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Picture taking with the
Nos. I and IA
Pocket Kodaks
Junior

Single (Meniscus Achromatic) Lens

www.orphancameras.com

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Rochester, New York, U. S. A.

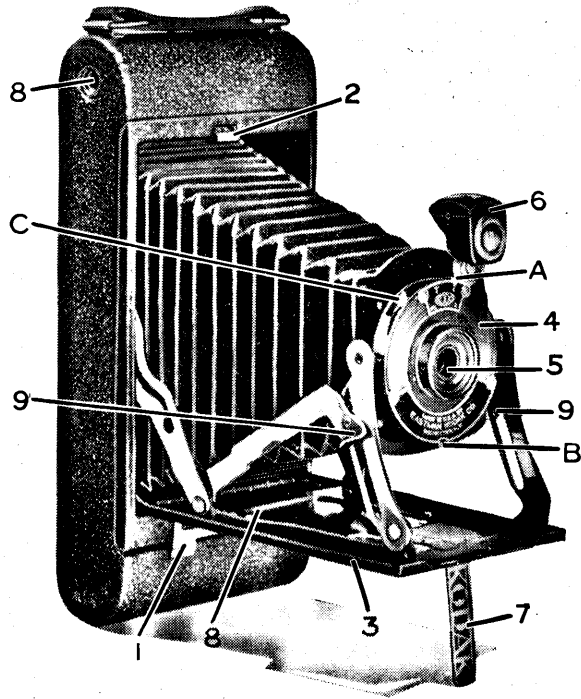
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Picture taking with the
Nos. 1 and 1A
Pocket Kodaks
Junior

Single Lens
(Meniscus Achromatic)

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

THE CAMERA



- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Sliding Lock | 5. Lens Opening |
| 2. Spring Lock for Front | 6. Finder |
| 3. Bed | 7. Standard for making Vertical Pictures |
| 4. Shutter | 8. Tripod Sockets |
| | 9. Bed Braces |
| A—Speed Indicator C—Exposure Lever | |
| B—Dial for Stop Openings | |

IMPORTANT

BEFORE taking any pictures with your Kodak, and before loading it with film, read and follow these instructions carefully. Take especial care to learn how to operate the shutter.

While loading and unloading, be very careful to keep the protective paper wound tightly around the film to prevent light striking it. The Kodak can be loaded or unloaded in daylight. This should be done in a subdued light, *not* in direct sunlight.

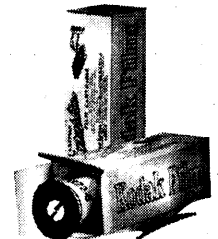
Caution: Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight might cause the covering of the camera to fade. Do not use alcoholic solvents to clean the Kodak or carrying case.

TO LOAD

Use film number:

120 for No. 1 Kodak.

116 for No. 1A Kodak.

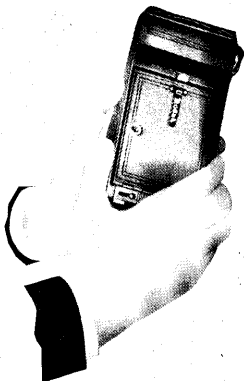


Picture taking with the



Slide over the
lock.

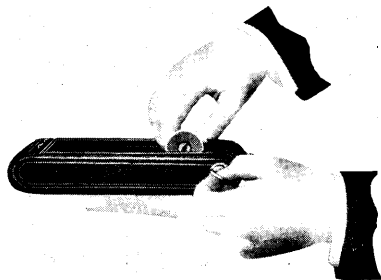
Take the front
of the camera
by the edges and
lift the end on
which the lock is
fastened, then
draw out and re-
move that part
entirely.



4

Nos. 1 and 1A Pocket Kodaks Junior

Draw out the winding key as far as
it will come, and remove the empty
spool.

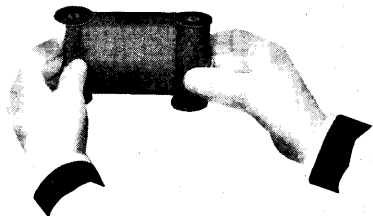


Remove the band from around the
spool of film. Holding the film se-
curely, unfold and thread the tapered
end of the protective paper into the
longer opening of the empty spool, as
far as it will go. One end of each spool
is slotted, and the protective paper
must be so threaded that these slots
are on opposite edges of the protective
paper, see illustration at top of page 6.

