

*How to use your*

**Six-20**

**“Hawk-Eye”**

*Major*

*Two* movements of the Exposure Lever are needed for a 'Time' Exposure ; only *one* for a snapshot.

The length of a 'Time' Exposure varies considerably according to the place and subject ; it might be anything from one second on a dull day to many minutes for a picture of a church interior. After a little experience you will get to know roughly how long to give.

Both camera and subject must be kept dead still during a 'Time' Exposure. So you must never try to hold the camera in your hands for a 'Time' Exposure, not even for a short one, as it is quite impossible to keep it still enough.

Don't forget to move the 'Time' Lever back before starting to take snapshots again.

## *How to Unload*

After you have taken the last picture (No. 8), turn the winding key until you see the end of the red paper go past the window.

Open the camera as described above. Lift out the roll of exposed film from the bottom of the roll holder, holding the end of the red paper and the white gummed slip together, to prevent the paper becoming loose.

Fold the red paper over at the place marked on it, and fasten it down with the gummed slip.

It is now ready to take to the nearest Kodak Dealer for developing and printing.

Change the empty spool from the top to the bottom spool-recess.

Be ready for the next picture by reloading at once with Kodak Film—Regular No. 600 or "Verichrome" No. 1600

# Six-20 "Hawk-Eye" Major

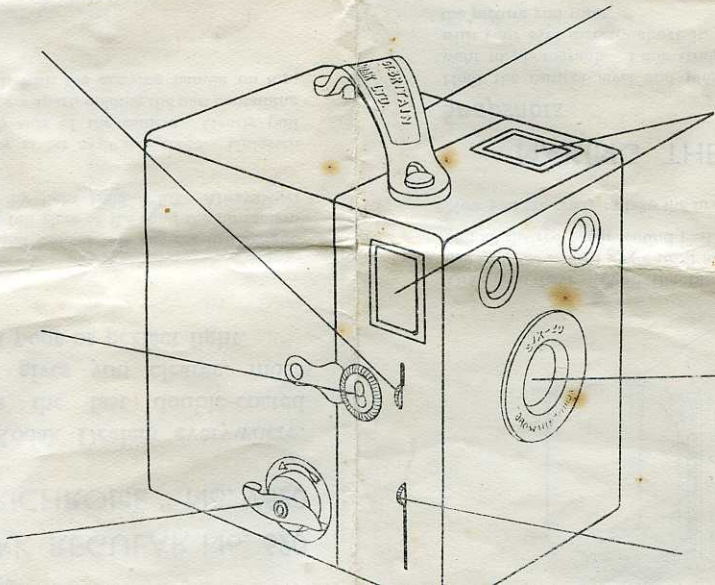
THE CHIEF PARTS AND WHAT THEY ARE FOR

CARRYING HANDLE,

'TIME' LEVER. Move this to the end of the slot nearest the viewfinder when you want to make a 'Time' Exposure.

CATCH for opening camera to load or unload the film. (There is a similar catch—not shown here—on the other side of the camera).

WINDING KEY. For winding the film on to the next number after each exposure.



VIEWFINDERS show on a small scale what will appear in the finished picture.

LENS, through which light passes to make the picture when you move the Exposure Lever.

EXPOSURE LEVER. Move this once, up or down, to make a snapshot.

## The Film you need

is KODAK REGULAR No. 620

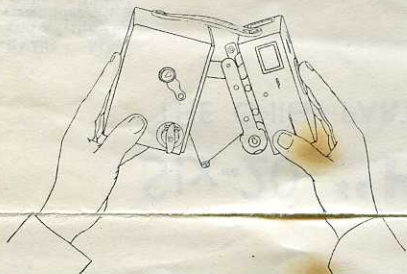
or "VERICHROME" No. V620

obtainable from Kodak Dealers everywhere. "Verichrome" is the fast double-coated Kodak Film that gives you clearer, more detailed pictures in poor or perfect light.

