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www.orphancameras.com

IMPORTANT

Read this manual thoroughly before you make any pictures.

While loading and unloading the camera, be very careful to keep the protective paper wound tightly around the film to prevent light striking it.

Before making an exposure be sure that the shutter is adjusted properly for an instantaneous or a time exposure, whichever is required; and that an unexposed section of film is in position.

The sun **must** be behind your back or over the shoulder. If the sun shines directly into the lens it will blur and fog the picture.

Hold the camera *level*.

Hold the camera *steady* when making instantaneous exposures or snapshots. The camera should be held firmly against the body and when pushing the exposure lever, hold the breath for the instant. If the camera is moved during the exposure, the picture will be blurred.

Turn a new section of film into position **immediately** after making an exposure. This will prevent making two pictures on the same section of film.

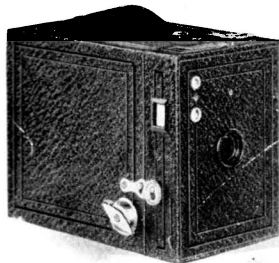
Keep the lens and inside of the camera clean.

Instructions for making time exposures, indoors and outdoors, are included in this manual.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

www.orphancameras.com

Picture taking with the
Nos. 2 and 2A
Cartridge
Hawk-Eye Cameras
(Model B)



EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

"KODAKERY"

THIS most interesting and profusely illustrated monthly magazine shows how to make better pictures, and describes many novel and unusual methods of making photographs. Anyone who obtains an Eastman camera is entitled to "Kodakery," free of charge.

Return the post card included with this manual, properly filled out, and your name will be put on the mailing list, to receive "Kodakery."

"Kodakery" will be sent for six months on this offer. A post card will be enclosed with the fifth copy; if this post card is filled out and returned to us, it will entitle you to an additional six months, free of charge. After that the subscription price will be sixty cents for one year, or one dollar for two years, but you are under no obligation to renew.

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EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

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Picture taking with the
Nos. 2 and 2A
Cartridge
Hawk-Eye Cameras
(Model B)

Published by
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.

Order Film by Number

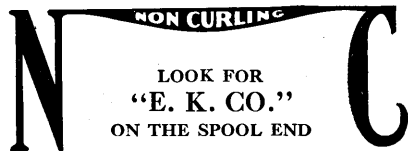
All Kodak Films are distinguished by the numbers on the ends of the cartons.

120 is the number of the film for the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera.

116 is the number of the film for the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera.

The number is also on the cartridge, and on the camera.

Load your Hawk-Eye with Kodak Film.
Look for this Trade Mark on the box:



*"If it isn't Eastman,
it isn't Kodak Film."*

Important

The No. 2 and No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Cameras are alike except that the No. 2A makes a larger picture. Throughout this book whatever is written applies to either camera except in the matter of film, picture sizes and some accessories.

Before taking any pictures with your camera, read the following instructions carefully. Make yourself familiar with the camera, taking special care to learn how to operate the shutter (see pages 12, 13, 14 and 20). Work it for instantaneous and time exposures several times before loading the camera with film.

Caution: Be sure to hold the camera steady when making snapshots. Push the exposure lever slowly, and hold the camera firmly against the body. If the camera is moved during the exposure, the picture will be blurred.

Remember that the light, which impresses the photographic image upon the sensitive film in a fraction of a second when it comes through the lens, can destroy the film as quickly as it makes the picture. While loading and unloading the camera be careful to keep the protective paper wound tightly around the film to prevent light striking it.

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Loading the No. 2 or No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera

THE cameras can be loaded or unloaded in daylight. This should be done in a subdued light, *not* in direct sunlight. Use film No. 120 for the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye, and film No. 116 for the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera.

To Load

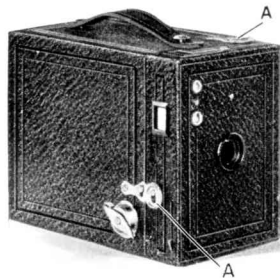


Fig. I

1. Push over the catches A-A, see Fig. I.



Fig. II

2. Pull up the winding key as shown in Fig. II.

3. Remove the roll-holder, as in Fig. III.

At each front corner of the roll-holder there is a recess to hold a spool of film.

There is an empty spool in the recess on the winding side; this is to be used as the reel.

The winding side may always be distinguished by the round opening in the roll-holder, directly behind the exposure lever. The winding key is inserted in the reel through this opening.

