



INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING YOUR

AGFA OPTICUS 100

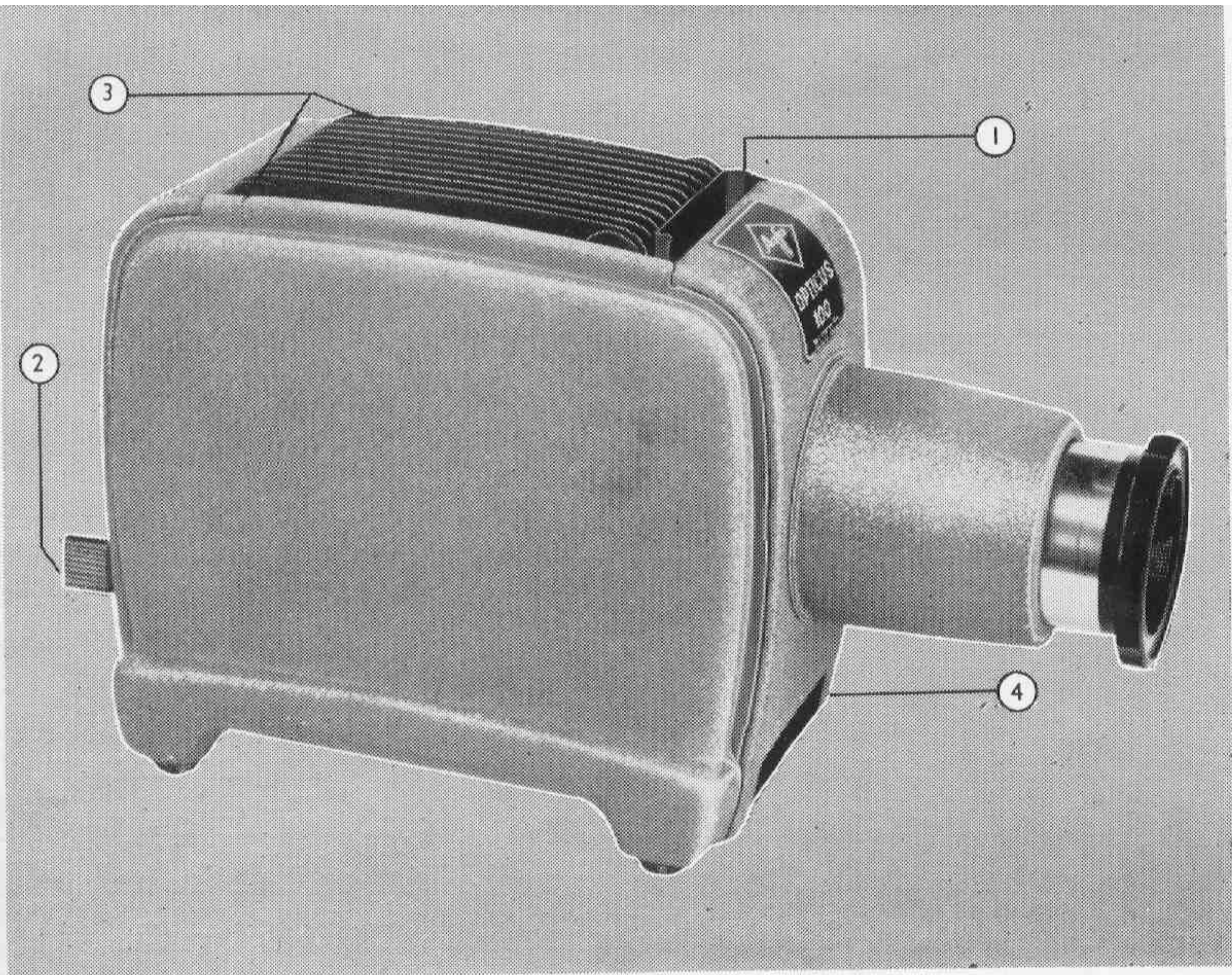


Fig. 1.



