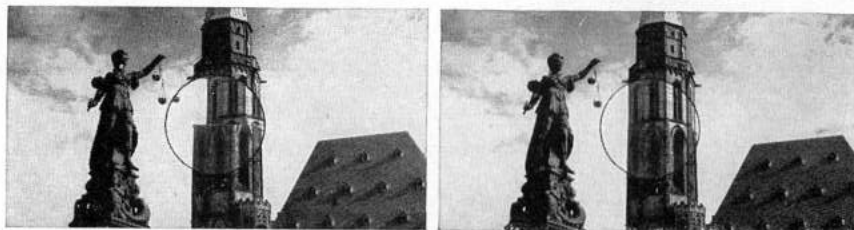
The Penta-Prism Finder

The prism finder is removed and re-inserted in exactly the same way as the waist level finder. We strongly recommend that the waist level viewfinder, which is part of the standard equipment of the camera, be supplemented by a prism finder. While the waist level viewfinder is indispensable for close-ups and photomicrography, the prism finder is more suitable for taking horizontal pictures and even more so for

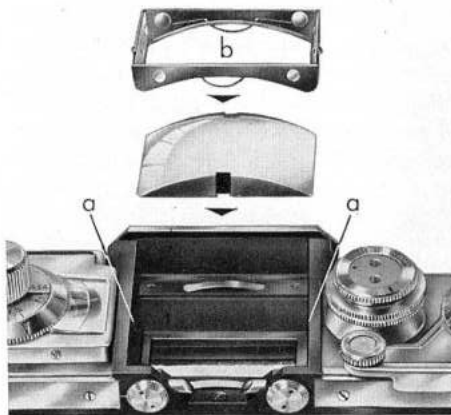
sports and action photography. An interesting and useful accessory for the prism finder is a soft rubber eye-cup with a rotatable mount for correction lenses. If you normally wear glasses your optician will fit this mount with the glasses corresponding to your eyeglass prescription. EDIXA photography is now even more of a pleasure since you can focus with the prism finder without wearing spectacles. Moreover, the rubber eye-cup pressed against the eye socket gives a support to the camera for eye-level focusing.

The Split-image Rangefinder

As we have already mentioned, the ground-glass can be removed and interchanged with various special focusing glasses, one of which is the split-image rangefinder glass, to permit fast focusing. In the center of the split-image rangefinder glass is a circle containing two bright half-circle prisms — the rangefinder components. The prisms divide the image into two separate parts when the lens is out of focus. As the image is brought into sharp focus (when you turn the focusing ring), the two parts of the image are brought into a straight line. The following illustration



demonstrates this point. The split-image rangefinder is designed to be used with lenses having an aperture of $F/2.8$ and larger ($f/1.9$ etc.). At smaller apertures ($f/4.5$) part of the image may become obscured due to insufficient light.



Interchanging the Ground-glass Screen

This can be done only after the finder has been removed. The unattached end of one or both of the then visible retaining springs (a) should be gently pulled inwards with the fingernail of the index finger. The screen-holding frame (b) as well as the screen can now be lifted easily. Underneath the screen are a number of rectangular spacers which must remain in position or be carefully replaced if they should fall out. Now carefully lower the desired ground-glass into place so that the curved portion is up. When re-inserting the ground-

glass screen or any of the special screens, care should be taken that the retaining springs of the screen-holding frame snap in when pressed down.

Loading the Film

First set the film type indicator (2) by pulling out the rewind knob (1) and set the



Film Transport and Cocking the Shutter

The film transport lever (8) must be wound fully until, upon release, it springs back to its original position. Partial winding, although not harmful, will not cock the shutter nor restore the mirror. Merely continue the movement to completion if the lever is only partially wound. Under no condition should the lever be forced back into its resting position. The lever must spring back automatically.

However, if the lever stops half-way while winding the film, and cannot be moved to a positive stop, then there is no more film left to be advanced. Only by rewinding the film completely, or partly, can the lever be brought back into its initial position. When this has been done, it is again possible for the lever to be swung through its full movement and to return automatically to its starting point. During these operations the shutter release button should not be depressed! A glance at the exposure counter (10) will tell you when all frames of the film have been exposed.

Since, however, films are often longer, it is usually possible to make 1 or 2 more exposures, despite the fact that the exposure counter indicates the end of the film.