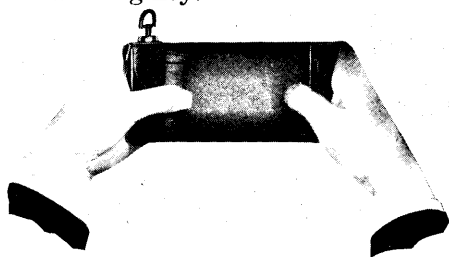
Give the empty spool three or four
turns, enough to bind the paper on the
reel. The paper must draw straight
and the full spool must not loosen.

5

Picture taking with the

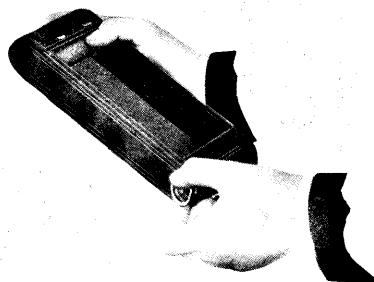


Place the spools into the film pockets, keeping the protective paper taut. The slotted end of the *empty* spool must be placed next to the winding key. The word "TOP" printed on the protective paper must be towards the winding key.

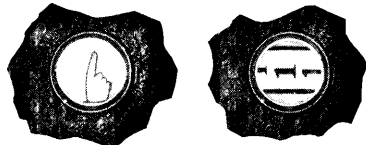


Press in and turn the winding key until it fits into the slotted end of the empty spool. The paper must draw from the *under* side of the full spool.

Nos. 1 and 1A Pocket Kodaks Junior



Replace the front, first inserting the end opposite the lock; the edge of the roll holder must fit into the groove on this end of the front. Press the end on which the lock is attached into place and push over the lock, fastening it securely.



Press in and turn the winding key, watching the red window. After a few turns, a warning hand will appear, then turn slowly until the figure 1 is in the center of the window.

Picture taking with the

The film is now in position for the first exposure. After each exposure be sure to wind the film, bringing the next number into position. This prevents making two pictures on the same section of film.

OPENING THE FRONT



Press the spring lock with the thumb, to open the front of the Kodak, and draw down the bed until it locks. This automatically brings the lens

and shutter into position.

The Nos. 1 and 1A Pocket Kodaks Junior are fixed focus models, and therefore need no further adjustments for focusing.



Nos. 1 and 1A Pocket Kodaks Junior

THE SHUTTER



- A—Indicator for Instantaneous or Time Exposures
- B—Dial for Stop Openings
- C—Exposure Lever

**Instantaneous Exposures
"Snapshots"**

Move indicator A to the letter "I."
Revolve the dial B by the milled edge, to bring the correct stop opening into position (see Exposure Guide on inside back cover or table on pages 11 and 12).

The numbers of the stop openings will appear in a small circular opening on one side of the shutter, and they are changed by revolving the dial on the edge of the shutter near the finder, on the No. 1 Pocket Kodak Junior. The numbers appear at the bottom of the shutter at the letter B, see illustration on page 9, on the No. 1A Pocket Kodak Junior.

To make the exposure, move the lever C *once* either up or down. Push it until it clicks. Move the lever *slowly* so as not to jar the Kodak.

Time Exposures

Move indicator A to the letter "T."

Revolve the dial B until No. 1, 2, 3 or 4 is in position. See tables on pages 11, 12, 24, 25, 28 and 29. Press the exposure lever C until it clicks. This *opens* the shutter, which now stays open. Time the exposure by a watch. Press the exposure lever in the opposite direction. This *closes* the shutter.

Time Exposures must never be made with the Kodak held in the hands.

Important: *Never oil the shutter.* In case of accident, return the Kodak to your dealer or to us for repairs.

STOP OPENINGS

The stop openings regulate the amount of light passing through the lens. The openings are changed by revolving the milled dial B, see page 9. The largest stop opening is No. 1, each succeeding stop opening admits approximately half the light of the preceding opening.