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OPTICUS 100

- 1. Slide feed channel**
- 2. Slide change lever**
- 3. Finger grips for lifting ventilator cover**
- 4. Slide exit**

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SETTING UP AND CONNECTING TO SUPPLY

The Agfa Opticus 100 should be set up so that the projection lens points to the middle of the screen. If the screen is so high that the projector has to be tilted upwards, the tilt should not be carried so far that the side margins of the projected picture diverge upwards to any great extent. If this is the case the projector itself should be raised accordingly.

The Agfa Opticus 100 is designed to take a 250V/100W ASCC base projection lamp and is provided with a double condenser and heat absorbing filter. It can be used on either AC or DC supply.

INSERTING AND CHANGING THE LAMP

Before a lamp is inserted or changed **THE PROJECTOR MUST BE DISCONNECTED BY PULLING OUT THE PLUG FROM THE SUPPLY SOCKET.**

The procedure is as follows:

1. Grasp the ventilator top by the two protruding lugs 3, Fig. 1, and swing back. The projection lamp (or lamp holder) will now be visible.
2. Insert the new lamp so that the two lateral pins on the cap slip into the slots of the holder. Press the lamp down against the spring of the centre contact and lock it by a slight turn to the right.
3. To remove a lamp reverse the procedure, turning it to the left with light downward pressure and then withdrawing it. Any finger-marks should always be removed from the glass bulb of a newly inserted lamp.

CENTRING THE LAMP

Normally the cap of a projection lamp is already pre-set to give the best light distribution. Should the screen image not be evenly illuminated after inserting a new lamp, it will necessitate recentring of the lamp; the procedure is as shown in Figs. 2 to 4.