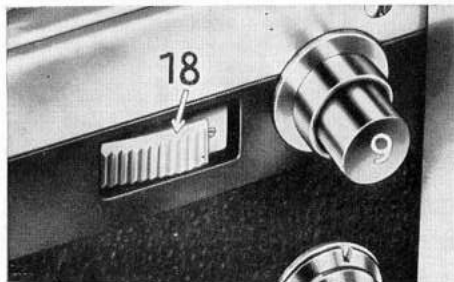
Shutter Release

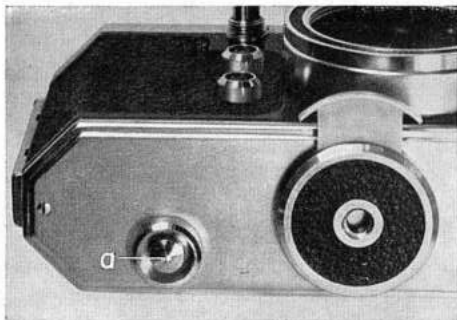
The film transport lever also operates the cocking of the shutter. The shutter is released by depressing the shutter release button (9).

The shutter release is blocked, however, if the transport lever is not completely wound. On the other hand, it is impossible to wind on the film twice in succession if no exposure has been made. The camera has been fitted with a double exposure prevention

device so that the same frame of the film cannot be exposed twice. In order to prevent the shutter from being released unintentionally, the release button is provided with a lock which is activated by moving the slide (18) in the direction of the release button (to the right).

A red dot on the slide indicates that the release is inoperative.





Rewinding the Film

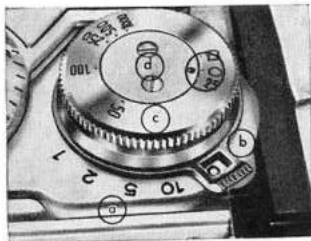
Under no circumstances should the back of the camera be opened unless the exposed film has been completely rewound into its original cassette. Turn the rewind knob (1) in a clockwise direction (to the right) with your right hand, at the same time pressing down knob (a) in the baseplate with your left hand. As soon as you stop feeling a slight resistance, the film has been rewound completely. Give it a few more turns to

be absolutely sure before you open the camera back. Then open it, pull out the rewind knob (1) and remove the film cassette.

Setting the Exposure Time (shutter speed)

The EDIXA REFLEX is equipped with a focal plane shutter with speeds up to 1/1000 sec. and B.

The shutter speed can be set or changed before or after the shutter has been cocked. What's more, the shutter can remain cocked, making the camera always ready for instantaneous use.



The double exposure prevention lock has already been described under „Inserting the Film“.

The setting mechanism for the shutter speeds covers 2 different groups:

- I. The slow speeds from 1— $\frac{1}{10}$ sec.
- II. The fast speeds from $\frac{1}{25}$ — $\frac{1}{1000}$ sec.

“B” — as long as required — actually belongs to Group II.

When choosing speeds from either group, the other must be **disengaged by setting the knob to “0”**. For this purpose an engraved “0” can be found on both the scales for the slow speeds (see cover plate “a”) as well as on the setting knob for the fast speeds (c).

I. Slow Shutter Speeds ($\frac{1}{10}$ to 1 sec.)

Start by lifting the fast shutter speed setting knob (c) and turn it so that the red “0” is opposite the red dot on the indicator disc (d), as can be seen from the illustration alongside. The “0” and “25” (= $\frac{1}{25}$ sec.) settings coincide in one and the same notch.



Only then should the window in lever (b) be set to frame the required speed, the figure for which is engraved on the cover plate (a). (The illustration shows the speed setting for $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. $1 = 1$ sec., $2 = \frac{1}{2}$ sec., $5 = \frac{1}{5}$ sec. and $10 = \frac{1}{10}$ sec.). The significance of "0" has been described above.



II. Fast Shutter Speeds ($\frac{1}{1000}$ to $\frac{1}{25}$ sec.) and "B"

When selecting these speeds, the window in lever (b) must first be set to the "0" on the cover plate (a). Then the setting knob for fast speeds (c) should be lifted and rotated until the required speed figure coincides with the red dot on the indicator disc (d), as can be seen in the illustrated setting for $\frac{1}{50}$ sec. Take care that the setting knob (c) snaps in again. "B" is also set in the way just described.

When set to "B", the shutter remains open as long as the release button is depressed. When taking time exposures of long duration, the use of a tripod and a cable release is strongly recommended. In this connection we draw attention to the socket of the shutter release button (9), which is provided with a thread to accept the cable release. This thread corresponds to that of the Leica cable release with fixing screw cap.

LENSES

a) Distance setting and focusing.

Generally, the distance between camera and subject is either judged or measured in order to obtain the highest degree of definition. With the EDIXA REFLEX this vital function is performed by the ground-glass screen. The image, formed by the taking lens and deflected on to the ground-glass screen via the mirror, is brought into sharp focus by turning the distance setting ring on the lens mount.

