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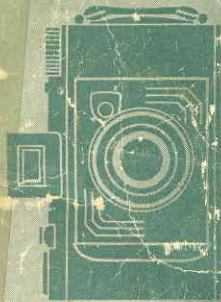
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PICTURE TAKING WITH THE



KODAK MONITOR SIX-20

Flash Supermatic Shutter • Kodak Anastigmat Special $f/4.5$ Lens



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← Pictures in full color, like the one on the opposite page, can be made with this camera using Kodacolor Film. Approximate size of the Kodacolor prints is $2 \frac{7}{8} \times 4 \frac{3}{16}$ -inches.

INTRODUCTION

The ability of the Kodak Monitor to make good pictures . . . outdoors or indoors . . . day or night . . . winter or summer, enables your picture-taking activities to be as simple or as varied as you care to make them. Yet, with all its versatility, the Kodak Monitor is easy to operate and dependable.

The instructions in this manual give you quickly the essentials of camera operation. Read them carefully because good pictures depend upon a clear understanding of these principles. In this way, you can handle your camera easily and confidently right from the start and thus devote more attention to making your pictures interesting.

USE KODAK 620 FILM

**Load in subdued light only—
never in strong, direct light**



**LOAD THE CAMERA IN SUBDUED LIGHT
—NEVER IN STRONG, DIRECT LIGHT**

Loading

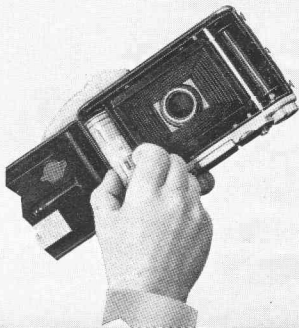
Raise and push back slightly on the latch under the carrying handle. Open the back. **1**

The empty spool should be in the winding knob end of the camera. Place the new roll of film in the opposite end adjoining the hinge of the back. **2**

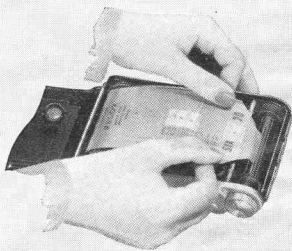
Break the seal and pull the end of the paper over the two rollers. The black side of the paper must be toward the lens. Thread the end of the paper through the *longer* slot in the empty spool as far as it will go. **3**

Turn the winding knob two or three times to bind the end of the paper securely to the **4**

2



3



empty spool. Be sure the paper is started straight, then close the back.

5 The winding indicator must be set at "WIND." The winding knob cannot be turned to advance the film to the first exposure number unless the indicator is in this position.

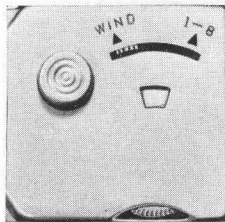
6 Push the lever on the back of the camera to uncover the red window. Turn the winding knob until a small hand appears in the window and continue turning slowly until the figure one (1) *just appears*; then release the lever to cover the red window.

7 Move the winding indicator to "1-8." Turn the winding knob a trifle until it locks. The engraved figure (1) should be centered in the exposure counter opening. If it isn't, turn

4



5



the knurled wheel of the counter in either direction until the figure 1 is in position.

IMPORTANT—After each picture is taken, turn the winding knob until it locks. While the film is advancing, the exposure counter dial makes a complete turn and all the numbers appear in the opening. When the winding knob locks, the next exposure number is in place. Normally, the winding knob cannot be turned unless the exposure button has been pressed.

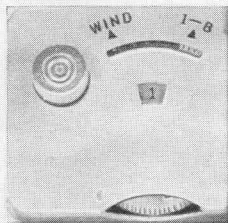
The red window should be uncovered to bring only No. 1 into position. Succeeding numbers appearing in the red window can be disregarded because the exposure counter dial registers each section of film.