No. 1—For *all ordinary outdoor pictures*, such as nearby landscapes showing little or no sky, groups and street scenes, when the subject is in bright sunlight with the shutter adjusted for instantaneous exposures. For Interior Time Exposures see table on pages 24 and 25.

No. 2—For open views, when the sunlight on the subject is *unusually strong* and there are no heavy shadows, such as views at the seashore, and on the water, with the shutter adjusted for an instantaneous exposure. For Interior Time Exposures, the time for which is given in the table on page 25.

No. 3—For instantaneous exposures of extremely distant landscapes, marines, snow scenes with no prominent dark objects in the foreground, and

Picture taking with the

clouds only, in bright sunlight. For Interior Time Exposures, see table on pages 24 and 25, and for Time Exposures Outdoors on cloudy days, see table on pages 28 and 29.

No. 4—For Interior Time Exposures, also for Time Exposures Outdoors on cloudy days, see pages 24, 25, 28 and 29. *Never for instantaneous exposures.*

The smaller the stop opening the sharper the nearby objects will be, see the tables on page 13.

All the exposures given for outdoor subjects are for the hours from two and a half hours after sunrise until two and a half hours before sunset. If earlier or later the exposures must be longer. For subjects in the shadow, under porches or under trees, the lighting conditions vary so greatly that no definite directions can be given; experience only can teach the correct exposure to give.

NEARNESS OF SUBJECT

To get everything sharp and distinct in your pictures, the camera must not be nearer than a certain

Nos. 1 and 1A Pocket Kodaks Junior

number of feet from the subject. This distance varies with the size of the stop opening used—the smaller the opening the shorter the distance. The tables below give these distances:

No. 1 Pocket Kodak Junior

Stop Opening	Distance from lens to subject
No. 1.....	10½ feet and beyond
" 2.....	9 " " "
" 3.....	7½ " " "
" 4.....	5½ " " "

No. 1A Pocket Kodak Junior

Stop Opening	Distance from lens to subject
No. 1.....	13 feet and beyond
" 2.....	12 " " "
" 3.....	10 " " "
" 4.....	8½ " " "

No. 1 Pocket Kodak Junior No. 1A Pocket Kodak Junior



No. 1



No. 1



No. 2



No. 2



No. 3



No. 3



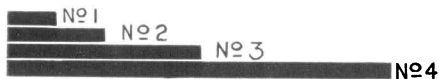
No. 4



No. 4

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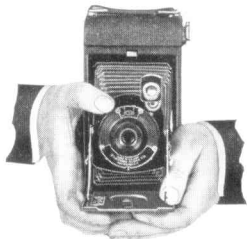
The circles on page 13 are the same size as the stop openings of the shutters used on the Nos. 1 and 1A Pocket Kodaks Junior. They clearly show the relative sizes of the various stop openings and how their areas differ.



The above diagram shows the relative lengths of exposure required with the different stop openings.

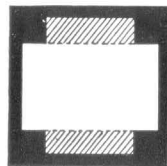
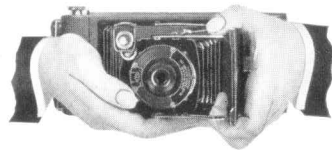
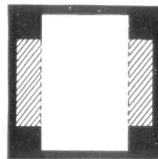
THE FINDER

The finder shows what will appear in the picture, but on a much reduced scale.



Look into the finder from directly over the center of it and include what is wanted by turning to the right or left, see illustration on page 16.

To make a vertical picture, hold the Kodak as shown on page 14. Only what is seen in that part of the finder shown as white in the diagram, will appear in the picture.



To make a horizontal picture, turn the finder and hold the Kodak as shown above. Only what is seen in that part of the finder shown as white in the diagram, will appear in the picture.

MAKING INSTANTANEOUS EXPOSURES OR SNAPSHOTS

When ordinary instantaneous exposures or snapshots are made, the subject should be in the broad, open

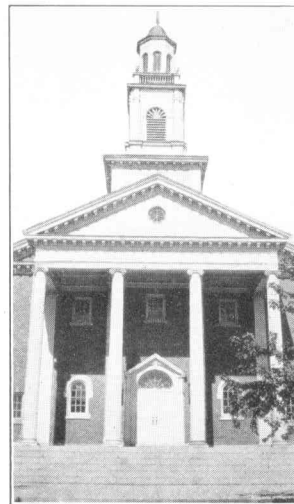


When making instantaneous exposures or snapshots with any Kodak, hold it firmly against the body as shown. When pressing the exposure lever, hold the breath for the instant. If the Kodak is moved during the exposure, the picture will be blurred.