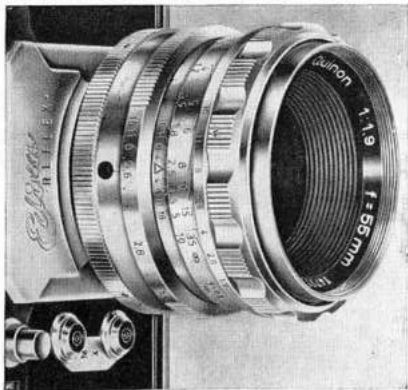
Since the correct adjustment of the ground-glass screen is made in the factory it will render a sharp image no matter which type of finder or lens is used. The "through-the-lens focusing" is done at full aperture because the finder image is then at its brightest. In this connection we should also mention the "depth of field". The lens forms a sharp image of all objects which can be thought of as lying in zones parallel to the focal plane. These zones become deeper the further their distance from the camera or the more the lens is stopped down. This can easily be studied on the ground-glass screen. Establishing or measuring the extent of the depth of field is done by means of the depth of field scale engraved on every lens mount. However, very interesting photographic effects can be obtained by intentionally creating zones of unsharp definition as, for instance, in portraiture, where it is often desirable to have the face standing out sharply against blurred background.

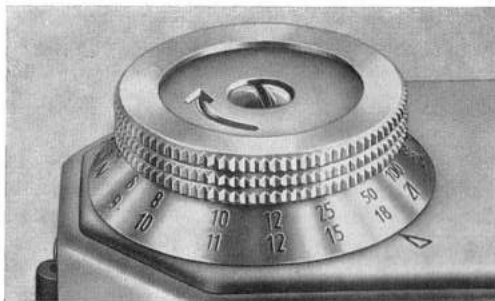
The image on the ground-glass screen is viewed either with the unaided eye or

through the magnifier of the waist level finder which will give a 4 x magnification of that section of the image visible in the magnifier. When using the prism finder the entire image field will appear magnified.

b) Setting the Aperture

For setting the aperture use the aperture setting ring on which are engraved the individual f/numbers (stops). The effect of opening and closing the aperture can be studied on the ground-glass screen which will show the image at maximum brightness when the aperture is fully open but on stopping down will show an appreciable darkening. While studying the effect of stopping-down, the depth-of-field range also becomes apparent to a certain extent. The use of lenses with either pre-set diaphragms or automatic spring diaphragms make aperture settings much easier. The exact functions of these lenses are described in the chapter on "lens systems".





Film Type Reminder

The type of film loaded can be recorded by means of the film type reminder, a disc found on the models without a built-in exposure meter. The DIN or ASA numbers printed on the film box should be set on the film type reminder disc so that the relevant figure is opposite the black triangle engraved on the plate. When using several

cameras at the same time or when the camera is used by various people, you will find the film type reminder a useful aid. If the camera is empty, the black triangle should be set to the black diamond. In the model C, the scale indicating the film type is built into the exposure meter. We call to your attention that there are special instructions for using the model C.

Tripod Bushing, Camera body support, Eyelets

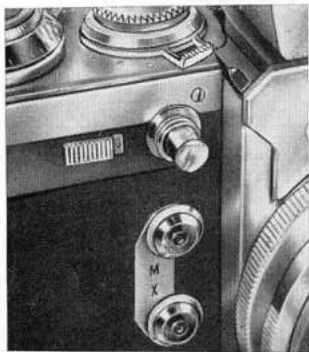
The base of the camera is equipped with a tripod bushing (21) and a camera support (20) which can be pulled out to steady the camera when it is placed on a table. Both sides

of the camera are provided with eyelets into which the swivel safety hooks of a metal chain can be inserted, so that the camera can also be carried without the ever-ready case.

Photography with the EDIXA REFLEX

Provided you have followed and understood our instructions for loading the camera with film, sharp focusing, setting the shutter speeds, etc., you should now be ready to take photographs with your EDIXA REFLEX. We have already mentioned when describing focusing with the waist-level finder hood and the eye-level prism finder, that the taking position of the camera depends on the type of finder used. When fitted with the waist level finder, the camera is held at about chest-level so that you have a good view of the image on the ground glass screen. According to your eyesight, the camera should be held at a level permitting you to critically focus the image on the screen. When using the magnifier, which makes fine focusing much easier, the camera is held close to the eye. Both ways of holding the camera are suitable for taking upright pictures, a method by which you shoot, so to speak, "round the corner". This is excellent for candid shots, especially since your subject, deceived by your not looking in his direction, often provides you with the most lively and unposed pictures. You can also hold your EDIXA REFLEX high above your head focusing on the screen from below, when you want to take pictures across obstacles, such as the crowd at sporting events, etc.