USE ONE OF THE KODAK ROLL FILMS DESCRIBED ON PAGE 14

6



7



GETTING SET

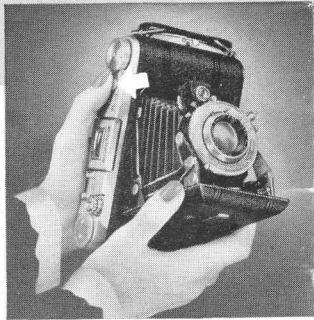
for pictures



Opening and closing the camera

To open the camera, press this button and pull down the front until it locks. The lens is now in a picture-taking position.

To close the camera, press the same button and push up the front.



set **A** SHUTTER SPEED

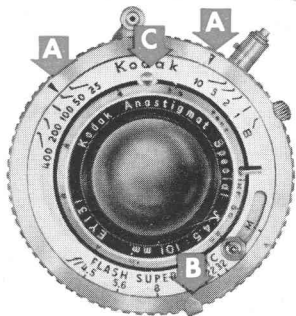
set **B** LENS OPENING

Exposure

set **C** DISTANCE

Focus

Correct EXPOSURE gets the picture.
Accurate FOCUS makes it sharp.



A

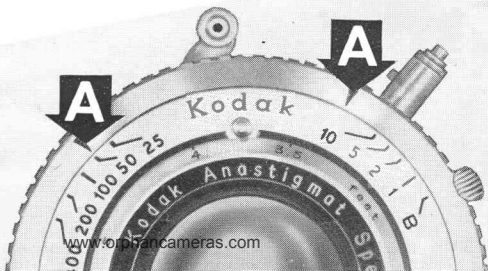
SHUTTER SPEED

The length of time the shutter is open to admit light to the film is controlled by turning the knurled collar until one of the SPEED POINTERS A is at the speed desired.

The camera may be held in the hands for the speeds marked in black, 1/400 to 1/25 second. The black pointer is used for the black shutter speed settings. Note that each of these settings gives an exposure twice as long as the one preceding it. For example: at 1/100 second, twice as much light reaches the film as at 1/200 second.

Place the camera on a tripod or other firm support for the exposures marked in red, 1/10 second to 1 second and "B." Use the red pointer for the red shutter speeds. The "B" setting enables you to keep the shutter open for longer exposures. The use of this setting is described on page 18.

8



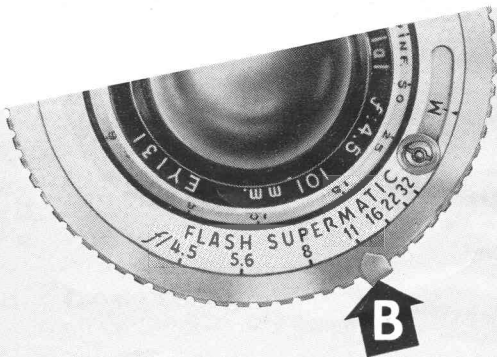
B

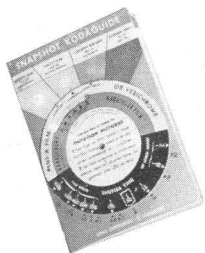
LENS OPENINGS

Moving the lever “B” across the f -number scale changes the size of the lens opening through which the light passes while the shutter is open.

The opening is smallest when the lever is at $f/32$. Each succeeding setting admits, in a given exposure time, twice as much light as the one before; for example, $f/22$ lets through twice the light of $f/32$, $f/16$ twice that of $f/22$, and so on along the scale.*

*The setting $f/4.5$ is not a full lens opening larger than $f/5.6$, and admits only 50% more light.

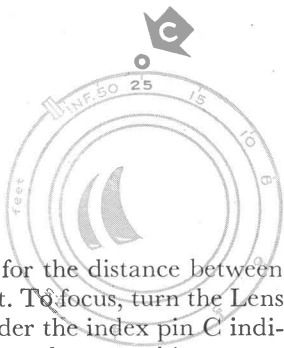




Lens Opening and Shutter Speed control the amount of light admitted to the film. The correct combination of settings for various lighting conditions and types of subjects can be obtained from the Snapshot Kodaguide packed with the camera, or from the table on page 22.



FOCUS



The lens must be focused for the distance between the camera and the subject. To focus, turn the Lens Mount until the figure under the index pin C indicates the number of feet from lens to subject.

