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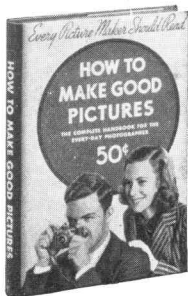
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How
TO USE
THE

SIX-20 AND SIX-16

BROWNIE SPECIALS



ACTUAL SIZE of picture ($2\frac{1}{4}$ x $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches) made with the Six-20 Brownie Special. On the opposite page is shown the actual size of picture ($2\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches) made with the Six-16 Brownie Special.

PICTURE TAKING IS *Easy* WITH THE BROWNIE SPECIAL

On the opposite page a Close-Up of the camera shows its simple working parts.

A Lock for Roll Holder. To remove the roll holder, push the catch to "OPEN," and lift up the roll holder.

B Time Lever. It should be at "I" for snapshots. For time exposures, move it to "T."

C Exposure Button. After sliding the safety catch D towards the finder F *as far as it will go*, with time lever B at "I," press down the exposure button C as far as it will go, for a snapshot. For a time exposure, time lever B must be moved to "T"; then press down exposure button C twice, see page 19.

D Safety Catch. Locks exposure button C, preventing accidental exposure.

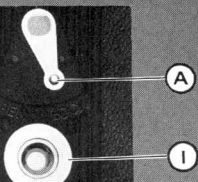
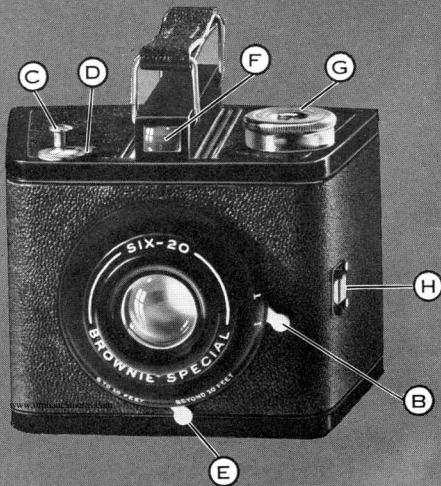
E Focus Lever. Adjusts camera for "close-ups" and distant subjects.

F Finder for locating subjects to be photographed vertically or horizontally.

G Winding Knob for turning a new section of film into position after each picture.

H Camera Standard. Holds the camera level when set on a table for making vertical pictures, see page 18.

I Tripod Socket. Holds the camera on a tripod for horizontal pictures.



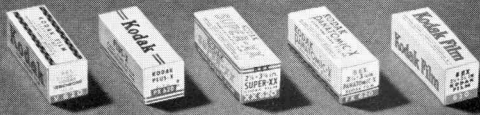
Kodak Verichrome Film—The finest all-purpose film. Has great speed and is well balanced for recording tone values of various colors in a black-and-white print. Its double coating guards against over- and underexposure. 8 exposures. V620 for the Six-20 and V616 for the Six-16.

Kodak Plus-X Panchromatic Film—The high speed and fine grain of this film make it ideal for general outdoor work when Panchromatic results are desired. 8 exposures. PX620 for the Six-20 and PX616 for the Six-16.

Kodak Super-XX Panchromatic Film—Snapshots at night can be made with this film, using Photoflood Lamps, see page 24. It is not recommended for snapshots in sunlight with these cameras. 8 exposures. XX620 for the Six-20 and XX616 for the Six-16.

Kodak Panatomic-X Film—It records color *values* correctly in a black-and-white print. It has an especially fine grain enabling the making of enlargements of great size. 8 exposures. FX620 for the Six-20 and FX616 for the Six-16.

Kodak Film (Regular)—The stand-by of millions of amateurs for more than thirty years. A film that has sufficient speed for average use. 8 exposures. 620 for the Six-20 and 616 for the Six-16.



FOR best results, load your Brownie Special with one of the Kodak Films described on page 6.

The camera may be loaded in daylight, but not in direct sunlight.

To open the camera turn the catch A on the bottom of the camera to OPEN, see Fig. 1.

Remove the roll holder, drawing it out with the handle, see Fig. 2.

There is an empty spool in the recess on the winding side of the roll holder; this is to be used as the reel. The winding side is the side on which the winding knob is located.

