Pocket Kodak.

PART I.

Field Primer.
1930-1

KODAK.
Trade Mark, 1888.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Kodaks,
Kodets,
Bullet Cameras,
Bulls-Eye Cameras,
Eastman’s Solio Paper,
Western Collodion Paper,
Eastern Collodion Paper,
Eastman’s Dry Plates,
Eastman’s Permanent Bromide Paper,
Eureka Bromide Paper,
Eastman’s Platino-Bromide Paper,
Eastman’s Enameled Bromide Paper,
Eastman’s Transparent Films,
Eastman’s Transparency Plates,
Eastman-Walker Roll Holders,
Tripods,
View Cameras and
Other Specialties.
BEFORE LOADING.

Before taking any pictures with the Pocket Kodak read the following instructions carefully, and make yourself perfectly familiar with the instrument, taking especial care to learn the construction of the shutter. Work it for both time and instantaneous exposures several times before threading up the film.

As sent from the factory, each Pocket Kodak is loaded with a spool of film for 12 exposures 1½ x 2 inches, but the film is not threaded up for use. In preparing to use the camera, therefore, remove the spool from the yoke and proceed as directed in Section I.

The first and most important thing for the amateur to bear in mind is that the light which serves to impress the photographic image upon the sensitive film in a small fraction of a second when it comes through the lens, can destroy the film as quickly as it makes the picture. Until it has been developed and fixed, the film must never be exposed to white light (this includes gas light, lamp light, etc.), or it will be ruined. Throughout all the operations of loading and unloading, therefore, be extremely careful to keep the black paper wound tightly around the film to prevent the admission of light.
SECTION I.

**Loading the Pocket Kodak.**

The film for the Pocket Kodak is put up in light tight rolls, and the camera can therefore be loaded in daylight. This operation should, however, be performed in a subdued light, not in the glare of bright sunlight.

To load:

1. Take a position at a table as far as possible from any window, place the Pocket Kodak on the table before you and pull out the catch.
2. Lift the camera body from the box. It will come out easily and without forcing, if you start it evenly.

3. Take the fresh spool of film and break the gummed slip that holds down the end of the black paper, and pull the paper off about three inches.
4. Lift up the spool yoke and thread the paper underneath, holding the spool with the ratchet end toward the bottom of the roll holder.

NOTE.—The ratchet serves no useful purpose until the spool is used as a reel.
5. Slip the spool into place in the yoke.

6. Draw out the black paper six inches beyond the end of the camera body, thus:
7. Turn the key several times to the right and pull it out of the reel.

NOTE.—A stop prevents the key from coming loose from the camera.

8. Pull up the reel yoke and crimping the end of the black paper as shown in the cut, thread the paper under the yoke and into the slot in the reel, being careful to see that it draws evenly.
9. Push the reel yoke back into place; insert the key and turn to the left until it is seated in the reel. Then give one or two more turns until the black paper binds itself onto the reel.

10. See that the paper draws true and straight. If either edge runs against the end of the spool, loosen the paper and slide it sidewise until it runs perfectly true on the reel. Re-insert the holder in the case, being careful not to let the black paper catch and tear in so doing.
The paper should be in this position.

12. Turn the key to the left about 18 times when the figure 1 will appear before the red celluloid window in the back of the camera.

The film is now in position for making the first picture.
SECTION II.

Making the Exposures.

Snap shots can be made only when the bright sun shines directly on the object; the camera may be in the shade but the object should not. The sun should never shine on the front of the camera while taking a picture.

To Make a Snap Shot.

"ONE BUTTON DOES IT."

First. See that the line on the button at the upper right hand corner of the camera is parallel with the front (points sidewise). If it is necessary to turn it, simply pull up a trifle and it will be found to turn easily.

Second. Slide the button to the left as far as it will go, and release it. This sets the shutter.

Third. Point the camera. The finder shows the scope of view.