The engraved focusing scale is marked from $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet to INF (infinity). Use the infinity setting for distances 100 feet from the camera or beyond.

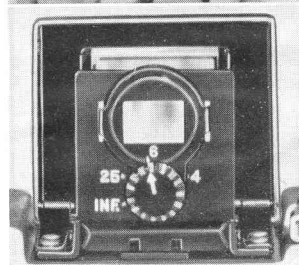
For subjects closer to the camera than 10 feet, be sure to *measure* the distance or use a Kodak Service Range Finder.

The Finders

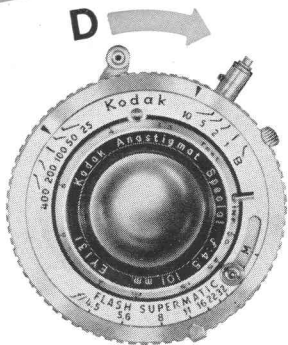
1—The Waist Level Finder enables you without stooping to make pictures of children and other subjects below normal height. For horizontal pictures turn the finder and camera to the side.

2—The Eye Level Finder is better for action pictures. To bring the finder into position, lift the front finder frame. To aim the camera properly, look through the finder, holding the camera firmly against the face with the rear finder sight close enough to the eye to enable you to superimpose its edges upon the edges of the front finder frame.

When using the eye level finder, always rotate the adjustment dial on the rear sight until the arrow is pointing to approximately the same distance for which the lens is focused. This changes the position of the rear sight so that the field of view seen in the finder is the same as that covered by the camera lens.



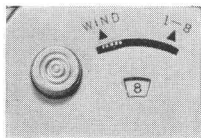
Taking the Picture



1. **Set the shutter speed.**
2. **Set the lens opening.**
3. **Focus.**
4. **Cock the shutter** by pushing the cocking lever D as far as it will go in the direction of the arrow.
5. **Compose the picture in the finder.**
6. **Hold the camera steady.** Any movement during exposure blurs the picture.
7. **Press the exposure button slowly,** see illustrations on page 11.
8. **After each picture is taken,** advance the film by turning the winding knob until it locks.

Removing the Film

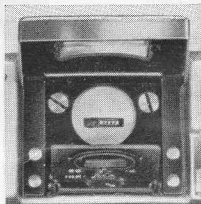
After all the exposures have been made, move the winding clutch lever to "WIND." Turn the winding knob until the protective paper not only passes the red window but is drawn up to the take-up spool. In subdued light open the back of the camera. Do not allow the roll of film to unwind from the spool or it will be fogged. Pull out the winding knob to disengage it from the end of the spool. Remove the roll of film but do not twist it tightly on the spool or the film may be scratched. Fold under the end of the protective paper and fasten it with the sticker. Move the empty spool to the winding knob recess. Push the winding knob in and engage it with the slot in the end of the empty spool. The camera is now ready for reloading.



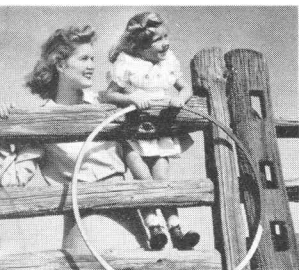
To Operate The Camera Without Film

This camera, because of the double exposure prevention feature, is so constructed that normally the shutter cannot be operated with the exposure button unless the camera is loaded with film.

To operate the shutter with the exposure button (1) when there is no film in the camera, (2) if you have pressed the exposure button before cocking the shutter, or (3) to make an intentional double exposure, push the lever found between the front and rear sights of the eye level finder to the right. This releases the exposure button so that it can operate the shutter providing the winding lever is at "1-8."



Kodak Films



Kodak Verichrome Film

The film for general outdoor pictures. It has wide latitude to help you get a good negative even though you slightly misjudge the exposure. High in speed, it is also excellent for night photography with Photo-flash Lamps. 8 exposures, V620.