Insert the spool of film in the recess

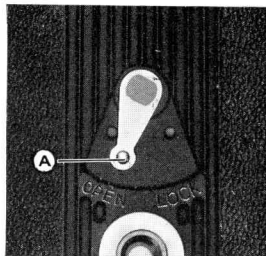


Fig. 1

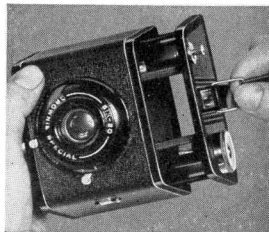


Fig. 2

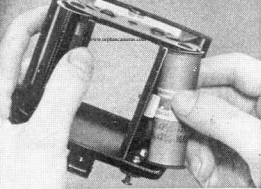


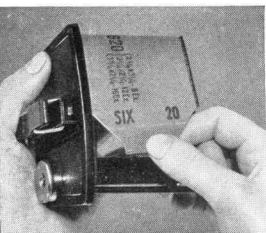
Fig. 3

when the protective paper is drawn off, the colored side will be up and the black side will be towards the inside of the roll holder. If the spool of film is inserted the wrong way, no pictures can be made.

Remove the band that holds the end of the protective paper; then draw the paper *over the rollers* and across the opening in the back of the roll holder, see Fig. 4.

Thread the paper through the *longer* opening of the slit in the reel *as far as it will go*, see Fig. 5. Turn the winding knob two or three times to bind the paper on the reel,

Fig. 4




opposite the winding side, see Fig. 3. Push outward the spring over the recess of the roll holder to allow the two pins to enter the holes in the ends of the spool. The spool must be inserted so that

the paper is started straight. Do not unroll too much protective paper or the film will be fogged.

Replace the roll holder in the outside

box, and turn catch A on bottom of camera to LOCK.

Turn the winding knob until a hand  appears in the red window; then turn slowly until the figure 1 is in center of window.

After each picture turn the knob until a new number appears in the red window.

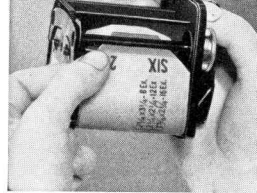


Fig. 5

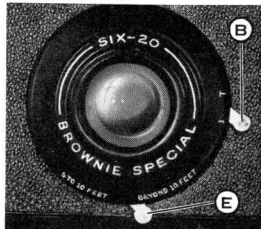
NEAR AND FAR FOCUS

THESE cameras can be adjusted for making "close-ups" and for distant subjects. The focus lever E should be pushed to the *end of slot (as far as it will go)* marked for the distance between subject and lens. The cameras are marked:

Six-20 . . 5 to 10 feet, and Beyond 10 feet.

Six-16 . . 6 to 15 feet, and Beyond 15 feet.

For subjects closer to the camera than these distances, use the Kodak Portrait Attachment, see page 17.



THE time lever B should be at the letter "I," when making instantaneous exposures or snapshots; for time exposures the lever must be pushed to the letter "T."

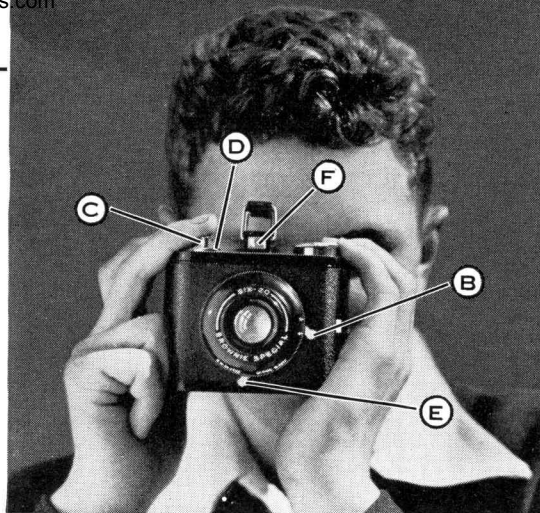
Before the shutter can be operated, the safety catch D must be pushed towards the finder F *as far as it will go*, see the illustration on page 4.

The shutter is opened by pressing the exposure button C (see illustration). Press the button *slowly*, and *as far as it will go*. If no "click" is heard, no exposure is made.

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

THE FINDER

THERE is a direct view finder on the camera under the carrying handle. To use the finder hold the camera with the small, rear frame as close to the eye as possible with the camera held firmly against the face, and frame the picture within the front frame of the finder. All vertical lines in the subject should be kept parallel with the vertical sides of this frame, when the camera is held either in the vertical or horizontal position. Unusual effects can be obtained by tilting the camera.