The penta-prism viewfinder, the special uses and advantages of which we have already pointed out, permits holding the camera in "snapshot" position at eye-level and is an essential prerequisite for rapid-sequence action shots and sports pictures. When taking horizontal or vertical pictures one eye is used to look into the prism finder while the other may either be closed or opened for watching the subject. For taking horizontal photos, the camera can also be used in an inverted position so that the smooth camera back gives additional support when it is pressed against the forehead (to prevent camera shake). — Whatever type of viewfinder is used, the

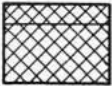
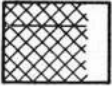


camera should be held comfortably and without strain. It is entirely up to you which finger you use for releasing the shutter, winding the film, or for setting the diaphragm or distance. For taking rapid sequence pictures, however, we recommend operating the shutter release button with the forefinger and the film transport with the thumb of your right hand, without removing the camera from the eye.

Flash Synchronization

Flash bulbs of all types can be used, as well as electronic flash lamps (**with the exception of those operated on wall current only**). The appropriate

flash contacts are on the front of the camera and marked "M" for flash bulbs and "X" for electronic flash. In both cases the shutter should be set to $\frac{1}{25}$ sec. (see table). One feature of flash photography should be borne in mind: it is not the shutter speed but the duration of the flash which determines the exposure time. The duration of an electronic flash is approximately 1 millisecond ($\frac{1}{1000}$ sec.) and approximately 5 milliseconds ($\frac{1}{200}$ sec.) with flashbulbs. Flash equipment of foreign origin can, of course, also be used. The flash is attached to the tripod bushing (21) but we would strongly recommend the use of an EDIXA flash bracket. By the way; **never** use an electronic flash with the flash contact set to "M".

Shutter speeds for flash exposures				Examples: Electronic flash		
Flash contact	Type of flash-lamp	Type of flash-bulb	Shutter speed	Flash contact	Type of flash-lamp	Effect of flash on negative or loss of light
X	Electronic flash unit	—	$\frac{1}{25}$	X	Electronic flash unit	 $\frac{1}{25}$
M	Capacitor flashgun	XM 1 — XM 5 SO — XO PF 1 — PF 5	$\frac{1}{25}$	X	Electronic flash unit	 $\frac{1}{50}$
				M	Electronic flash unit	No exposure $\frac{1}{25}$

Double Exposures

With the Edixa Reflex double exposures can easily be made as follows:

After picture taking the shutter can be cocked without moving the transport lever (8) and the mirror can be brought into taking position as follows:

The shutter speed setting knob "c" for speeds from $\frac{1}{25}$ to $\frac{1}{1000}$ of a sec. has to be turned clockwise until it stops. After having pressed the shutter release button (9) the desired double exposure has been made. This operation can be repeated as desired.

How to release a blocked camera

Should a block in the camera and the film transport occur due to false handling it can easily be removed by turning the shutter speed setting knob "c" ($\frac{1}{25}$ — $\frac{1}{1000}$ sec) clockwise until it stops (just as is done for double exposures.) After this the shutter can be released and the film transport lever can again be moved.

We publish here a small table giving the approximate equivalents of various film speed ratings, since this information will be of great importance to you with regard to flash photography and when working with an exposure meter.

Conversion		
DIN	ASA	B.S.I.
9	6	19
10	8	20
11	10	21
12	12	22
13	16	23
14	20	24
15	25	25
16	32	26
17	40	27
18	50	28
19	64	29
20	80	30
21	100	31
22	125	32
23	160	33
24	200	34
25	250	35
26	320	36
27	400	37

THE LENSES FOR THE EDIXA-REFLEX

The Edixa-Reflex lenses are interchangeable. They have screw-in mounts and are screwed-in a clockwise direction and in the reverse direction when taking them out.

Lenses of the following groups are available:

	focal length	speed		
Standard lenses	50— 55 mm	1,9	2,0	2,8
Wide-angle lenses	24— 40 mm	2,8	3,5	
Portrait lenses	80—100 mm	1,5	3,5	4,5
Special portraiture lens (Rodenstock Imagon)	120 mm	4,5		
Telephoto lenses	135—800 mm	2,8 to 5,5		
Special-purpose lens the Makro Kilar	40 mm	2,8		
available in two models, for taking photographs from ∞ to 10 or 5 cm (4 or 2 inches) without special accessories.				

In most cases, the initial equipment will consist of the 50 mm standard lens. Due to the very favourable angle of view obtained with a lens of this focal length, it has proved its merits as universal lens since the beginning of miniature photography.

The wide-angle lens covers the widest area (angle of view 60—80°) and is for this

Comparative Photos taken from the same Position.