Kodak Plus-X Panchromatic Film

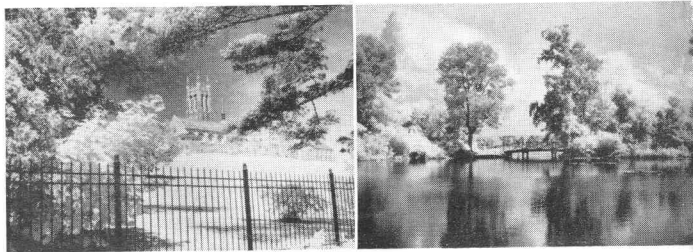
Combined high speed and fine grain make this film ideal for outdoor work and for well-lighted indoor subjects. 8 exposures, PX620.



Kodak Super-XX Panchromatic Film

Because of its very high speed, this film is the logical choice for making snapshots indoors with Photoflood Lamps. Indoors or out, it is the film to use when the light is poor. 8 exposures, XX620.

Use Kodak Film No. 620

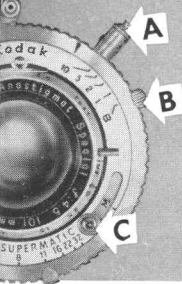


Kodak Infrared Film

The film for distant landscape photography when detail ordinarily obscured by atmospheric haze is desired. It can also be used to produce unusual pictorial results. The Wratten A Filter (No. 25) is recommended for use with this film. The above pictures were made with this filter. 6 exposures, IR620.

Kodacolor Film

The film for full-color prints—exposed outdoors in bright sunlight, Kodacolor Film yields negatives from which Kodacolor prints like the one on the inside front cover are made. Kodacolor prints are ordered through your Kodak dealer. Black-and-white contact prints or black-and-white enlargements can also be made from the negatives. 6 exposures, C620.



Photoflash and Photoflood Pictures

Sundown, dark days, or dark interiors need not mark the end of picture taking. Lighting equipment, simple to operate, brings new and unlimited picture opportunities into reach of your camera.

Photoflash Pictures

Pictures with Photoflash Lamps can be made by attaching a Kodak Flashholder to the camera. *No synchronizer is needed.* The synchronizing mechanism is built into the shutter and is connected to the Flashholder by a rubber cord at post A.

Either of two types of flash lamps can be used: Class F, such as the SM Photoflash Lamp, or Class M, such as the No. 5 Photoflash Lamp. Synchronization of the shutter for either type is accomplished by simply loosening the synchronizer scale nut C with a screwdriver and setting the indicator at:

“F” for the SM Photoflash Lamp, or

“M” for the No. 5 Photoflash Lamp.



Kodak Monitor

Kodak Anastigmat Special $f/4.5$ in Flash Supermatic Shutter

Because of an improvement in the shutter, these instructions supersede those on pages 16 and 17.

Pictures with Photoflash Lamps can be made by attaching a Kodak Flashholder to the camera. *No synchronizer is needed.* The synchronizing mechanism is built into the shutter and is connected to the Flashholder by a rubber cord at post A.

Either of two types of flash lamps can be used: Class F, such as the SM Photoflash Lamp, or Class M, such as the No. 5 Photoflash Lamp. Synchronization for the No. 5 Photoflash Lamp is controlled by the Synchronizer Lever B.

For Photoflash pictures with an SM Photoflash Lamp:

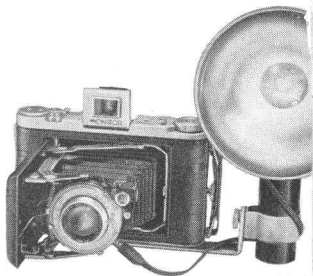
1. Insert the flash lamp into the reflector.
2. Cock the shutter as usual.

3. Press the exposure button in the usual way.
Do not use the Synchronizer Lever with SM (Class F) Photoflash Lamps.

For Photoflash pictures with a No. 5 Photoflash Lamp:

1. Insert a flash lamp into the reflector.
2. Cock the shutter as usual.
3. Press the Synchronizer Lever B down as far as it will go.
4. Press the exposure button in the usual way.