FOUR SIMPLE RULES FOR SNAPSHOTS

1. Make sure the focus lever E is at the end of slot marked for distance between subject and lens.
2. Snapshots should be made with the subject in bright sunshine, or on *slightly* cloudy or hazy days. The subjects can be in *open shade* with clear sky overhead.
3. The time lever B must be at the letter "I."
4. The safety catch D must be pushed towards the finder F *as far as it will go*; then press the exposure button C until you hear the "click." *Keep fingers away from lens; hold camera steady.*



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Unposed snapshots have a natural charm that makes them highly prized.



Choose a pleasing background for your snapshots of people.



Interesting effects can be obtained with back-lighting.

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

For the best results, snapshots should be made with the subject in the bright sunlight. 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. However, beautiful effects can be obtained by back- or side-lighting. When the camera is pointed toward the sun, the lens must be shaded so that the direct sunlight will not strike the lens; the best way to shade the lens is to use a Kodak Adjustable Lens Hood No. 2.

Satisfactory snapshots can often be made when the subjects are in the *open shade with clear sky overhead*, and even on *slightly cloudy days* when the light is *bright*.

Special instructions for making portraits are given on pages 16 and 20. When using Photoflood or Photoflash bulbs, see pages 24 to 28.

When a moving object, such as a runner, train, or automobile, is photographed, the subject should be traveling towards or away from the camera at an angle of about 45 degrees.

Snapshots outdoors can be made from one hour after sunrise until one hour before



Holding camera for a horizontal picture. Example below shows a subject that should be photographed with camera held for a horizontal picture.

Holding camera for a vertical picture. Example below shows a subject that should be photographed with camera held for a vertical picture.

Hold the camera steady, and firmly against the face.



sunset, except when Kodak Film (Regular) is used; with this film snapshots should be made from 2½ hours after sunrise until 2½ hours before sunset. If earlier or later the exposures must be longer. For a subject under the roof of a porch or under a tree, a time exposure should be made, and the camera must be placed on a tripod or some other steady, firm support—do *not* hold it in the *hands*.

When making instantaneous exposures or snapshots, first push the safety catch which locks the exposure button, towards the finder *as far as it will go*; then hold the camera firmly against your face and press the exposure button *once* as far as it will go, as shown in the two illustrations on page 14. When pressing the exposure button, hold the breath for the instant. If the camera is moved during the exposure, the picture will be blurred. Do not let a finger come in front of the lens. After the exposure has been made, push back the safety catch against the exposure button, to prevent accidental exposure.

Keep the lens clean and occasionally wipe out the inside of the camera.

PORTRAITS OUTDOORS

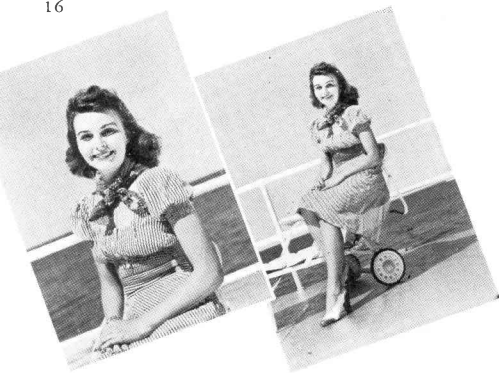
WHEN portraits are made outdoors while the sun is shining, the best results are

obtained by placing the subject in the shadow of a building or a large tree, with clear sky overhead. This avoids unpleasant shadows on the face.

The focus lever E, page 9, should be pushed to the end of the slot for "close-ups," marked 5 to 10 feet, or 6 to 15 feet, and the subject should be at the proper distance from the lens. If larger head and shoulder portraits are desired, use a Kodak Portrait Attachment.

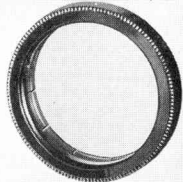
If the subject is under a tree, or the roof of a porch, a short time exposure should be made with the camera on a tripod or other firm support. For detailed instructions on making time exposures, see pages 18 and 19.

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*For large,
clear portraits
at close range*

KODAK PORTRAIT ATTACHMENT



With the Kodak Portrait Attachment, head and shoulder portraits can be made. It can also be used for photographing flowers and similar subjects.