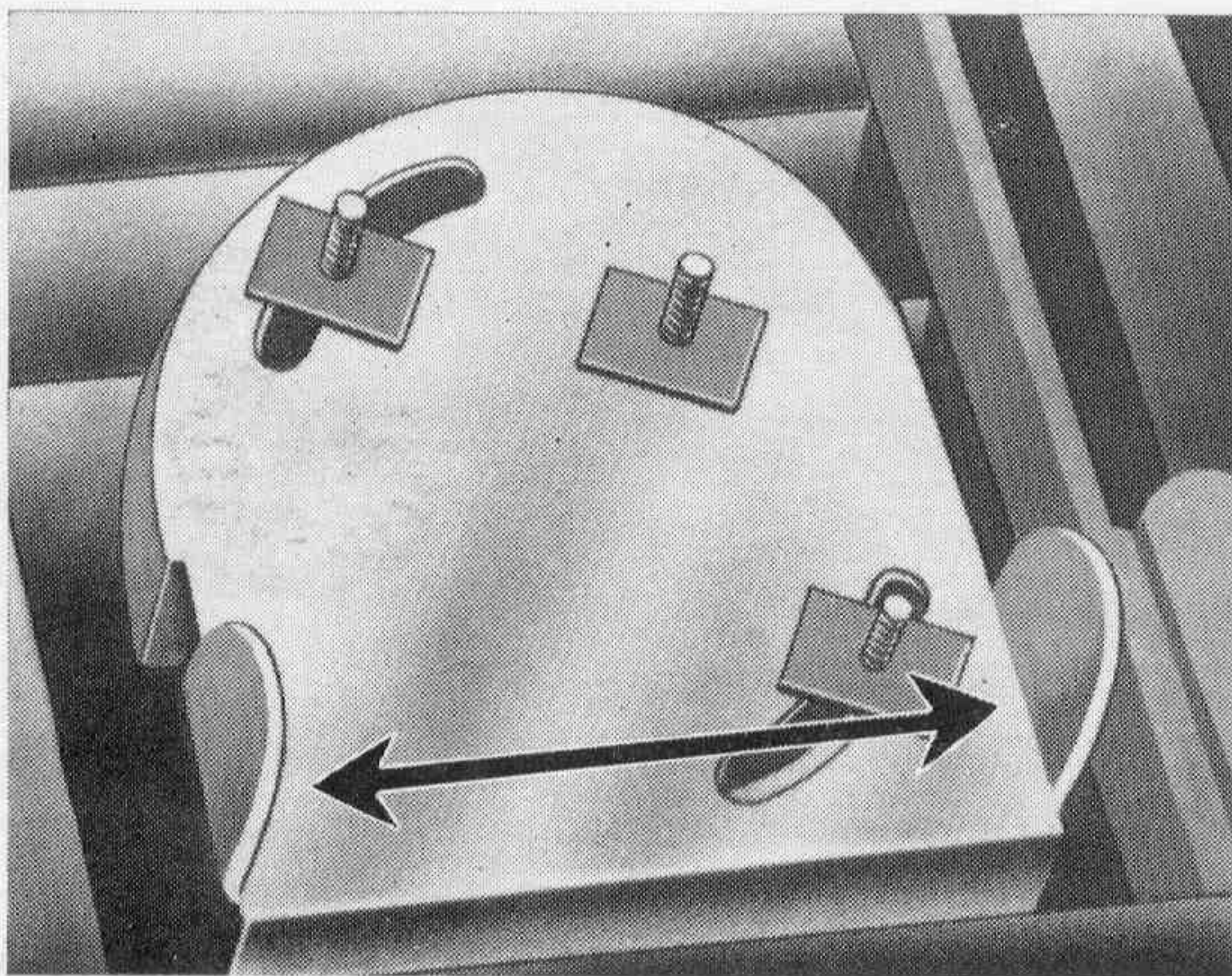


Fig. 2.

INSERTING

First remove the projection lens completely and stand a book, with as dark and smooth a covering as possible, on edge on a table (Fig. 3). Insert the plug

and rest the projector with its front feet on the edge of the table so that the projection lens mount is a few inches from the surface of the book. An image of the luminous filaments (spirals) of the lamp will then be seen. The required adjustment then consists in bringing the blurred reflected images of the filaments as exactly as possible into the spaces between the sharp images.

Fig. 4 shows the ideal appearance to be aimed for. The desired result can be achieved by swinging the base plate of the lampholder; this is accessible only from beneath and can be turned right or left in its tilting mount. The adjustment is facilitated by the two semi-circular finger grips indicated in Fig. 3 by the double arrow. With the front of the Opticus resting on the table, the lamp is easily adjusted to the correct position by the use of both index fingers on the finger grips (see Fig. 2).