## How to Load

Of course you can load and unload this camera in daylight. But don't do either in the full glare of the sun; the film might become 'fogged' (spoil by light leaking in). Always get into the shade first.

Draw out the winding key as far as it will come. Unfasten the metal catches at each side of the camera. Gently pull the two portions of the camera apart, holding the part containing the lens in the right hand, with the carrying handle on top, like this:



The handle prevents them from becoming separated.

In the part of the camera you hold in your right hand (the 'roll-holder') you will see two recesses, the bottom one with a metal spool in it, and the top one empty.

Put your new spool in the empty recess so that the word 'Top' printed on the red paper comes on the *same side* of the roll-holder as the 'Time' Lever and Exposure Lever. Fit the spool in between the two side springs so that the projecting pins on the springs engage in the holes at each end of the spool. Press out the left-hand (narrower) side spring to do this, *not* the right-hand (wider) one.

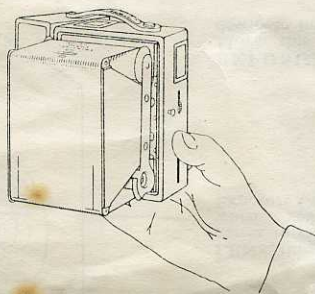
Take out the empty spool from the other spool-recess at the bottom of the roll-holder.

Break the gummed paper that goes round the new spool, draw out two or three inches of red paper, and thread the tapered end into the longer slot in the empty spool. Give this spool two or three turns (so that the *red side* of the paper faces outwards) to make sure the paper has been caught securely.

Put the spool back in the lower spool-recess. The red paper will now run from the top spool, over the two rollers, and into the bottom spool, as shown in the next picture.

Now put the roll-holder back inside the other part of the camera and fasten the two catches.

Press in the winding-key, turn it slowly in the direction of the arrow until it engages with the spool inside the camera; go on turning and watch the little red window at the back of the camera at the same time. After a few turns a warning hand will appear; then continue turning slowly until the figure 1 comes into the centre of the window.



Once you have wound the film into this position you *must not open the camera again* until all the pictures have been taken and all the red paper wound past the window.

Now you are ready to take the first snapshot.

## MAKING THE PICTURES

### Snapshots

Hold the camera level and point the lens at whatever you want to photograph. Look straight down into the viewfinder with your eyes directly above it, to make sure you get exactly the picture you want.

Hold the camera against your body and keep it quite steady as you snap.

Press the Exposure Lever up or down, once, slowly and smoothly. This makes the picture. *Don't* move it up and down.

Two viewfinders are provided so that you can take upright or horizontal pictures.

Stand so that the sun is over one shoulder, if possible; in any case see that it does not shine straight into the lens.

Directly you have taken a picture be sure to wind on the film until the next number shows in the red window. If you don't do this at once, it is not always easy to remember whether it has been done at all by the time you come to take the next picture, and you run the risk of taking 'two on one' and spoiling both.

### How to take Close-ups

In the ordinary way, don't get nearer than 10 feet to your subject, otherwise it will come out slightly blurred.

To take a sharp close-up get a *Kodak Portrait Attachment* from any Kodak Dealer and slip it on in front of the lens of your camera. You need No. 1J for the Six-20 "Hawk-Eye" Major.

Then you can take fine head-and-shoulder portraits and 'close-ups' of animals and flowers, with the subject 3 or 4 feet away.

### 'Time' Exposures

Until you have had plenty of experience you should take snapshots only in a good bright light. Indoors or wherever the light is bad, you must always give a 'Time' exposure.

To set your "Hawk-Eye" for a 'Time' Exposure, move the 'Time' lever up to the other end of its slot (the one nearest the viewfinder). Press the lever *back* (towards the back of the camera) and slide it *along*. Then put the camera on a firm support and aim it carefully. Press the Exposure Lever up or down, according to whichever end of the slot it happens to be; this opens the shutter. Leave it open for as long as you decide is necessary, then press the Exposure Lever back again; this