Place the Attachment in front of the lens with the notch over the lug at bottom of lens, and compose the picture in the finder; then turn the camera a trifle to the right when making a vertical picture (if the camera is being held with the finder to the right), or raise it slightly if making a horizontal picture.

With Focus Lever at	Distance Between Subject and Lens must be
5 to 10 feet.....	2 feet 6 inches
6 to 15 feet.....	2 feet 8 inches
Beyond 10 feet.....	3 feet 6 inches
Beyond 15 feet.....	3 feet 9 inches

Measure the distance from the lens to the subject. The same exposure is required as without the Attachment.

Use *Kodak Portrait Attachment No. 7A* with the Six-20 or the Six-16 Brownie Special.

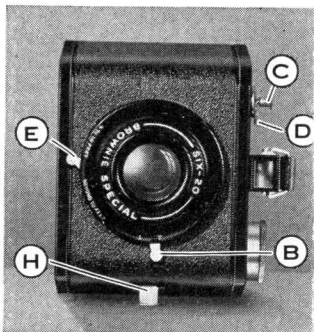
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The picture at the left on the opposite page was taken with subject 2½ feet from camera, using a Kodak Portrait Attachment; the picture at right was made at 5 feet—the shortest distance at which sharp pictures can be made without the Attachment. Both pictures are snapshots.

TIME EXPOSURES

WHEN the light is not sufficiently bright for instantaneous exposures or snapshots, as when the subject is under a tree or the roof of a porch, or on dark, cloudy days, it will be necessary to make a time exposure. For outdoor subjects the exposure should be from one second to about four seconds, depending upon the quality of light.

The camera must always be placed on a tripod or some other solid, firm support—*never hold it in the hands*, or the picture will be blurred. The camera has a tripod socket (I, page 4) which may be used with a tripod, an Optipod, or a Kodapod. If the camera is placed on a table, for making a vertical picture, use the standard H as shown in the illustration. With the camera on a table, do not place it more than two or three inches from the table edge, or the table will show in the picture.



A typical set-up for making an exposure, using Photo-flood Lamps and Kodak Handy Reflectors. If camera is loaded with Kodak Super-XX Pan Film a snapshot can be made, see page 27.

SIMPLE RULES FOR TIME EXPOSURES

1. Place the camera on a tripod or other solid, firm support, not more than two or three inches from the edge of the support.
2. The focus lever E must be at the end of the slot marked for the distance between subject and lens.
3. The time lever B must be at the letter "T."
4. Push the safety catch D towards the finder *as far as it will go*; then press the exposure button C *as far as it will go*. After the required time has elapsed, again press the exposure button to close the shutter.

TO make an indoor portrait by ordinary daylight, similar to that shown here, have the subject stand or sit in front of an unshaded window, with the body preferably at a diagonal to the camera.

Place a reflector (a sheet or table-cloth thrown over a screen or chair will do) a few feet from the subject and at the angle shown in the diagram. This is to reflect light to the shaded side of the face.

Push the time lever B to the letter "T." The focus lever E should be at the end of slot for "close-ups."

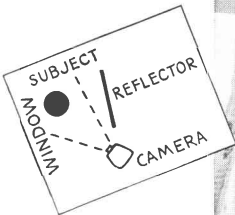
Place the camera on a solid support a little higher than an ordinary table and

has more than two or three inches from the edge.

Locate the subject in the finder. For a full-length figure, the camera should be about 8 feet from the subject. If large portraits are desired (as on page 20), use a Kodak Portrait Attachment, see page 17; the subject should be at the distance from the camera shown in the table on page 17.

When ready to take the picture, push the safety catch D towards the finder *as far as it will go*; then press exposure button C as far as it will go. After one or two seconds—depending upon the quality of the light—press exposure button again to close shutter.

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ROOM INTERIORS BY DAYLIGHT

TO photograph an interior by daylight, push the time lever B to the letter "T."