Fourth. Hold the camera steady. Hold it level and push down on the button with the thumb. This takes the picture.
The principal things to learn in using the Pocket Kodak are to

*Hold it Steady*

and

*Hold it Level.*

If the operator attempts to photograph a tall building, while standing near it, by pointing the camera upward (thinking thereby to center it) the result will be similar to the picture on the opposite page.

This was pointed too high. This building should have been taken from the middle story window of the building opposite.

The operator should hold the Kodak level, after withdrawing to a proper distance, as indicated by the image shown in the finder on the top of the camera.
EFFECT PRODUCED BY TILTING THE KODAK.
If the object is low down on the ground, like a small child, or dog, the Kodak should be held down level with the center of the object.
Remember

1st. That only the sunny side of an object should be photographed.

2nd. That the sun should be back of you or over your shoulder.

3rd. That the sun must never shine in the lens when an exposure is being made.

4th. That the object must not be in the shade but in the broad open sun light.

5th. That if the atmosphere is dull and smoky the picture will be dull and "flat."
When making a horizontal exposure, hold the camera with the fingers of the right hand underneath it and steady it with the left hand, as shown in Fig. 1. Press the button with the thumb of the right hand.

FIG. 1.

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To make a vertical exposure hold the Pocket Kodak as in Fig. 2, getting the scope of view in the finder as usual.

After the First Exposure has been made turn a new section of film into position. Turn the key slowly to the left until the next number appears before the window. Three or four turns will be sufficient to accomplish this.

Get in the habit of always turning the Key immediately after you make an exposure. You will then be always prepared for any picture that may present itself and will not be obliged to stop and think whether the Key has been turned.
Notice This.

The Kodak cannot be used for *instantaneous* exposures in the open air (out-of-doors) unless the Sun is Very Bright.

*Fixed Focus.*—The lens in the Pocket Kodak operates with a fixed focus. That is, all objects from about 4 feet to the extreme distance are in focus at the same time.

*Time Exposures Indoors.*

1. Put the Pocket Kodak in position.

1. Diagram showing positions of Kodak.

Use some firm support, like a mantel or table. Set in such a position that the finder will embrace the view desired.
The diagram shows the proper positions for the camera. It should not be pointed directly at a window as the glare of light will blur the picture. If all the windows cannot be avoided pull down the shades of such as come within range of the Camera.

**To Make a Time Exposure.**

"**One button does it.**"

**First.** See that the line on the button at the upper right hand corner of the Camera is at right angles to the front of the Camera (points front).

**Second.** Slide the button to the left as far as it will go, and release it. *This sets the shutter.*

**Third.** Press down on the button. *This opens the lens.* The proper time to leave the shutter open depends upon the character of the subject and strength of the light. (See table below.)

**Fourth.** Press the button again. *This closes the lens.*

Turn a new film into position as described before. (See page 17.)

For interiors, the following table is a good guide:

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Time Needed for Interior Exposures.

White walls, and more than one window:
- bright sun outside, 2 seconds;
- hazy sun, 5 seconds;
- cloudy bright, 10 seconds;
- cloudy dull, 20 seconds;

White walls, and only one window:
- bright sun outside, 3 seconds;
- hazy sun, 8 seconds;
- cloudy bright, 15 seconds;
- cloudy dull, 30 seconds.

Medium colored walls and hangings, and more than one window:
- bright sun outside, 4 seconds;
- hazy sun, 10 seconds;
- cloudy bright, 20 seconds;
- cloudy dull, 40 seconds.

Medium colored walls and hangings, and only one window:
- bright sun outside, 6 seconds;
- hazy sun, 15 seconds;
- cloudy bright, 30 seconds;
- cloudy dull, 60 seconds.

Dark colored walls and hangings, and more than one window:
- bright sun outside, 10 seconds;
- hazy sun, 20 seconds;
- cloudy bright, 40 seconds;
- cloudy dull, 1 minute 20 seconds.
Dark colored walls and hangings and only one window:

  bright sun outside, 20 seconds;
  hazy sun, 40 seconds;
  cloudy bright, 1 minute 20 seconds;
  cloudy dull, 2 minutes 40 seconds.

