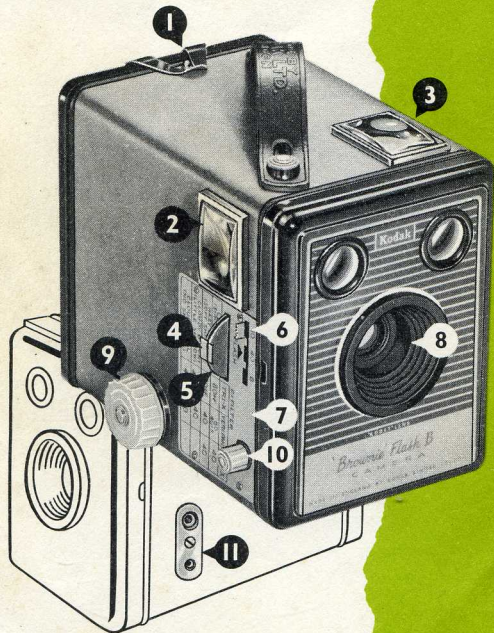


how to use your  
**BROWNIE**  
**FLASH B**  
camera

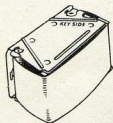
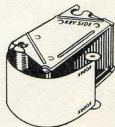
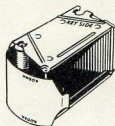
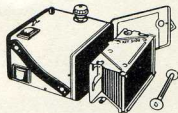


# get to know your camera



- 1 CATCH: lift to open camera.
- 2 VIEWFINDER: for horizontal pictures.
- 3 VIEWFINDER: for vertical pictures.
- 4 CLOSE-UP SLIDE: pull out for close-up pictures from 5 to 10 feet. Press in for subjects farther away than 10 feet.
- 5 FILTER SLIDE: pull out in brilliant weather for best rendering of skies. Often essential with 'Tri-X' film.
- 6 CONTROL LEVER: set to 40, 80 or B according to lighting conditions.
- 7 EXPOSURE GUIDE:
- 8 LENS: keep free of dust or finger marks.
- 9 WINDING KEY: turn counter-clockwise
- 10 SHUTTER BUTTON: for snapshots press slowly inwards.
- 11 FLASHHOLDER CONNECTION: use 'Brownie' Flashholder.

# how to load



## *and unload*

Draw out the winding key as far as it will come. Open the back of the camera by lifting the catch. Withdraw the inside of the camera — called the film holder. Remove the empty spool.

Place the new spool of film in the holder, in the position illustrated. Break the paper band and un-wind about four inches of paper, keeping the rest of the film tightly wound.

Take the empty spool, insert the end of the paper into the long slot and wind three turns on to the spool with the black side of the paper towards the inside. Be sure that the paper winds evenly between the spool flanges.

Draw the paper over the rollers and insert the take-up spool at the end marked 'KEY SIDE'. Replace the holder with the 'KEY SIDE' towards the winding key of the camera. Close the camera back. While turning, press in the winding key until it engages the spool: keep turning until a hand or a bold arrow appears in the red window. Now wind on slowly until the figure '1' is centred. Wind to the next number after each exposure.

### USE ONLY SIZE 620 FILM

After the last exposure (No. 8), wind until the end of the paper passes the red window. Draw out the winding key, open the catch securing the camera back and withdraw the film holder. Remove the exposed film, holding it securely to prevent it unrolling. Fold under the end of the paper and seal it with the gummed paper band.



## snapshots simplified

1. Set the control lever to 40 or 80, depending on the film in the camera and the lighting conditions. (Refer to the Exposure Guide on the side of your camera ; where the recommended exposure includes the letter 'F', remember to pull out the filter slide).

2. Check the distance. Do not photograph subjects nearer than 10 feet from the camera unless you use the close-up slide (see opposite page).

3. Compose the picture. Decide whether it should be horizontal or vertical. The viewfinder shows you what your picture will include. Keep the picture simple ; avoid unsuitable backgrounds, such as a telegraph pole "growing" out of your subject's head.