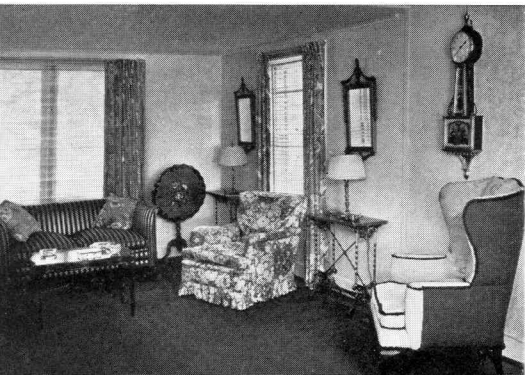
Place the camera on a level support in either a vertical or horizontal position, and compose your subject in the finder.

Leave the furniture in the room in its usual place, as far as possible, but be sure there are no pieces close to the camera lens.

Push the focus lever E to the end of slot marked for the average distance between the objects in the room and the lens.

When ready to take the picture, push safety catch D towards the finder *as far as it will go*; then press exposure button C as far as it will go. After the proper time (see Exposure Guide), again press button to close shutter.

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After the last time exposure has been made, push back the time lever B to the letter "I," to be ready for snapshots.

Exposures for Interiors by Daylight

FOR an interior with medium-colored walls and furnishings and two windows, with the sun shining—make an exposure of about *8 seconds*. With one window, double the exposure, and if there are more than two windows, halve the exposure.

If the day is cloudy, make an exposure of 16 seconds to 32 seconds.

No definite rule can be given for all interiors because of the great variety of light conditions. It is suggested that a series of exposures be made from about 2 seconds to 32 seconds, making each exposure double the previous one.

Interiors by daylight should be made from three hours after sunrise until three hours before sunset; if earlier or later, the exposure must be longer.

These exposures are for Kodak Film (Regular) and Panatomic-X Film; with Kodak Verichrome and Plus-X Films, give one-half the exposure; with Kodak Super-XX Panchromatic Film, give one-fourth the exposure.

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PICTURES AT NIGHT

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Snapshots with

TO take snapshots or other indoor pictures at night with the Brownie Special, you need only a roll of Kodak Film, a few Kodak Handy Reflectors, and a few Photoflood or Photoflash bulbs. The bulbs can be screwed into all regular lamp sockets.



PhotoFLOOD gives a steady light of great brilliance. Comes in two sizes for the amateur: No. 1 and No. 2. The No. 2 bulb gives twice the light and lasts about twice as long.



PhotoFLASH gives an instantaneous flash; it is good for one picture. No smoke, no noise. Comes in two sizes for the amateur: No. 11 and No. 21. The No. 11 size is suitable for most indoor shots with a reflector.

SNAPSHOTS WITH PHOTOFLOODS

TO take snapshots at night with the Brownie Special in rooms with light-colored walls, load camera with Kodak Super-XX Pan Film. Arrange two bridge lamps, one on each side of the subject,

Photofloods

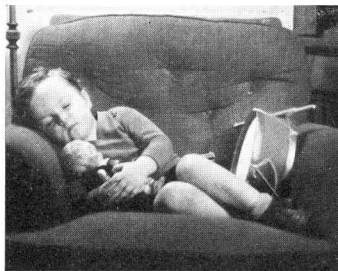
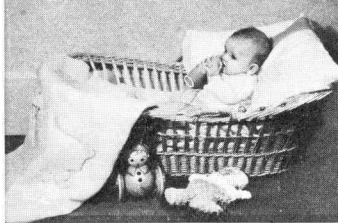
Subject must be close to a light-colored background. Use two Photofloods in Kodak Handy Reflectors and Kodak Super-XX Pan Film, see table on page 27.

Time Exposures with Photofloods

When the subject is not likely to move, time exposures can be made. Follow exposure table on page 27.

Photoflash Shots

For active subjects taken at night, use a Photoflash bulb in a Kodak Handy Reflector. See exposure table on page 28.



about 4 ft. from subject, if using two No. 2 Photoflood bulbs; and 3½ ft. from subject with one No. 1 Photoflood and one No. 2 Photoflood.

Replace the regular shades on the lamps with inexpensive Kodak Handy Reflectors, and place a Photoflood bulb in each of the lamps.

Compose your picture in the finder and press the exposure button just as you would to take a snapshot outdoors. *The subject must be close to a light-colored background.*

CAUTION: Photoflood Lamps, especially the No. 2 size, become quite hot and should not be kept burning any longer than necessary. Do not permit the bulbs to come in contact with the Kodak Handy Reflectors or the fabric of shades on home lamps.

