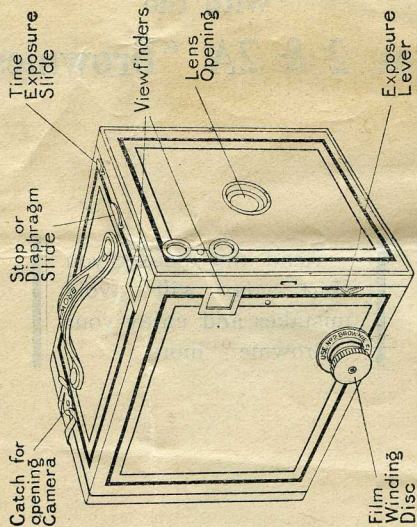


How to Make Pictures with the Nos. 2 & 2A “Brownies”

Read this before you
start—you will avoid
mistakes and enjoy your
“Brownie” more.

**Kodak Ltd., Kodak House,
Kingsway, London, W.C.2.**



Remember—your Kodak dealer will be glad to explain anything you want to know about your “Brownie.”

HOW TO LOAD

Note: the correct film to use is “Kodak” Film No. 120 for the No. 2 “Brownie.” “Kodak” Film No. 116 for the No. 2A “Brownie.”

Both the Nos. 2 and 2A “Brownies” can be loaded and unloaded in daylight. These operations should be done in the shade, not in direct sunlight.

Draw out the winding disc as far as it will come.

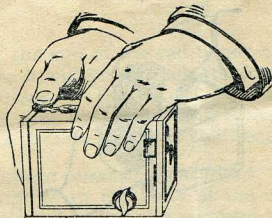


Fig. 2

Raise the metal catch at the back of the camera (Fig. 2). The back will then swing open.

Hold the camera as shown in Fig. 3 and draw the roll-holder out from the body of the camera.

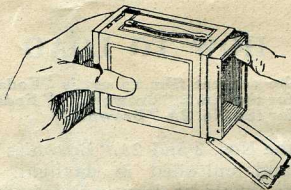


Fig. 3

You will observe that the roll-holder has two recesses, one on each side, and that in one of these there is an empty spool.

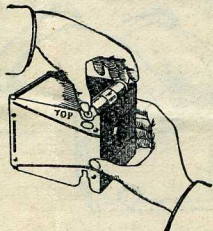


Fig. 4

Break and remove the gummed band that encircles your new spool of film. Then insert this spool in the recess marked "TOP," so that the word "TOP" at one end of the spool will come next to the word "TOP" on the roll-holder (Fig. 4).

Pass the red paper over the rollers and across the opening at the back of the roll-holder as in Fig. 5.

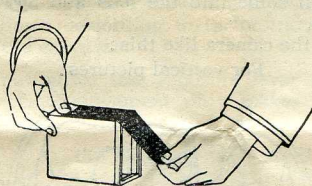


Fig. 5

Unfold the end of the red paper and thread it as far as it will go through the longer of the two openings of the slit in the empty reel. Give this reel two or three forward turns to make sure that the paper is held securely.

The camera must now be closed. Re-insert the roll-holder in the body of the camera, so that the slotted end of the winding reel comes next to the winding disc.

How to make the Exposures

Point the camera at the subject to be photographed, *which must be in the open sunlight*, and look into the viewfinder from directly over it. Include what you want in the picture by moving the camera to the right or left. Only what you see in the finder will be included in the picture.

Stand with your back to the sun, or have it over one shoulder, but never directly in front, or it will shine into the lens and spoil your pictures.

Hold the camera like this :

For vertical pictures .

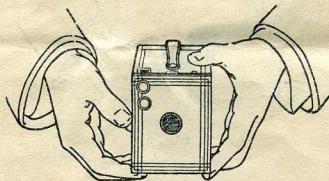


Fig. 6

For horizontal pictures :

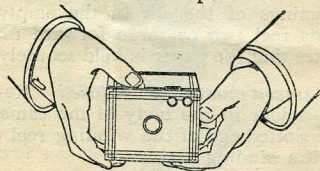


Fig. 7

Steady the camera lightly but firmly against your body ; if you jar it as you 'click' the shutter, the photograph will be blurred.