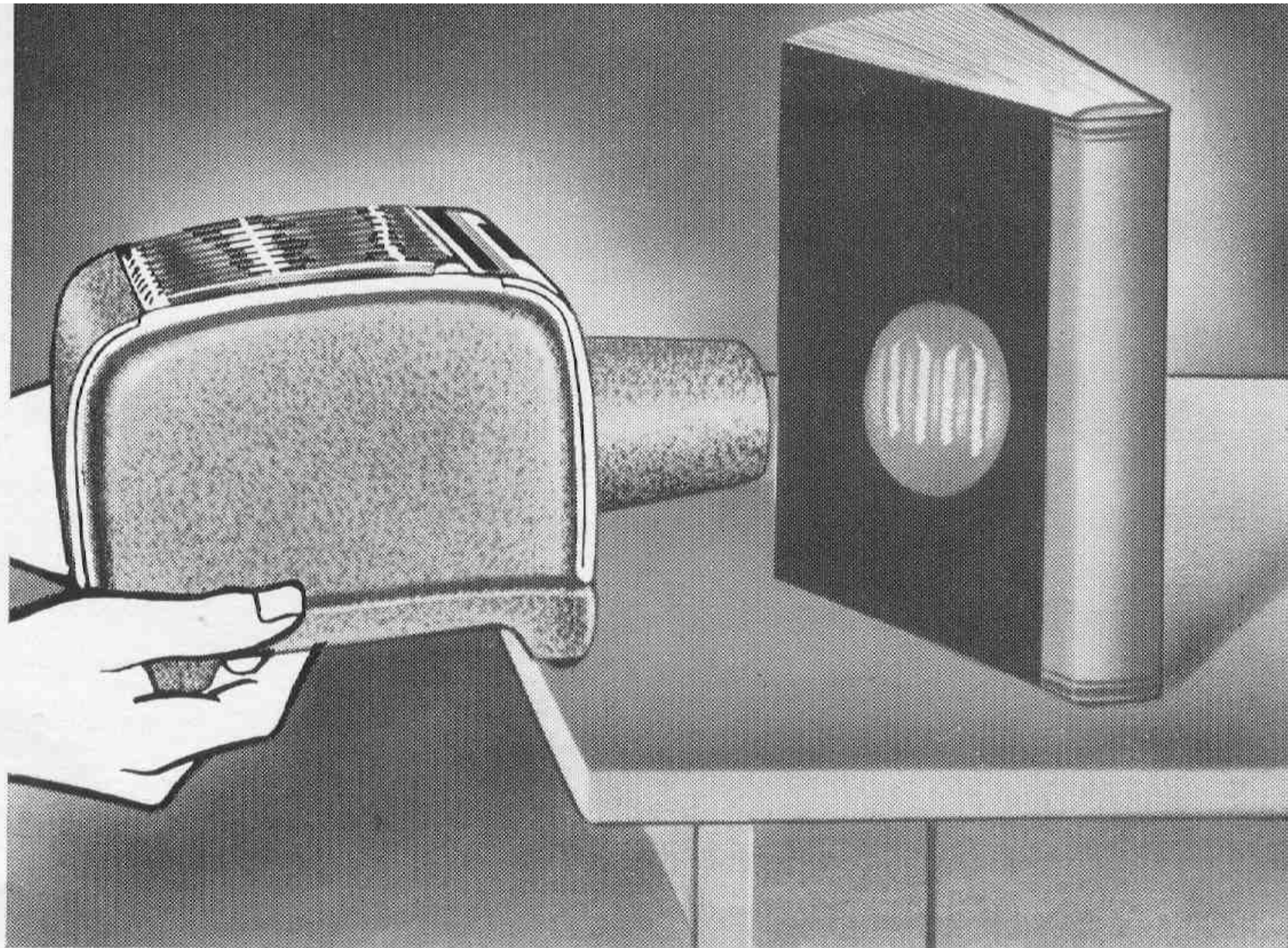


Fig. 3.