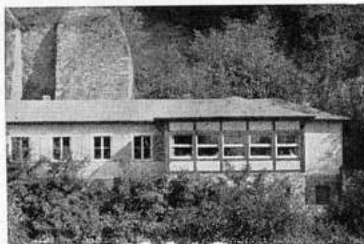
wide-angle lens
35 mm focal length



telephoto lens
135 mm focal length



standard lens
50 mm focal length



telephoto lens
240 mm focal length

reason preferred for architectural photography, large groups and for panoramic views of landscapes.

The wide-angle lens enjoys a great popularity and is very often preferred as a basic lens instead of the standard lens.

The use of the portrait lens is by no means restricted to portraiture, where pictorial effect is the primary demand, but it is also used for landscapes and shots of fine details. The Imagon special portrait lens should be employed wherever soft focus effects are desired.

The telephoto lenses act like a telescope, that is to say, they magnify distant objects and permit them to be recorded on a much larger scale. The effects of the various types of lens are clearly demonstrated in our illustrations.

Diaphragm Systems

In the chapter about "Lenses" we have already described the effects of diaphragm setting. Although the principle function of the diaphragm, its power of being opened or closed as required, has remained the same, the actual mechanism for operating the diaphragm has undergone various improvements during recent years, all of which were designed to make picture-taking with a single-lens reflex camera more foolproof and easier than ever.

When speaking of **normal iris diaphragms** to-day, one refers to a working mecha-

nism which sets the required aperture (f/stop), by manually turning the diaphragm setting ring. This setting remains in position and has to be re-set by stopping-down or opening-up as required.

Lenses with click-stop diaphragms have the advantage that the aperture setting ring snaps in each individual setting (f/number) thus preventing unintentional and incorrect settings.

Lenses with pre-set diaphragms have the additional advantage that the required stop is pre-selected and locked, after which the lens aperture can be opened fully by a special setting ring, making it possible to focus on a brightly-illuminated screen. However, it must not be forgotten that, prior to releasing the shutter, the aperture setting ring must be turned back to the pre-set f/stop. This is a purely mechanical operation which can be performed even without looking because the locked f/stop prevents over-shooting the mark.

Lenses with automatic spring diaphragm (internal spring diaphragm) offer a more advanced method of aperture setting for EDIXA REFLEX models fitted with an internal release mechanism. Here also, it is necessary to establish the required f/stop first and then to set it by using the appropriate setting ring provided on the lens mount. With some spring-diaphragm lenses, this is done by a slight inward pressure followed by

turning and locking the ring. To be able to focus sharply on a well-illuminated screen, the diaphragm must be fully opened ($f/2.8$ or $f/1.9$). With some automatic spring-diaphragm lenses, this is done by rotating the aperture setting ring until it snaps in, with other types means of the spring diaphragm cocking lever on the underside of the lens mount. When working with the Steinheil Quinon, a red dot becomes visible in a round control window on top of the lens mount after the lever has been operated, indicating that the diaphragm is cocked and ready for exposure. When an automatic spring diaphragm lens has been focused at full aperture, it is no longer necessary to turn the aperture setting ring back by hand to the pre-set f /stop. A slide inside the screw-in lens mount of the camera body (page 7 No. 28) causes pressure on the pin protruding from the rear of the lens when the shutter is released. Due to this pressure, which is transferred to the diaphragm mechanism inside the lens, the diaphragm snaps into the notch for the pre-set stop automatically. Depressing the release knob of the shutter (9) on the camera body automatically sets in motion the following three operations:

1. the diaphragm closes to the pre-set value selected for exposure;
2. the mirror swings upwards to allow light to reach the film;
3. the shutter is released.

Special attention should be paid to ensure that the film transport lever (8) is always cocked before operating the spring diaphragm cocking lever on the lens. The following operations have therefore to be performed in this sequence:

1. Advance the film and cock the shutter by means of film transport lever (8).
2. Select and set the f/number by means of the aperture setting ring on lens mount.
3. Cock the aperture setting ring or spring-diaphragm cocking lever to open the diaphragm fully.
4. Focus the finder image sharply on the ground-glass screen.
5. Press the shutter release knob (9) on the camera body.

If, say, for examining the depth of field, the diaphragm mechanism should not be required, it can be put out of action simply by not cocking the spring diaphragm lever.

Infra-red Indicator Mark.

For infra-red film, which is used in many specialized scientific fields, the indicator mark for distance-setting (on the Quinon) is no longer the red triangle but the red dot to the right of it. On other lenses this mark may vary, depending upon the lens.

The Cable Release

The cable release with its special setting screw permits vibration-free exposures, especially at slow shutter speeds. The cable release is screwed to the thread of the shutter release knob (9).

For time exposures, the shutter must be set to "B". When the top of the cable release is depressed, the shutter will open. The exposure will be finished and the camera shutter closed again when the milled locking disc of the cable release is disengaged by a pressure of the thumb. For short time exposures, the shutter need not be locked open; the locking disc should then be depressed and turned to the right. This will put the locking disc out of action; it can be brought into operation once again by turning it in the reverse direction.