If you cannot include as much of the subject in the viewfinder as you wish, simply move further away. Do not tilt the camera up to include the top of a tall building, or you will get distortion in your picture.

All being in readiness : hold the camera steady and level and move the exposure lever up or down, according to its position. This makes the exposure.

Do not move the exposure lever up *and* down. One movement only makes the exposure.

Now turn the winding disc until No. 2 appears in the red window. The dots . . . before each figure are a warning that the number is just about to appear, so wind slowly when you see them. (The warning hand appears only before Fig. 1). When No. 2 appears the film is in position ready for the next picture.

'Time' Exposures

If you want to take a photograph out of doors when the sun is not shining, or indoors in any weather, you must give a 'time' exposure.

To do this, pull up the time slide on the left-hand side of the camera (see Fig. 1) as far as it will come.

The camera must rest on some firm, level support, such as a chair or table; it must never be held in the hands for 'time' exposures.

Press the exposure lever slowly to the other end of the slot; this opens the shutter. Give the proper exposure (from $\frac{1}{2}$ second on a bright day to 5 seconds on a dull day) then press the exposure lever in the opposite direction to its original position. This closes the shutter.

Neither camera nor support must be jarred or moved in any way during the time that the shutter is open.

Do not forget to push down the time slide before you start to make ordinary snapshots again.

'Stops'

The 'stops,' or diaphragms as they are sometimes called, control the amount of light passing through the lens. They are altered by moving the centre slide on top of the camera (see Fig. 1).

When this slide is down as far as it will go (the normal position) the largest stop opening is in front of the lens. When it is pulled up

a little, it will 'click' into position; this means that the middle stop is in front of the lens. Pull the lever up still further, and it will again 'click' into position; the smallest stop is now in front of the lens.

As a general rule use the camera with the largest stop in position, that is, with the centre slide pushed all the way down.

Use the middle stop for snapshots only when the sunlight is unusually strong and there are no heavy shadows, such as views on the sea-shore and on the water in the height of summer, and for distant mountain scenes. This stop may also be used for 'time' exposures indoors when there is a good light.

For 'time' exposures out of doors in cloudy weather use the smallest stop. *Never use this stop for instantaneous exposures*, or failure will result.

For further information regarding 'time' exposures, see the "Kodak" Magazine Exposure Guide, obtainable from your Kodak dealer.

How to Unload

Note: the unloading should be done in the shade, not in direct sunlight.

After you have made all the exposures turn the winding disc until you see the end of the red paper pass the little red window.

Unfasten the back of the camera, draw out the winding disc, and remove the roll-holder, as already described.

Remove the spool of film, taking care that the red paper does not loosen on the reel. Fold under about half-an-inch of the red paper, then moisten the gummed sticker and fasten the red paper down. The film is now ready for developing and printing, either by yourself or by any Kodak dealer.

Transfer the empty reel to the opposite recess (the winding side), so that the slotted end comes against the round opening in the side of the roll-holder.

The camera is now ready for reloading.

Don't

Don't forget that the film must not be exposed to white light (daylight or artificial light) at all until after it has been developed and fixed.

Don't try to make instantaneous exposures indoors, in shady places, or on dark days. You will only spoil your film. Give time exposures.

Don't try to make instantaneous exposures with the smallest stop in front of the lens—use the largest.

Don't try to make 'time' exposures with the camera held in the hands. Always use a firm, level support, such as a table, chair or tripod, on which to rest the camera.

Don't leave the camera lying in the sun.

Kodak Service to help you

Although we give in this manual the essential directions for using the Nos. 2 and 2A "Brownies," you may desire further information about photography. If so, please remember we are always at your service. Do not hesitate to write to us for information on any photographic subject; we shall be glad to help you, and there is no charge—no obligation.

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