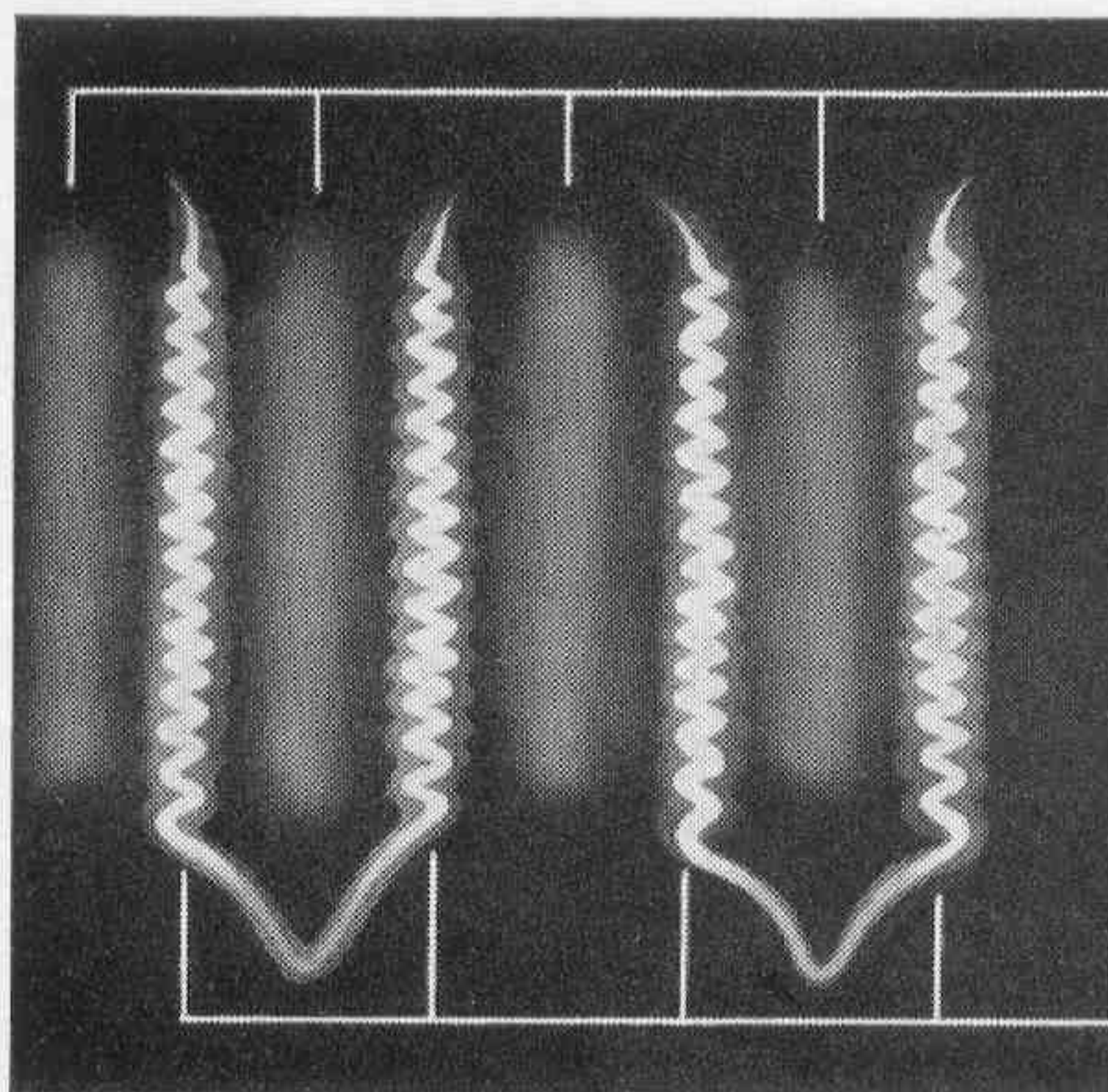


Fig. 4.

Special Note:
Some projection lamps are fitted with a "W" shaped filament. Fig. 4. In this case the blurred reflected image will appear as an "M." This should be superimposed on the "W."

PROJECTION

The Opticus 100 is designed for projecting all types of 2" x 2" slides, including paper and cardboard mounted or plastic and metal framed transparencies. The new design of slide feed channel has an ingenious spring device which compensates for difference in thickness between the several types of slide.

Manipulation is simplicity itself: The plug is inserted into a supply socket, and the first slide placed in the feed channel 1, Fig. 1, where it will remain projecting. On depressing the slide change lever 2, Fig. 1, the slide will slip down the channel into the projection gate, where its image on the screen can be brought into sharp focus by rotating the milled collar of the projection lens mount, and by pushing in or drawing out the lens tube. Before this final adjustment is made the distance of the screen should of course have been checked to ensure that both vertical and horizontal pictures are accommodated within it.

The next slide can be inserted while the first is being shown: there is no interruption for slide changing.

A further pressure of the transport lever 2, Fig. 1, causes the projected slide to fall through the forward sloping channel 4, Fig. 1, from which it emerges to lie beneath the lens mount, the next slide automatically falling into position in the projection gate. The slide change lever should always be pressed quickly down as far as it will go and not released too quickly, to ensure that it offers no resistance to the fall of the slide. If slides are being shown in quick succession, each slide as it is ejected should be quickly removed—and preferably replaced immediately in its storage case—to make way for the following slide. For the same reason it is desirable to set up the projector on a polished, or at least a smooth, surface, over which the slides can glide easily, so that if occasion arises two or three slides can be ejected one after the other without hindering the ejection of the next slide.

CLEANING AND CARE OF THE PROJECTOR

After use, any projector should, in the interests of lamp and condenser, always be allowed to cool off in the same room in which it has been used, before putting it away in its box or case.

The condenser is best cleaned with a fine hair brush or a soft linen cloth.

The concave reflector and the back surface of the heat filter are accessible from above after removal of the lamp: the condenser from below.