Selftimer

As an extra accessory, a FRAMEX selftimer is available which, when used in conjunction with the cable release, permits you to appear in the picture yourself. After the shutter has been cocked by means of the film transport lever (8), the cable release should be screwed to the thread in the shutter release knob (9). Now cock the selftimer by turning the lever on it in the direction of the arrow and attach it to the cable release so that the recess in the angle-piece of the selftimer is under the

plunger of the cable release, while the top of the plunger should fit into the hollow provided on the selftimer. The selftimer is released and thus put into operation by moving the lever on the right in a clockwise direction. The delayed action mechanism of the selftimer will now release the shutter of the camera with the cable release within 6—8 seconds. After exposure, it is advisable to detach the selftimer from the cable release before cocking it again.

The "Autoknips" selftimer, which does not require the use of the cable release, is even simpler to operate. The Autoknips is screwed directly into the thread of the release button (9) by means of a small connecting piece and then cocked. Its actual operating is similar to that described above (see special instruction leaflet). You should always make it a rule to cock the camera shutter prior to attaching the selftimer, as this is forgotten only too easily.

The Model D of the Edixa Reflex is equipped with built-in selftimer (see special instructions).

Double Cable Release

The use of a twin cable release makes it possible to release both the shutter and the lens diaphragm when using extension tubes or the bellows focusing attachment bet-

ween the camera and lens. The internal automatic diaphragm of the lens remains in action and operates as described above. By depressing the plunger of the twin cable release, the diaphragm snaps back to the pre-set stop, the shutter release knob (9) is depressed and the shutter released simultaneously in one operation. The end of the twin cable release with the fixing screw should be screwed into the thread of the release knob (9) while the other end goes into the threaded hole on the underside of the lens mount.

In cases where a double cable release is not available for work with extension tubes or the bellows extension, the shutter will only work semi-automatically. By using a normal cable release, screwed into the small threaded bushing on the lens mount, the fully opened diaphragm can be actuated, making it snap back to the pre-set value, after which the shutter release knob (9) is depressed, thus releasing the shutter. Due to the fully-open diaphragm, it is still possible to focus correctly on the bright ground-glass screen up to the last second, since the diaphragm is closed only when the plunger of the cable release is depressed, a fraction of a second before the shutter is released.

Extension Rings for Close-up Photography

The superiority of the focusing mechanism of the EDIXA REFLEX is proved beyond doubt by the ground-glass screen image which shows the exact field of view, definition and available depth of field, even at the shortest camera subject distance. For taking close-ups, it is only necessary to increase the distance between the subject and

the focal plane, by using extension rings. A set of extension rings provides you with various possibilities for camera extension. The scope of your photographic ambitions will be widened considerably if you try your hand at taking photographs of small objects. Flowers and small plants, insects and other small animals, postage stamps and innumerable other things are rewarding subjects. Copying from books, newspapers or documents are also among the close-up activities which you can master with the aid of



extension rings. The lack of depth of field in close-up photography necessitates highly accurate focusing, which can be suitably controlled by distance adjustment.

However, the slight loss of light caused by the increased camera extension, should be compensated for by increased exposure, the values of which are computed as shown in the following equation.

$$\text{Increase of exposure} = \left(\frac{\text{image distance}}{\text{focal length}} \right)^2$$

Example:

Image distance = focal length (50 mm) + length of extension (40 mm). Thus

Increase of exposure =

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{50+40}{50} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{90}{50} \right)^2 - 1.8^2 \\ & = 1.8 \cdot 1.8 = 3.24 \end{aligned}$$

which means that an increase of 3.24 or approximately $3\frac{1}{2}$ times is required.



TABLE
for close-ups with
extension rings
for

50 mm lens

Helical mount set
to "infinity"

The individual ex-
tension rings have
numbers and have
the following
lengths:

No 1 — 2 mm

No 2 — 6 mm

No 3 — 13,5 mm

No 4 — 29,5 mm

By using more ex-
tension rings other
combinations are
possible.