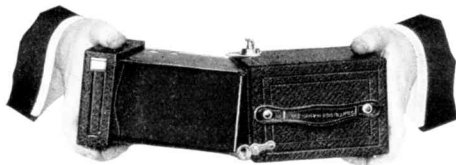


Fig. III

4. Insert the spool of film in the recess opposite the winding side, drawing out one of the spring grips just enough to permit the spool to drop into place, as shown in Fig. IV.



Fig. IV

Fit the spool pins into the holes at each end of the spool, so that the spool of film will revolve upon the pins.

Important

The word "TOP," which is printed on the protective paper near the top of the spool, must be next to the side of the roll-holder, which has the round opening through which the key is inserted in the reel. If the cartridge is inserted the wrong way, the protective paper will come between the lens and the film and no pictures could be made.

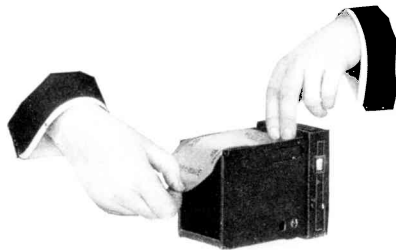


Fig. V

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5. Remove the band that holds the protective paper; pass the paper *over the rollers* and across the opening in the back of the roll-holder, as in Fig. V. Unfold the end of the protective paper and thread it through the *longer* opening of the slit in the reel as far as it will go, as shown in Fig. VI, *being very care-*

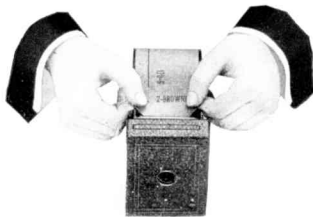


Fig. VI

ful to have the paper drawn straight. Give the spool two or three forward turns to make the paper hold securely on the spool.

Caution

If too much of the protective paper is unwound, before the roll-holder is replaced in the camera, some of the film will be uncovered, fogged and ruined.

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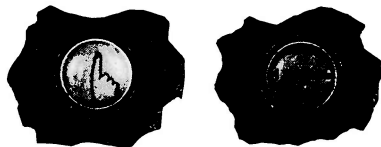
6. The camera must now be closed. Reinsert the roll-holder in the outside box so that the slotted end of the winding reel which shows through the round hole in the roll-holder, will come next to the winding key in the outside box. Fasten the roll-holder to the outside box with the two catches A-A illustrated in Fig. I, page 5.



Fig. VII

7. Press in, and at the same time turn the winding key until it fits into the slot in the end of the spool, as in Fig. VII.

8. Give the key a few turns until a warning hand appears in the red window, then turn slowly until the figure 1 is in the center of the window. The warning hand appears only before film No. 1.



The film is now in position for the first picture.

Press in the winding key slightly, when turning it, to make sure that the web on the key stays within the slot in the spool.

Making the Exposures

Instantaneous Exposures

"Snapshots"

THE No. 2 and No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Cameras are fixed-focus cameras, therefore, subjects that are about eight feet and farther from the camera will be sharp. For subjects that are closer to the camera than about eight feet, use the Kodak Portrait Attachment, see page 23.



Fig. I

The shutter of the camera is released by pushing the exposure lever C (Fig. III, page 14) *all the way* across the slot. Push the lever *slowly* and in one direction only.

If the lever is at the right end of the slot, push it *slowly* to the left, or if it is at the left end of the slot, push it to the right—*one movement only*.



Fig. II

If the lever is not pushed all the way to the other end of the slot, the shutter will not move, no "click" will be heard and no exposure made. Push the lever *as far as it will go*.

Do not jerk the lever as any movement of the camera, at the instant of exposure, will blur the picture.

When making instantaneous exposures or "snapshots," the subject should be in the

broad, open sunlight, but the camera must not. The sun should be behind your back or over the shoulder. If it shines directly into the lens it will blur and fog the picture.

Special instructions for making portraits are given on pages 22 and 23.

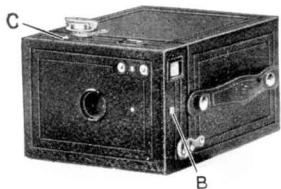


Fig. III

Slide B (Fig. III) controls the shutter for instantaneous and time exposures. When the slide B is *pushed all the way in*, the camera is ready for instantaneous or "snapshot" exposures. For time exposures draw out the slide B as far as it will come.

Point the lens at the subject to be photographed, and looking into the finder from directly over the center of it, include what you want and compose the picture by turning to the right or left, see page 16.