The Kodak Flashholder is attached to the camera with a Standard Bracket and can be installed or removed in a matter of seconds. Complete instructions are packed with



each Flashholder. Exposure information for making flash pictures is also given on page 23 of this manual.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

Retighten the scale nut C securely. *It Must Be Tight.* This adjustment need not be repeated unless you change from one type of lamp to the other.

Taking a Photoflash picture requires only two operations in addition to those you perform for the usual snapshot:

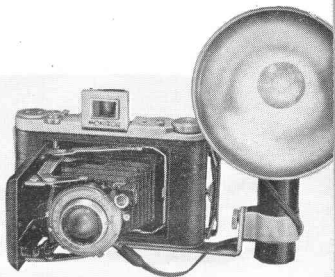
1—Insert a flash lamp into the reflector.

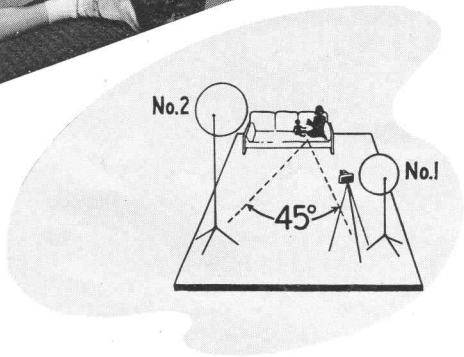
2—After cocking the shutter, press down the Synchronizer Lever B as far as it will go. *The Shutter Must Be Cocked First.*

The picture is taken by pressing the exposure button as usual.

The Kodak Flashholder is attached to the camera with a Standard Bracket and can be installed or removed in a matter of seconds. Complete instructions are packed with

each Flashholder. Exposure information for making flash pictures is also given on page 23 of this manual.

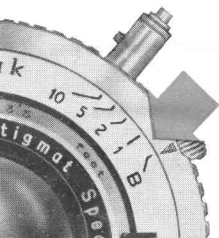




Time Exposures

When the light is too poor for a snapshot, and you are not equipped to make a flash picture, make a time exposure.

To make a time exposure, place the camera on a tripod or other firm support. Set the red index line at the letter "B"; press down the exposure button and hold it. The shutter will remain open as long as the exposure button is depressed.



Photoflood Pictures

You can also make indoor pictures with Photoflood Lamps. An effective lighting arrangement is shown in the diagram.

Obtain a No. 1 and a No. 2 Photoflood Lamp and suitable reflectors for them from your dealer. Both lamps fit all regular home sockets. The No. 2 lamp, which gives twice the light of the No. 1 lamp, should be about 2 feet higher as illustrated.

For best results the subject should be near a light-colored background. Exposures for various lamp-to-subject distances are given on page 23 as well as in the Snapshot Kodaguide.

The Kodak T.B.I. Cable Release No. 2.

To eliminate the necessity of holding your finger on the exposure button for long intervals, a Kodak T.B.I. Cable Release No. 2 is recommended. Simply screw the Cable Release into the center of the exposure button and turn the metal disk until the notch is under the small button as illustrated. Set the red index on the shutter at "B." The shutter is opened by pressing the plunger. After the proper exposure time has elapsed, close the shutter by pressing the small button directly above the metal disk, thus releasing the plunger.



Depth of Field Scale

“Depth of field” is the distance between the nearest and farthest objects in a scene which will be sharp in the picture. Depth of field increases (1) as the lens opening is made smaller or (2) as the distance focused upon is increased.

To help you focus accurately for any picture, use the Depth of Field Scale on the camera or consult the table below.

To use the scale, focus the lens for the desired number of feet; then turn the outer ring of the scale until the black arrow at the top of the center dial points to the distance for which the lens is focused. To determine the depth of field follow the black lines from any chosen f /number to the outer ring and read the distances.

The Depth of Field for Different Lens Openings

By “depth of field” is meant the range of sharpness in front of and behind the subject focused on, within which details in the picture will be sharp and distinct.