Increase of extension mm (v)	using extension No: rings	object distance (a) mm	image distance (b) mm	total distance (a + b) mm	image scale (m)	size of object mm (FG)	exposure factor (Z)
0	—	∞	50	∞	variable	variable	1,0
2	1	1300	52	1352	0,04	600 x 900	1,1
6	2	467	56	523	0,12	200 x 300	1,3
8	1+2	363	58	421	0,16	150 x 225	1,4
13,5	3	235	63,5	299	0,27	89 x 133	1,7
15,5	1+3	212	65,5	277	0,31	78 x 116	1,8
19,5	2+3	179	69,5	248	0,39	62 x 93	2,0
21,5	1+2+3	167	71,5	237	0,43	56 x 84	2,1
29,5	4	135	79,5	215	0,59	41 x 61	2,6
31,5	1+4	130	81,5	211	0,63	38 x 57	2,7
35,5	2+4	121	85,5	206	0,71	34 x 51	3,0
37,5	1+2+4	117	87,5	205	0,75	32 x 48	3,1
43	3+4	109	93,0	202	0,85	28 x 42	3,5
45	1+3+4	106	95,0	201	0,9	27 x 40	3,7
49	2+3+4	101	99,0	200	0,99	24 x 36	4,0
51	1+2+3+4	99	101,0	200	1,02	23 x 35	4,1

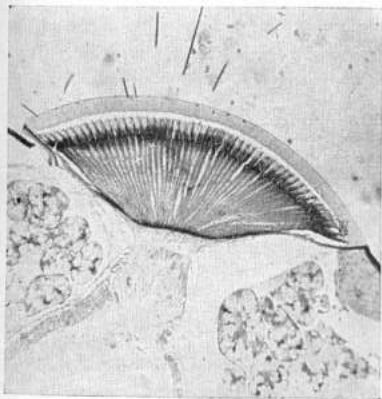
The EDIXA Bellows Extension

is by no means a substitute for extension rings. Its own great merits — particularly its stability — have made it a much valued instrument for the ambitious amateur and the professional photographer. While you are tied to definite values when using extension rings, the bellows extension provides an uninterrupted range of possible image scales. A detailed description of the bellows focusing attachment and its variety of adaptations is available upon request.



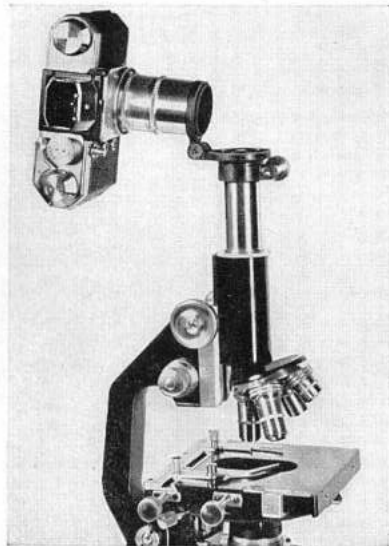
The Microscope Attachment

is an accessory with a strong hinge by which the camera can be attached to the microscope. Its top part is screwed into the camera as if it were a lens. Then the ocular of the microscope should be removed and the camera/micro-attachment combination slipped over the ocular tube, after which the ocular is replaced. The



Eye of an insect, cross section
 Photomicrography, lens
 ocular
 Enlargement on negative
 Final enlargement
 Exposure time

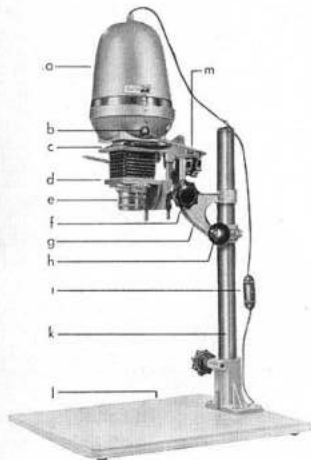
x 7
 x 12
 x ~ 30
 x ~ 150
 1 sec.



micro-attachment is then fixed around the ocular tube by tightening the milled screw of the attachment.

For pinpoint focusing, a ground glass screen with center cross and clear glass spot, is an indispensable aid. It is interchanged with the conventional screen exactly as described on page 11.

The hinge of the micro-attachment permits the camera to be tilted sideways, even while working in order to change oculars or to continue direct observation at any time required. With this simple accessory and at a very small additional cost the EDIXA REFLEX becomes an instrument highly suited to photomicrography.



The EDILOR Enlarger

The Edilor enlarger is very popular with amateurs who want to equip their own darkroom for the additional pleasure of enlarging their own miniature films.

The Edilor is a very rigidly constructed apparatus; it is just the right size for a normal darkroom and is very versatile in use.

Technical Data:

- **Baseboard** (1) laminated on both sides, 40 x 47,5 cm (15³/₄ x 18³/₄ in) slip proof and stable 4-point suspension on rubber feet.