There are two finders, one for horizontal and the other for vertical pictures. Only what is seen in the finder will show in the picture.

For a horizontal picture hold the camera as shown in Fig. I, page 12.

For a vertical picture the camera should be held as in Fig. II, page 13.

All being ready:

Hold the camera steady and level as shown in the illustrations, and push the exposure lever C (Fig. III) *once*, as far as it will go. *This makes the exposure.*

Important: The exposure lever must be pushed *slowly* to avoid jarring the camera. If the camera is not held steadily the picture will be blurred.

Turn a New Section of Film into Position

Press in the winding key slightly and turn it slowly until the next number appears in the center of the red window. Do this after each exposure.

The warning hand appears only before No. 1.

Turn the next section of film into position immediately after making each exposure; this prevents making two pictures on the same section of film.



When making instantaneous exposures or "snapshots," hold the camera firmly against the body. When pushing the exposure lever, hold the breath for the instant. If the camera is moved during the exposure, the picture will be blurred.

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Hold Camera Level

The camera must be held level. If all of the subject cannot be included in the finder without tilting the camera upwards, move backwards until it is all included *with the camera held level*.



Fig. IV

EFFECT PRODUCED BY TILTING THE CAMERA

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Tilting the camera to bring in the top of a tall building produces the distorted effect shown in Fig. IV, page 17. Sometimes a tall building can be photographed from a building opposite, at a level with its center.

If the subject is below normal height, like a small child or a dog, the camera should be held down level with the center of the subject.

Kodak Sky Filter: This accessory is for obtaining more detail in the clouds when photographing landscapes. The upper half of the filter is stained a yellow color which reduces the brightness of the sky and equalizes the exposure, the colorless lower half permits a normal exposure for the foreground. The same exposure should be made with the Kodak Sky Filter in position as would be required without it.

Use *Kodak Sky Filter No. 1* with the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye, Model B.

Use *Kodak Sky Filter No. 3* with the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye, Model B.

Kodak Color Filter: This attachment is especially valuable in outdoor photography, and for all subjects containing colors that act slowly on the sensitive film. It is helpful in clearing haze when photographing extremely distant landscapes; also for recording the

correct color *values* in a black and white print, of flowers, fruit and other colored objects. When using the Kodak Color Filter make an exposure about seven times longer than would be required without it.

Use *Kodak Color Filter No. 1* with the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye, Model B.

Use *Kodak Color Filter No. 3* with the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye, Model B.

Time Exposures—Indoors

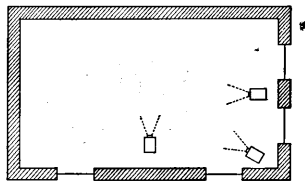


Fig. V

DIAGRAM SHOWING POSITIONS FOR CAMERA

Place the camera on a table, chair or some other firm support. The camera must not be more than two or three inches from the edge to avoid including part of the table, chair or other support in the picture.

The camera should be in such a position that the finder will include the view desired. The diagram (Fig. V, page 19) shows three 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, draw the shades of those within range of the lens.

Draw out the time slide B (Fig. III, page 14) as far as it will come. When this slide is drawn out, and the exposure lever C (Fig. III, page 14) is pushed to the opposite end of the slot, the shutter opens and *remains open* until the lever C is pushed again to its former position.

All being ready, steady the camera with one hand, but do not attempt to hold it in the hands, and push the lever C *slowly* to *open* the shutter; give the proper time (using a watch if more than two seconds), and push the lever C in the opposite direction or push in the time slide B, to *close* the shutter.

Press in and turn the winding key until the next number appears in the center of the red window, see page 15.

For Interiors the table on page 21 is a good guide.

Exposure Table for Interiors

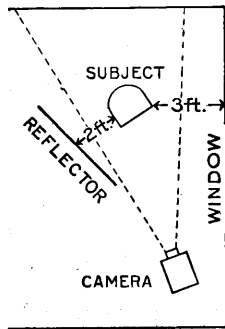
This table gives the approximate time of the exposure required under varying conditions of light.

	Bright sun	Hazy sun	Cloudy bright	Cloudy dull
White walls and more than one window.	4 secs.	10 secs.	20 secs.	40 secs.
White walls and only one window.	6 secs.	15 secs.	30 secs.	1 min.
Medium colored walls and hangings and more than one window.	8 secs.	20 secs.	40 secs.	1 min. 20 secs.
Medium colored walls and hangings and only one window.	12 secs.	30 secs.	1 min.	2 mins.
Dark colored walls and hangings and more than one window.	20 secs.	40 secs.	1 min. 20 secs.	2 mins. 40 secs.
Dark colored walls and hangings and only one window.	40 secs.	1 min. 20 secs.	2 mins. 40 secs.	5 mins. 20 secs.