TIME EXPOSURES INDOORS WITH PHOTOFLOODS

TO make time exposures with Photofloods, load the camera with Kodak Verichrome, Plus-X, or Panatomic-X Film, and place the lamps at the distance given in the table on page 27 for the film used. Push the time lever B to the letter "T," and the focus lever E to the end of slot marked for the proper distance between subject and lens. Place camera on a solid support. Compose picture in the finder. To make the exposure, push safety catch

Exposure Table for Photoflood Lamps		
	Kodak Handy Reflectors	
	Distance Lamps to Subject	Exposure
One No. 1 Lamp and One No. 2 Lamp Super-XX Film Plus-X or Verichrome Film Panatomic-X Film	3½ ft.	Snapshot
	10 ft.	½ sec.
	7 ft.	½ sec.
Two No. 2 Lamps Super-XX Film Plus-X or Verichrome Film Panatomic-X Film	4 ft.	Snapshot
	11 ft.	½ sec.
	8 ft.	½ sec.

D towards finder *as far as it will go*, and press the exposure button C as far as it will go; then immediately press the exposure button again to close the shutter.

PhotoFLASH PICTURES

TO use the Photoflash bulb, adjust the camera for making time exposures, see page 26.

Use a Photoflash bulb in any home lamp or a portable reflector unit having flash-

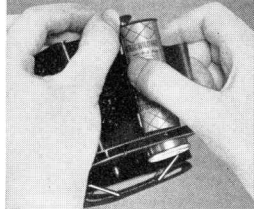
**Exposure Table for No. 11 or No. 21
Photoflash Lamp**

<i>Photoflash Lamp</i>	<i>Distance in feet from Lamp to Subject</i>		
	Using Kodak Handy Reflector		
	Pan- atomic-X Film	Plus-X or Veri- chrome Film	Super- XX Film
No. 11 Lamp	10	13	20
No. 21 Lamp	11	15	25
<i>Photoflash Lamp</i>	Using Regular Reflector		
	Pan- atomic-X Film	Plus-X or Veri- chrome Film	Super- XX Film
	No. 11 Lamp	7	9
No. 21 Lamp	8	10	17

light batteries. To make the exposure, turn out all lights (except a small light behind camera), direct the *Photoflash* at subject, open shutter, flash the bulb, and close shutter. See exposure table above.

**REMOVING
THE FILM**

AFTER all the exposures have been made, turn the winding knob until the end of the protective paper passes the window. The film is now ready for removal from the camera.



In subdued light, open the camera and remove the roll holder as shown on page 7. Hold the ends of the protective paper and the sticker together to prevent paper from loosening. If the sticker has been wound under the roll, revolve the spool to bring it up. Push outward the spring at the end of the spool and lift out the roll of exposed film, as shown in the illustration.

IMPORTANT: After removing the film from the camera, do not wind it tightly with a twisting motion, or it may become scratched.

Fold under the end of the protective paper, and fasten it with the sticker.

The film is now ready for development, which should be done as soon as possible. You may have the work done by a photo-finisher, or you may do it yourself. We will be glad to send you, upon request,

complete instructions for developing and printing.

Remove the empty spool, pushing outward the spring on the bottom of the roll holder to withdraw the pins from the holes in the ends of the spool, and place it in the recess on the winding side of the roll holder. The flange on the winding knob must fit into the slot in the end of the spool, and the pin on the spring must be in the hole in the other end of the spool.

Replace the roll holder in the outside box and push the catch A (page 4) to the word LOCK.

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. For the best results, your camera should be loaded with one of the Kodak Films which are described on page 6.

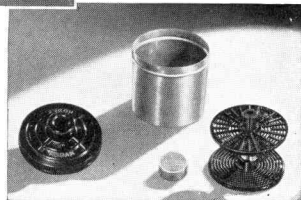
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**Enjoy Developing Convenience and
Ease with the . . .**

**KODAK
ADJUSTABLE
ROLL FILM TANK**



*ABOVE
Ease of loading
is an out-
standing fea-
ture.*



Loading is done in darkness. After loading, all developing, fixing, and washing operations may be carried out in daylight. Loaded capacity: 32 ounces.

The Kodak Adjustable Roll Film Tank takes the most popular roll film sizes by merely moving the upper flange of the reel along the core. It is adjustable for four standard widths, including these sizes: Nos. 828, 135, 235, 127, 116 and 616, 120 and 620.

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