Distance Focused Upon	$f/4.5$	$f/5.6$	$f/11$	$f/16$	$f/22$
INF.	57' to inf.	46' to inf.	24' to inf.	17' to inf.	12' to inf.
50 ft.	28' to inf.	25' to inf.	16 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' to inf.	13' to inf.	10 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to inf.
25 ft.	17 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' to 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 51'	13' to inf.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to inf.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to inf.
15 ft.	12' to 27'	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 21 $\frac{3}{4}$ '	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 35'	8' to 85'	7' to inf.
10 ft.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 12'	8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to 16'	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 22'	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 41'
8 ft.	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ '	7' to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to 12'	5 $\frac{2}{3}$ ' to 15'	5' to 22'
6 ft.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ '	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to 7'	5' to 8'	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 9'	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' to 12'
5 ft.	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to 5 $\frac{2}{3}$ '	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ' to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	4' to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ' to 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ '
4 ft.	3' 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 4' 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	3' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 4' 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 5" to 4' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 5' 4"	3' 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 6'
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.	3' 4" to 3' 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	3' 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 3' 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	3' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 4' 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	2' 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4' 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	2' 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ " to 5'

The depth or range of sharpness is not given for $f/8$ or $f/32$. The range for these openings can be estimated by comparison. “Inf.” is the abbreviation for infinity — meaning an unlimited distance from the lens.

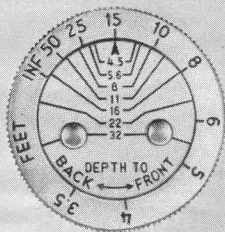
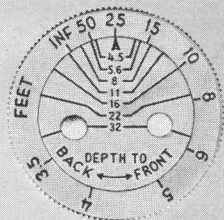
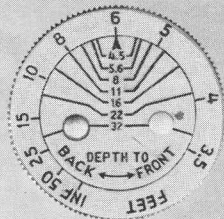
EXAMPLES

1. With the camera focused at six feet, if lens opening $f/8$ is used, the depth of field will be about $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet. At $f/22$ it will be about 4 to 12 feet.

2. With the camera focused at 25 feet, if lens opening $f/8$ is used, the depth of field will be about 15 to 75 feet. At $f/16$ it is from 10 feet to infinity.

3. Suppose the scene you are about to photograph has a foreground object at 10 feet and a background object at about 35 feet, and you want both in sharp focus. Set the outer scale ring at 15 feet; then follow the lines from any chosen f /number to the outer ring and read the distances. In this case $f/11$ is the largest opening that will bring both objects into focus. The lens should, therefore, be focused at 15 feet.

Having determined the lens opening ($f/11$), the corresponding shutter speed can be found by consulting the Snapshot Kodaguide. If the subject is an average one and the sun is bright $f/11$ points to $1/50$ second for Kodak Plus-X or Verichrome Film.

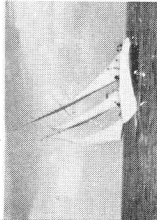


DAYLIGHT EXPOSURE TABLE for Kodak Plus-X or Verichrome Film

With Super-XX Film, give one-half the recommended exposure. With Kodacolor Film, see the Snapshot Kodaguide.

Type of Subject	Bright Sun	Hazy Sun	Cloudy-Bright	Cloudy-Dull
Brilliant	f/22 and 1/50	f/16 and 1/50	f/11 and 1/50	f/8 and 1/50
Bright	f/16 and 1/50	f/11 and 1/50	f/8 and 1/50	f/5.6 and 1/50
Average	f/11 and 1/50	f/8 and 1/50	f/5.6 and 1/50	f/5.6 and 1/25
Shaded	f/8 and 1/50	f/5.6 and 1/50	f/5.6 and 1/25	f/4.5 and 1/25

This exposure table is for pictures from one hour after sunrise to one hour before sunset.



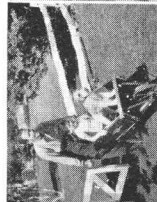
Brilliant Subject

Beach, marine, and snow scenes; distant landscapes and mountains without prominent objects in the foreground.



Bright Subject

Near-by people in marine, beach, or snow scenes; scenes with foreground objects.



Average Subject

Near-by people, gardens, houses, and scenes, not in shade. Use this classification if in doubt.