These exposures are for rooms where windows get the direct light from the sky and for hours from three hours after sunrise until three hours before sunset. If earlier or later the exposures must be longer.

To Make a Portrait

The subject should be seated in a chair partly facing the light with the body turned slightly away from, and the face turned towards the camera, which should be a little higher than an ordinary table. The subject should look at an object level with the lens, or directly at the lens. For a three-quarter figure, the camera should be about eight feet from the subject; and for a full-length figure, about ten feet. If large portraits are desired, it will be necessary to use a Kodak Portrait At-



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tachment, see page 23. The background should form a contrast with the subject; a light background usually gives a better effect than a dark one.

To get a good light on the face, follow the arrangement shown in the diagram. A reflector helps to get detail in the shaded part of the face. A white towel or table-

cloth held by an assistant or thrown over a screen or other high piece of furniture will make a suitable reflector; place it at an angle and in the position indicated in the diagram.

"How to Make Good Pictures," a book containing many diagrams and illustrations showing various lighting effects, can be obtained from a Kodak dealer.

Making Portraits—Outdoors

To make portraits outdoors when the sun is shining brightly, the subject should be in the shadow of a building or a large tree, but with clear and unobstructed sky overhead. Place the camera on some steady, firm support, and make a very short time exposure of about one second. By following this rule unpleasant and distorting shadows on the face will be avoided.

Kodak Portrait Attachment

The Kodak Portrait Attachment is an extra lens, which, when slipped in the lens opening, makes head and shoulder portraits.

Place the Attachment in the lens opening. Compose the picture in the finder. *The subject must be three and a half feet from the lens.*

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The exposure when using the Attachment, is the same as without it.

The Attachment can also be used for making pictures of flowers and similar subjects.

Use *Kodak Portrait Attachment No. 1* with the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, Model B.

Use *Kodak Portrait Attachment No. 3* with the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, Model B.

Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment

The Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment is a supplementary lens used in the same manner as the regular Kodak Portrait Attachment. It produces a true, soft-focus effect free from objectionable "fuzziness" or out-of-focus appearance. By using this Attachment, portraits are made more artistic, due to the softening effect of diffusion.

Use *Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment No. 1* with the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, Model B.

Use *Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment No. 3* with the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, Model B.

Time Exposures—Outdoors

On cloudy days time exposures can be made as follows:

With Light Clouds—The shutter can hardly be opened and closed quickly enough to avoid over-exposure.

With Heavy Clouds—From one to three seconds will be sufficient.

These exposures are for hours from two and one-half hours after sunrise until two and one-half hours before sunset and for subjects in the open. For other hours, or for subjects in the shadow, under porches or under trees, the lighting conditions vary so greatly that no definite instructions can be given; experience only can teach the correct exposure to give.

Never make Time Exposures with the camera held in the hands. Always place it upon some firm support, such as a table or chair.

Flash-light Exposures

Eastman Flash Sheets make picture-taking at night easy. A package of flash sheets, a piece of cardboard, a pin, a split stick about two feet long and a match complete the list of necessary extras, although a Kodak Flash Sheet Holder is a great convenience.

With flash sheets there is little smoke. They are safer than other self-burning flash mediums, besides giving a softer light that is less trying to the eyes.

Flash sheets make possible the photographing of many interiors that could not be taken otherwise, either for lack of illumination or because there are windows in a direct line of view which must have the shades drawn to prevent the blurring of the picture.

Evening parties, groups around a dinner or card table, or an individual may be easily photographed by using flash sheets, providing souvenirs of many occasions, which, but for the flash-light, would be impossible.

"Picture Taking at Night," a booklet giving full information regarding flash-light photography and other ways of making pictures at night, will be sent free, upon request to the Service Department, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Removing the Film

THESSE cameras can be loaded or unloaded in daylight. This should be done in a subdued light, *not* in direct sunlight.

1. When the last section of film has been exposed, turn the winding key until the end of the protective paper passes the red window.

2. Open the camera and remove the roll-holder as described on pages 5 and 6.

3. Hold the ends of the protective paper and the sticker together to prevent the film and paper from loosening. If the sticker has been wound under the roll, revolve the spool to bring it up. Draw out one of the spring grips just enough to release the spool and lift out the roll of exposed film, Fig. I, page 28.