The foregoing is calculated for rooms whose windows get the direct light from the sky and for hours from 3 hours after sunrise until 3 hours before sunset.

If earlier or later the time required will be longer.

**To Make a Portrait.**

Place the sitter in a chair partly facing the light, and turn the face slightly toward the camera (which should be at the height of an ordinary table). Center the image in the finder. For a bust picture the camera should be used vertically and should be 4 to 4½ feet from the figure; for a three-quarter figure 7 feet, and for a full figure 10 feet; for a half length figure have the subject 7 feet from camera, if the latter is used horizontally. The background should form a contrast with the sitter.

**Time Exposures Outdoors.**

When the light is very dull or weak, time exposures can be made outdoors, or they can be
made in the shade. The time of exposure varies greatly from one-half a second under a porch to 5 or 10 seconds under thick trees in the middle of the day. No exact directions can be given, but a little experience will teach the proper time of exposure for various subjects.

Time exposures cannot be made while the camera is held in the hand. Always place it upon some firm support, such as a tripod, (see Price List, Part II,) chair or table.
SECTION III.

Making Flash Light Pictures.

The invention of the flash light apparatus renders the taking of photographs at night easy, with such a camera as the Kodak.

The requisites are

The Kodak Camera.
The Flash Light Apparatus, $1.25
One package Flash Powders, .60

$1.85

The flash light apparatus consists of a specially constructed alcohol lamp, having in front of it a little tray upon which is poured about a teaspoonful of flash light powder. A rubber tube attached to a blow pipe in the flame of the lamp, conveys a blast of air from a bulb held in the hand and serves to project the flame of the lamp upon the powder, when it is desired to take a picture. As soon as the flame touches the powder it flashes up an intense white light, sufficiently strong to make a picture instantaneously.

Many interiors can be taken with the flash light that are impracticable by day light, either
by reason of a lack of illumination or because there are windows in the direct line of view which cannot be darkened sufficiently to prevent the blurring of the picture.

Pictures are taken so quickly that groups of people around a dinner table or card table can be taken as clear and sharp as if they were in the open sunlight. This enables the photographer to obtain souvenirs of many occasions which have hitherto been quite beyond the range of the art.

*Photographing a Room.*—The camera should be prepared for time exposure, as directed on page 19 of this Manual, and placed on some level support where it will take in the view of the room desired.

*Preparations of the Flash Light.*—The light should always be placed two feet behind and two to three feet to one side of the Kodak. If placed in front or on a line with front of the camera, the flash would strike the lens and blur the picture. It should be placed at one side as well as behind, so as to throw a shadow and give a little relief in the lighting. The lamp should be at the same height, or a little higher than the camera. The support upon which the
lamp is placed should not project far enough in front of it to cast a shadow in front of the camera. A piece of card-board a foot square placed under the lamp will prevent any sparks from the flash doing damage. A sheet of white card-board set up behind the flash lamp will act as a reflector and increase the strength of the picture.

**Taking the Picture.**

Having the Kodak and lamp both in position, light the lamp and press the bulb to make sure that the flame can be driven to the center of the tray. Then lay the bulb down (to prevent accident) and pour upon the tray in front of the flame one teaspoonful of the powder that accompanies the lamp; then set the shutter open, stand at arm’s length and press the bulb. There will be a bright flash which will instantly impress the picture on the sensitive film. Then press the button to close the shutter and turn a fresh film into place with the key ready for another picture.

**NOTE.**—The amount of powder required to light a room varies with the distance of the object farthest from the camera, and the color of the walls and hangings. When more than one teaspoonful is to be used, all the powder should be poured in one pile on the tray.
Table.

For 10 feet distance and light walls and hangings, use 1 even teaspoonful.
For 10 feet distance and dark walls and hangings, use 2 " "
For 15 feet distance and light walls and hangings, use 2 " "
For 15 feet distance and dark walls and hangings, use 3 " "
For 25 feet distance and light walls and hangings, use 3 " "
For 25 feet distance and dark walls and hangings, use 4 " "

To make a Portrait.—Place the sitter in a chair partly facing the camera (which should be at the height of an ordinary table), and turn the face slightly toward the camera. The proper distance from the camera to the subject can be ascertained by looking at the image in the finder. For a bust picture this will be 4 to 4½ feet; for a three-quarter figure, 7 feet, and for a full figure, 10 feet.