Shaded Subject

People, gardens, and other subjects, in open shade (lighted by open sky—not under trees, porch roof, etc.).

PHOTOFLOOD

One No. 1 and One No. 2 Photoflood Lamp in Average Reflectors. This table is for pictures of people in a room with light-colored walls. In dark-colored rooms or in public halls, give twice the recommended exposure.

This table applies to Super-XX Film. With Plus-X or Verichrome Film use the next larger lens opening.

Exposure Time in seconds	Distance in feet from Lamp to Subject		
	f/4.5	f/5.6	f/8
1/100	5	3 1/2	...
1/50	7	5 1/2	3 1/2
1/25	10	8	5 1/2

PHOTOFLASH

These guide exposure numbers apply to average subjects in average rooms with light-colored walls and ceilings. For dark subjects in dark-colored surroundings, or outdoors at night, divide the number by 2.

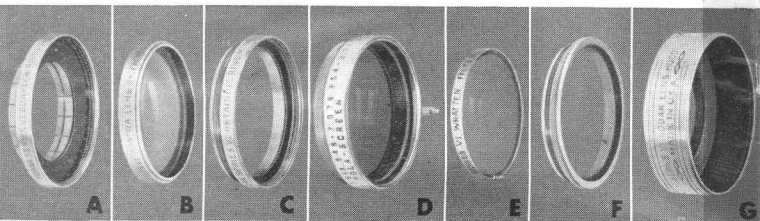
GUIDE EXPOSURE NUMBERS: Divide the number by the distance in feet from lamp to subject to find f/number.

Lamp	SM		No. 5	
	Open*	1/100	1/200	Open*
Shutter Speed				1/100
Verichrome	80	80	65	130
Plus-X	85	85	70	140
Super-XX	140	140	115	225

*Shutter speed 1/50 second or longer and Time Exposures

CAUTION: Since lamps may shatter when flashed, the use of a transparent protective screen over the reflector is recommended. Do not flash the lamps in an explosive atmosphere.

Aids FOR PICTURE TAKING



A—Adapter Ring
B—Portra Lens
C—Retaining Ring

D—Kodak Pola-
Screen
E—Wratten Filter

F—Adapter Ring
Insert
G—Lens Hood

Kodak Combination Lens Attachments

The Kodak Combination Lens Attachments permit the use of a supplementary lens, a Wratten Filter, a Kodak Pola-Screen, or a Kodak Lens Hood—either singly or in combination. When used in combination, a Retaining Ring is necessary. For the Kodak Monitor Six-20, $f/4.5$ in Flash Supermatic Shutter, the basic unit of the combination is the $1\frac{5}{16}$ -inch Series VI Kodak Adapter Ring with its Insert. All attachments must be Series VI.

A *Portra Lens* is essential for making pictures of flowers and similar subjects closer than $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Three different lenses are available 1+, 2+, or 3+.

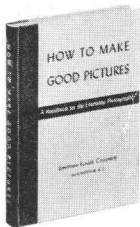
A *color filter* adds greatly to the pictorial effects of black-and-white pictures by darkening the sky and recording the clouds. Three Wratten Filters can be used for this purpose, the K2, G, or A, resulting in medium, strong, and extra strong effects respectively.

A **Kodak Pola-Screen** can also be used in black-and-white pictures to control sky-brightness or to reduce light reflections from glass, wood, and water.

A **Kodak Lens Hood** is best for shading the lens when back lighted pictures are made. In assembly, the Kodak Lens Hood takes the place of the Adapter Ring Insert and can hold a supplementary lens or a filter in place.

"How to Make Good Pictures"

A handbook for the everyday photographer. It contains picture-taking fundamentals for black-and-white as well as for color, in addition to developing, printing and enlarging. Profusely illustrated.



This instruction manual . . .

was prepared to help you make good pictures right from the start, and consequently get more enjoyment from photography. There are many Kodak publications on various phases of photography available at your Kodak dealer's—some free and some at a nominal price. Ask for them. Any comments or questions concerning your results with this camera or your interests in picture making will be welcome.

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