4. Fold under about half-an-inch of the protective paper, and fasten it with the sticker. The folded end makes the breaking of the seal easier, when ready to develop the film.

5. Remove the empty spool and place it in the recess on the winding side of the roll-holder. The slotted end of the spool should come next to the key hole.

6. Close the camera as described on page 10.

The exposed film, now ready for development, should be wrapped up to keep light from reaching it.

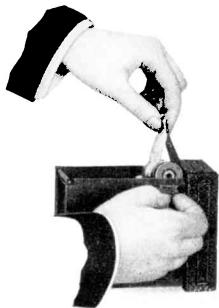


Fig. 1

Important: Film should be developed as soon as possible after exposure. The quality of the image on all sensitized products is retained by prompt development after exposure.

It is a good plan to reload the camera as soon as an exposed film has been removed to be ready for the next pictures. Use film No.

120 for the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, Model B, and film No. 116 for the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, Model B. Load the camera as described on pages 5 to 11 inclusive.

“Cinch” Marks

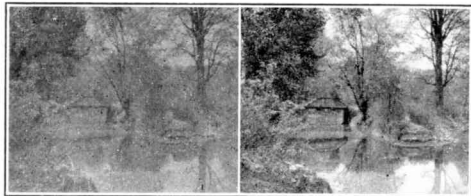
If the film and paper loosen up a trifle when taken from the camera, there is an inclination to take the cartridge in the hand and wind it as closely as possible, “cinching” it tightly with a twisting motion. This might injure the negatives, as it rubs the surface, making fine parallel scratches. *Do not “cinch” the cartridge.* It simply needs to be wound tightly enough to keep the protective paper within the flanges of the spool.

Clean Lenses

Dirty or dusty lenses make poor pictures; the pictures on page 30 illustrate this clearly. The gray, flat, indistinct picture was made with a dirty lens, the surfaces of which were covered with dust. The sharp, clear and distinct picture was made with the same lens after it had been carefully cleaned.

Lenses should be frequently examined. Open the camera (when there is no film in it)

and remove the roll-holder, see pages 5, 6 and 7. Adjust the shutter as when making a Time Exposure and open it. Hold the roll-holder so that the front is towards the light, then look through the lens from the back, and if the lens is dirty, wipe it, both front and back, with a clean handkerchief.



MADE WITH DIRTY LENS

MADE WITH CLEAN LENS

Large spots of dust or dirt on the lens will cause defects in the picture, while if the lens is evenly covered with dust, dirt or moisture, a great deal of light will be held back and the picture will be gray and flat.

Keep Dust Out of the Camera

The inside of the roll-holder and camera should be wiped occasionally, with a slightly damp cloth, especially if the camera has not been used for some time.

Finishing the Pictures

THERE are two distinct steps in the making of photographs—the picture *taking* and the picture *finishing*. To free our instruction books from unnecessary details, which might be confusing, we give with the camera the directions for picture *taking* only.

The instructions in this booklet are ample for the handling of the camera under practically all conditions. Those who wish to do their own developing and printing will find equally full directions with the Kodak Film Tanks (for developing in daylight), or with the Outfits for tray or dark-room use.

To develop film No. 120, used in the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, obtain, preferably, a 2¼-inch Kodak Film Tank. To develop film No. 116, used in the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, obtain a 2½-inch Kodak Film Tank. These films may be developed in the larger tanks, but not so economically.

The film, No. 120, may also be developed in daylight in the No. 2 Brownie Developing Box; the method of developing film in the Box is different from that of the Tank.

If the dark-room method of development is preferred, an Eastman A B C Developing and Printing Outfit should be obtained.

We aim to provide the users of our cameras with every help in the production of good pictures, and will be glad to furnish such developing and printing instructions, at any time, whether a tank or outfit is purchased or not.

With the Kodak Film Tank and Velox paper many amateurs find as much pleasure in the finishing of the pictures as in the taking of them, and are able to make excellent pictures by the simple methods we have worked out.