- **Column** (k), height 50 cm (19³/₄ in) 32 mm Ø, chromium plated.
- **Enlarger head** consists of a lamphouse (a) which can be tilted backwards, the bellows support (d) and film holders on either side.
- **Lamp socket** for opal lamps up to 100 w.
- **Ventilator** baffled to exclude stray light.
- **Lever-operated lamphouse** (b) guaranteeing
- **Film transport** without danger of mechanical damage.
- **Double sleeve arm** (g) for height adjustment of enlarger head with
- **Hand lever** (H) for positioning and locking.
- **Coarse focusing** by hand-wheel friction drive of bellows (f)
- **Fine focusing** by distance ring of the lens (e)
- **Illumination:** easily interchangeable spherical single condenser of 6 cm (2¹/₄ in) diameter, also serving as pressure plate for film. Can be converted to double condenser by means of an additional lens.
- **Film support** by negative carrier (c) accommodating 24 x 36 mm negatives.
- **Magnification:** from x 2.5 to x 8 linear with 50 mm lens on baseboard, approx x 15 when tilted backwards.

- **Lens:** every 50 mm standard lens for the EDIXA REFLEX can be used. The lens is inserted by means of an extension ring. Extension rings for other lenses are available on request.

The feed cable has a switch (i) interpolated in it. All metal parts are chromium-plated or have an anodized finish.



EDILOR copying unit

When the enlarger head (a) is removed, which can be done easily by loosening the hand-wheel (m) and removing the locking bolt, the Edilor can be used as a copying unit. The enlarger head should then be replaced by the intermediate piece ZWIDI (n) and fixed by means of the above-mentioned hand wheel (m). This intermediate piece is used for mounting the EDIXA REFLEX camera, which is screwed to it by means of the retaining screw which fits the tripod bush in the base of the camera.

All types of copy work can now be performed with the EDIXA REFLEX by using either the extension rings for the camera, or by using the belows extension unit S. Originals of all kinds can easily be fixed to the baseboard; and focusing — fine and coarse — is performed by both the hand-wheel — as for enlargements — or the distance ring of the lens.

Edilor can also be used to advantage for many types of macro-pictures, since many subjects can suitably be placed on the baseboard.

With the EDIXA REFLEX we have endeavoured to create a camera which can be used to solve all photographic problems. On the other hand, the EDIXA REFLEX and its accessories were designed to be inexpensive and easy to operate. The EDIXA SYSTEM is extremely flexible and its various components should be chosen to suit your photographic intentions and the problems you wish to solve. If you are in doubt about the usefulness of any of these accessories, ask for our technical advice service which is at your disposal.

Here is a brief survey of the EDIXA SYSTEM:

There are four different types of EDIXA REFLEX camera bodies:

Model A: for lenses with standard, click-stop and pre-set diaphragm,

Model B: with internal release within the camera: for the same lenses as above, but especially for lenses with automatic pre-set spring-diaphragms,

Model C: with internal release within the camera and built-in photo-electric exposure meter: for the same lenses as Model B.

Model D: with internal release within the camera and built-in selftimer. With slow speed mechanism (2—9 sec). For the same lenses as Model B and C.

It is a good plan to have two camera bodies, one for black-and-white and the other for color film. Since the second body can be bought without a lens or

accessories, it is quite inexpensive. But as to which body should you select for a second camera? If you are the proud owner of a photo-electric exposure meter, the Model C is unnecessary. If you have no exposure meter, however, you should do well to acquire Model C, since an exposure meter is indispensable nowadays. For sports photography Models B and C are particularly suitable but in most cases Model A will do as a second camera since the lenses for the other models can all be used in Model A, although the automatic spring diaphragm mechanism cannot be operated with it. For exposure times longer than 1 sec as well as for selftimer pictures we recommend our Model D, equipped with an adjustable slow speed mechanism (2—9 sec) and built-in selftimer.

Ever-ready case

A precious camera like the EDIXA REFLEX should be protected by our practical and attractive ever-ready case made of genuine cowhide. The front part of the case is detachable so as not to interfere with picture taking. The body of the case fits the camera closely and ensures the best protection for the camera. A shoulder strap is provided.

The Gadget bag for the EDIXA-REFLEX and accessories makes it possible to store away your entire photographic equipment, if need be with two camera bodies, and to have everything at your finger-tips all the time. The gadget bag is made of genuine cowhide, velvet-lined and with adjustable compartments.

EDIXA filters, lens hoods, soft-focus lenses and polarizing filters are available for all standard, wide-angle and telephoto lenses. The various mounts of the lenses call for various sizes of filters. Almost all lenses have a screw-in thread in the front-ring of the mount to accept filters, lens-hoods, soft focus lenses, etc. With the exception of a few filters for wide-angle lenses, all our filters are mounted so that the outer thread corresponds to that of the lens. This makes it possible to use the filters with or without a lens hood or the lens hood without a filter, if they are all of the same size. In our price lists you will find a survey of the various threads which you should study carefully and use when ordering filters or lens hoods. The filters are available in all the usual colors.



WIRGIN BROS., WIESBADEN (GERMANY)

Manufacturers of Precision Cameras for 30 Years