4. Hold the camera steady. Press the shutter button with a gentle squeezing action. Take care to avoid camera shake or your picture will be blurred.

5. Look in the red window and make certain that you have advanced the film ; taking two pictures on one number will ruin both.

## filter slide

When the slide is pulled out, a yellow filter is interposed between the lens and the film ; this darkens the blue of the sky while leaving the clouds unaffected. The final print, therefore, has an 'interesting' sky with the clouds clearly defined. This control may be used with Kodak 'Verichrome' Pan Film on sunny days only. With Kodak 'Tri-X' Film, however, the filter slide should always be pulled out unless the lighting conditions are cloudy.

## close-up slide

Close-up pictures add interest and variety to your album. Just pull out the close-up slide and stand between 5 and 10 feet from your subject. This will enable you to obtain attractive head-and-shoulder portraits, or detailed pictures of still-life subjects (flowers or architectural features, for instance). When sighting close-ups keep the main subject well down in the viewfinder for vertical pictures, and to the left of centre for horizontal pictures, otherwise part of the subject may be cut off. Remember, do not stand closer than 5 feet. Always return the slide after use.

## brief time exposures

If there is not enough light for a snapshot and you cannot use flash, make a brief time exposure. Support the camera firmly and set the control lever to 'B'. Press the shutter button slowly; the shutter will remain open as long as the button is pressed. Exposure times will depend on the available light and cannot be accurately forecast. Try the following times with Kodak 'Verichrome' Pan Film.

Near sunrise or sunset, or deep shade	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 second
Indoors, near to windows	2 to 4 seconds
Interiors lit by daylight	2 to 10 seconds
* With 'Tri-X' film, these times can be halved.	

## flash pictures

With the 'Brownie' Flashholder fitted to your camera, a flashbulb will provide the light for taking pictures in very dull weather or after dark, indoors or outdoors. Before fitting the Flashholder, make sure there is a 22½-volt battery (Ever-Ready No. B155 or equivalent) correctly inserted (see Flashholder instructions). The control lever must only be set to '40'.

Do not insert a flashbulb until the Flashholder has been fitted.



## fitting the flashholder

The Flashholder has a projecting pin and a captive knurled screw. Insert the pin into the lower of the two holes on the side of the camera opposite the shutter button. Tighten the captive screw. The electrical connections are made automatically.



# **making flashsnaps**

Stand where mirrors and other bright surfaces will not reflect the flash back into the camera lens. With a flashsnap you can expect to 'stop' subject movement that is not too fast for a normal snapshot in daylight; this is particularly useful when photographing babies or animals. Flash can even be used to advantage on bright summer days. It will relieve hard shadows thrown by strong side-lighting, or reveal detail in subjects which are strongly back-lit. Insert a PF1, No. 1, PF5 or No. 5 flashbulb into your 'Brownie' Flashholder and place a 'Brownie' Flashguard over the reflector. You are now ready to take your flashsnap — simply by pressing the shutter button on the camera. Do not attempt to remove a fired flashbulb with the fingers; push the plunger at the rear of the reflector to eject the hot bulb, then unclip the Flashguard and allow the bulb to drop out. Never use the Flashholder in an explosive atmosphere.

The table gives recommended flash-to-subject distances for the various films and flashbulbs available.

## ***flash - to - subject distances***

	'Verichrome' Pan	'Tri-X'	'Panatomic-X'
PF1 or No. 1 flashbulb	6 feet (5-10 feet)	9 feet (5-16 feet)	Not recommended
PF5 or No. 5 flashbulb	10 feet (6-17 feet)	16 feet (9-28 feet)	6 feet (5-9 feet)

For best results with average subjects keep to the single distances given. When using flash as a 'fill-in' in daylight keep to the longer distances of the ranges shown in brackets. Use the shorter distances for dark subjects in dark or large rooms, or for pictures out of doors at night. Remember to pull out the close-up slide if standing nearer than 10 feet from your subject. Do not stand closer than 5 feet.