

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 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 paper and the white gummed slip together, to prevent the paper becoming loose.

Fold the 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 620 or "Verichrome" V620.



SIX-20 'BROWNIE' JUNIOR

KODAK LTD.
KODAK HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2

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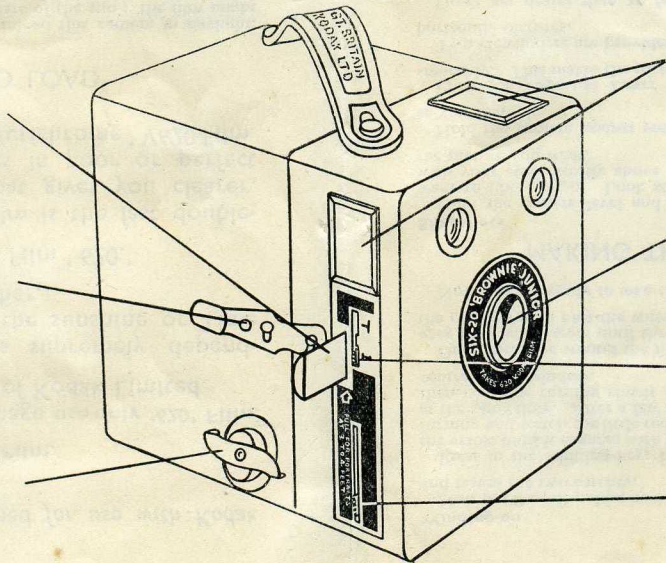
THE CHIEF PARTS AND WHAT THEY ARE FOR

PORTRAIT ATTACHMENT SLIDE.

To take 'close-ups', pull this slide out before pressing the exposure lever.

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 in miniature what will appear in the finished picture.

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

'TIME' LEVER.

Move this to the end of the slot marked 'T' when you want to make a 'Time' Exposure. For snapshots the lever should be at 'I.'

To move the lever it should first be pushed towards back of camera and then slid along.

EXPOSURE LEVER.

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

This camera was designed for use with Kodak Film '620.'

It will NOT take '120' Film

Therefore to avoid damage use only '620' Film. '620' is a trade mark of Kodak Limited.

Kodak Regular Film is supremely dependable for snapshots in the sunshine or Time exposures in any weather.

Ask for Kodak Regular Film '620.'

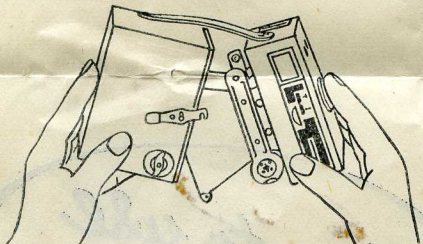
Kodak 'Verichrome' Film is the fast double-coated Kodak Film that gives you clearer, more detailed pictures in poor or perfect light. Ask for Kodak 'Verichrome' V620 Film.

HOW TO LOAD

Opening the Camera

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.

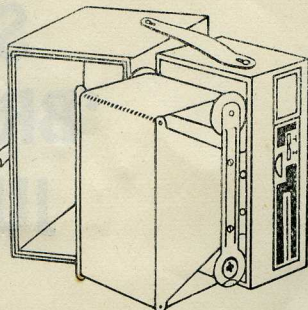
Inserting New Spool

Break the gummed band that goes round your new spool of film, unroll two or three inches of the spool paper, and put the spool in the empty recess so that the black side of the paper faces down and the end points towards the back of the camera. 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 further (narrower) side spring to do this, not the nearer (wider) one.

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

Thread the tapered end of the spool paper into the longer slot in the empty spool. Give this spool two or three turns (so that the black side of the paper faces inwards) to make sure the paper has been caught securely.

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



Winding-on

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 the pictures have been taken and all the 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.

Don't get nearer than 10 feet to your subject, otherwise it will come out slightly blurred, unless you use the Portrait Attachment—see below.

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

Normally, when taking a photograph you must not stand nearer than 10 feet to your subject, but in order that you may take 'close-ups' a Portrait Attachment is built in your camera, ready for instant use at any time. This device enables you to take fine head-and-shoulder portraits, and near views of animals and flowers, etc. To bring it into action, pull out the slide (clearly marked for the purpose on one side of the camera) to its full extent. The camera is now ready to take pictures of any subject 3 or 4 feet away.

Once the 'close-up' is made, press the slide back into the body of the camera, so that ordinary photographs can be taken. Failure to restore the slide will mean that subsequent pictures of subjects further than 4 feet away will be blurred.

'Time' Exposures

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

To set your "Brownie" for a 'Time' Exposure, move the 'Time' lever up to the end of the slot marked 'T' by pressing the lever back (towards the back of the camera) and sliding 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 closes the shutter.

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