The lamp should be on the side of the camera away from the face, that is the sitter should not face the lamp. The lamp should be placed higher than the head of the sitter.
To make a Group.—Arrange the chairs in the form of an arc, facing the camera, so that each chair will be exactly the same distance from the camera. Half of the persons composing the group should be seated and the rest should stand behind the chairs. If the group is large, any number of chairs may be used, but none of the subjects should be seated on the floor, as sometimes seen in large pictures, because the perspective would be too violent.

Backgrounds.—In making single portraits or groups, care should be taken to have a suitable background against which the figures will show in relief; a light background is better than a dark one, and often a single figure or two will show up well against a lace curtain. For larger groups a medium light wall will be suitable.

The finder on the camera will aid the operator to compose the groups so as to get the best effect. In order to make the image visible in the finder the room will have to be well lighted with ordinary lamp light, which may be left on while the picture is being made, provided none of the lights are placed so that they show in the finder.
SECTION IV.

Removing the Film.

No dark-room is required to change the spools in the Pocket Kodak. The operation can be performed in the open air, but to avoid all liability of fogging the edges of the film it had best be performed in a subdued light.

1. When the last film (No. 12) has been exposed turn the key until it will turn no further, about 8 times around.
2. Provide an extra spool of film to fit this camera and take a position by a table as far as possible from any window.
3. Unloose the catch at the bottom and take the roll holder from the box.
4. Cut the black paper where it is attached to the empty spool.
5. Holding the thumb of the left hand securely against the roll of exposed film to make the black paper wind tightly, turn the key until the paper is all on the reel.

6. Take the spring clamp that will now be idle on the empty spool and snap it over the full roll on the reel to prevent the paper from slipping.

7. Loosen the key by turning to the right and pull it up.

Note.—A stop prevents the key from coming loose from the camera.
8. Pull out the reel yoke and remove the full spool from it.

9. Moisten the gummed end of the paper and stick it securely down and wrap up the spool immediately as an additional protection from the light.

10. Now pull out the spool yoke and take from it the empty spool.

11. Tear off any of the black paper that may remain on the spool and then place it with the ratchet end up (next the key) in the reel yoke. This forms the new reel.

12. Load as described in Section I, page 2.

The roll of exposures can now be mailed to us for finishing, or you can do the developing and printing yourself. See part II of this manual—“Dark Room Primer,” page 4.
SECTION V.

Using Glass Plates.

The Pocket Kodaks can be used with glass plates, which the amateur will occasionally find convenient when it is desired to make only a single exposure. All of the operations for picture taking with plates are the same as with films, except the mere operation of loading and unloading. Full directions for loading with plates are given in Part II of this manual—“Dark Room Primer.”

For full directions for Developing and Printing, loading with glass plates, Price lists, sending the film to us for development, etc., see part II of this manual—“Dark Room Primer.”

Repairs.

If your shutter gets out of order take out the board which carries the shutter and send to us direct by mail for repairs, with postage for return. If your camera gets out of repair send in the same manner. Write your name and address plainly on the package and also write a letter notifying us of the shipment and describing the trouble in either case. We will repair or replace and send to you by return mail without charge if accompanied by return postage.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
Rochester, N. Y.
Improved Staff Tripod.

Specially Adapted to the 
Pocket Kodak.

This is our regular tripod for hand cameras but it is provided with a felt covered disc which screws on, and upon which the Pocket Kodak can be set when making time exposures. The staff tripod does not fold, but closes together, forming a staff or cane.

Strong,
Light, . .
Convenient. . .

Made of best seasoned maple, with accurately milled brass fittings.

Length, 48 inches. Weight, 17 ounces.
Price $1.50.

In ordering state if for use with Pocket Kodak.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.
Rochester, N. Y.