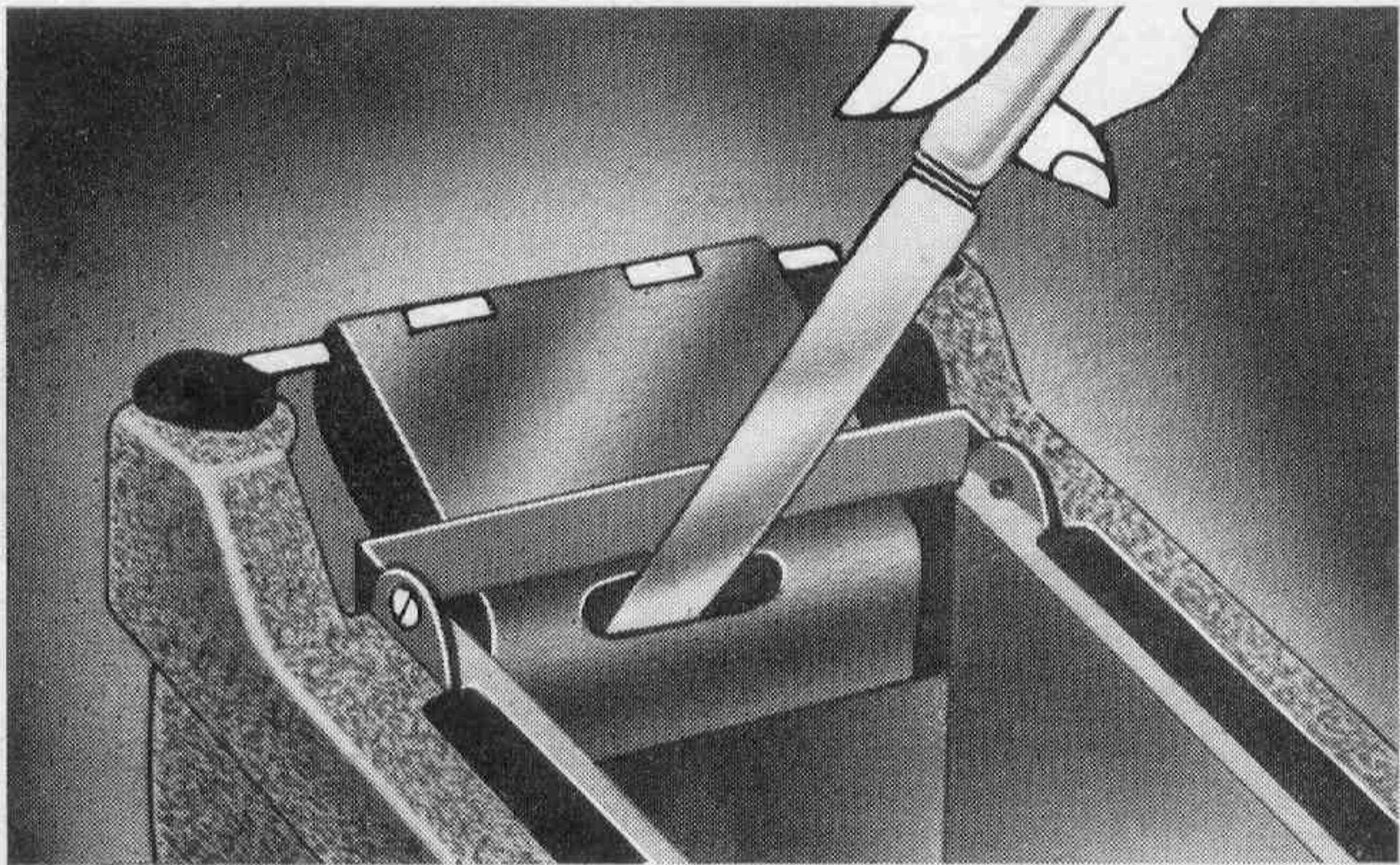


Fig. 5.

As the space between the heat filter and the first condenser is very narrow, these are best cleaned with a wooden spill or a table knife wrapped round with a soft cloth. The side of the front condenser which faces the projection lens can, after withdrawing the latter, be cleaned with a brush from the front. Should a warped or damaged slide become jammed in the slide channel, it may be readily removed by **FIRST SWITCHING OFF THE POWER**, inverting the projector, and, while keeping the slide change lever depressed, inserting a small knife or similar object in the slot. (Fig. 5.) The slide may then be pushed out through the top of the slide feed channel.