We never lose interest in anyone using a Hawk-Eye Camera. We are not only willing but are anxious at all times to help solve any problems that may arise, either by sending the necessary printed instructions or by individual correspondence, through our Service Department. Making use of the knowledge of our experts places you under no obligation. Kodak Service is free—and goes with every Kodak or Hawk-Eye Camera.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRICE LIST

KODAK N.C. FILM CARTRIDGE, No. 120, for the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, 2¼ x 3¼, six exposures	\$.25
KODAK N.C. FILM CARTRIDGE, No. 116, for the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, 2½x4¼, twelve exposures60
Six exposures30
KODAK PORTRAIT ATTACHMENT No. 1, for the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera50
No. 3, for the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera75
KODAK DIFFUSION PORTRAIT ATTACHMENT No. 1, for the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera	1.25
No. 3, for the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera	1.25
KODAK COLOR FILTER AND KODAK SKY FILTER, No. 1 for the No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, each75
No. 3, for the No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Camera, each	1.15
NO. 2 BROWNIE DEVELOPING BOX	1.75
KODAK FILM TANK, 2¼-INCH	4.50
DEVELOPER POWDERS, for No. 2 Brownie Developing Box or 2¼-inch Kodak Film Tank, six powders20
KODAK FILM TANK, 2½-INCH	5.50
DEVELOPER POWDERS, for 2½-inch Kodak Film Tank, six powders25

EASTMAN A B C DEVELOPING AND PRINTING OUTFIT, for dark-room development and printing (4 x 5 or smaller), complete.....	\$2.00
KODAK ACID FIXING POWDER, one-pound....	.25
Half-pound.....	.15
Quarter-pound.....	.10
EASTMAN REDUCER AND STAIN REMOVER, box of five tubes.....	.50
VELOX RE-DEVELOPER, package of twelve tubes	1.08
KODALOID PRINTING MASK, No. 3, for use with No. 2 Cartridge Hawk-Eye Negatives.....	.10
No. 4, for use with No. 2A Cartridge Hawk-Eye Negatives.....	.10
VELOX PAPER, 2¼ x 3¼, one dozen sheets....	.12
2½ x 4¼, one dozen sheets.....	.15
NEPERA SOLUTION (for developing Velox), four-ounce bottle.....	.28
KODAK PHOTO BLOTTER ROLL, for drying prints	1.50
VELOX WATER COLOR OUTFIT, consisting of Artist's Mixing Palette, three Camel's Hair Brushes and one book of Velox Transparent Water Color Stamps (twelve colors).....	1.00
VELOX TRANSPARENT WATER COLOR STAMPS, booklet of twelve colors with instructions....	.50
EASTMAN FLASH SHEETS, No. 1, half-dozen....	.35
No. 2, half-dozen.....	.56
No. 3, half-dozen.....	.84
KODAK FLASH SHEET HOLDER.....	1.25

KODAK DRY MOUNTING TISSUE, 2¼ x 3¼ or 2½ x 4¼, three dozen sheets.....	\$.10
KODAK TRIMMING BOARD, No. 1, five-inch.....	.75
KODAK NEGATIVE ALBUM, to hold 100 2¼ x 3¼ or smaller negatives.....	1.25
KODAK NEGATIVE ALBUM, to hold 100 2½ x 4¼ or smaller negatives.....	1.25
BALTIC MOUNTS, for prints 2¼ x 3¼, per 50..	1.30
For prints 2½ x 4¼, per 50.....	1.40
RHODES ALBUM, loose-leaf, cloth cover, 50 black leaves, size 5 x 8.....	.90
Size 7 x 11.....	1.25
KODAK JUNIOR FILM CLIPS, each.....	.15
"HOW TO MAKE GOOD PICTURES," an illustrated book for the amateur that includes many helpful suggestions.....	.50

Developing, Printing and Enlarging

Developing Film, 2¼ x 3¼, six exposure cartridge.....	\$.15
2½ x 4¼, twelve exposure cartridge.....	.35
Six exposure cartridge.....	.20
Velox Prints, 2¼ x 3¼ or 2½ x 4¼, unmounted each.....	.07
Mounted, each.....	.09

All prints unmounted unless otherwise specified.

When mailing film for developing, printing or enlarging, mark the package plainly with your name and address, and write a letter of instructions, with remittance.

Bromide Enlargements, mounted on cards:

8 x 10 or 6 x 10, each.....	\$1.00
10 x 12 or 7 x 12, each.....	1.40

If in our opinion, an enlargement will be improved by double mounting, we will do so at an additional charge of ten cents.

All prices subject to change without notice.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR
MAKING BETTER PICTURES

ALTHOUGH we give in this manual the essential directions for using the camera it accompanies, there are amateurs who wish for further knowledge of photography.

The Service Department is at their service, *your* service.

Do not hesitate to call on us for information on any photographic subject.

*We are at your service, write to us—
there is no charge, no obligation.*

Address all Communications

SERVICE DEPARTMENT
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N. Y.