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 24, 26 and 27.

HOLD THE KODAK LEVEL



Effect produced by tilting the Kodak.

Picture taking with the

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

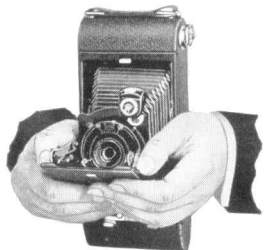
If the subject is below the normal height, like a small child or a dog, the Kodak should be held down level with the center of the subject.



After an exposure has been made, turn the winding key slowly, a few times, until No. 2 (or the next number) is in

the center of the red window.

CLOSING THE KODAK



Close the Kodak by pressing the bed braces at each side of the front

Nos. 1 and 1A Pocket Kodaks Junior

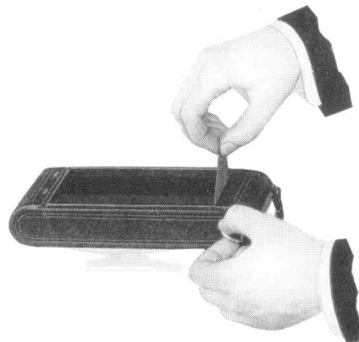
standard. The front and bellows fold automatically. The finder must be in the vertical position.

Press the bed to lock it.

REMOVING THE FILM

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

In a subdued light, remove the front of the Kodak as described on page 4.



Hold the end of the paper taut and turn the key until all but about an

inch of the paper is on the roll, see page 19. If the sticker folds under the roll, turn key to bring it up.

Draw out the winding key to release the spool, and remove the roll of film, by taking hold of the end of the protective paper and the sticker, prevent-



ing the paper from loosening. Fold under about half-an-inch of the paper, and fasten it with the sticker.

“Cinch” Marks: After removing the film from the Kodak, do not wind it tightly with a twisting motion, or the film might be scratched.

Wrap up the exposed film. It is now ready for development. This may be done by a photo finisher, or by yourself. If the latter is desired, you may

write to our Service Department, mentioning the size of the pictures made with your camera, and we will send you a list of the necessary materials which can be ordered from your dealer.

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.

Remove the empty spool and place it in the winding end of the camera. The Kodak is now ready for reloading.

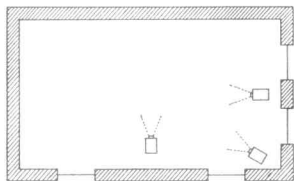
It is a good plan to reload the Kodak as soon as an exposed film has been removed, to be ready for the next pictures. Load with Kodak Film.

TIME EXPOSURES—INDOORS

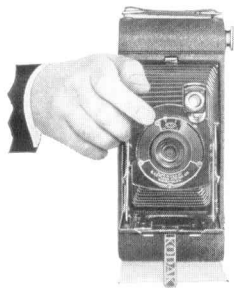
For time exposures the camera must always be placed on a firm support like a tripod, Optipod, table or chair, *never* hold it in the hands. The Kodak has two tripod sockets for use with a tripod, an Optipod or a Kodapod.

Place the Kodak in such a position that the finder will include the view

Picture taking with the



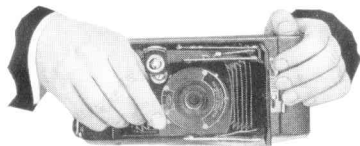
desired. The above diagram shows three positions for the camera. It should not be pointed at a window as the glare of light will blur the picture. If all the windows can not be avoided, draw the shades of those within range of the lens.



If the Kodak is placed on a table, for making a vertical picture, raise the name plate or standard on the bed

Nos. 1 and 1A Pocket Kodaks Junior

of the camera for a support. The camera must not be more than two or three inches from the edge of the table.



To make a horizontal picture without a tripod, turn the finder and place the camera in the position shown in the illustration above.

Adjust the shutter for a time exposure as described on page 10.

All being ready, press the exposure lever carefully, *once* either up or down, time the exposure by a watch, and again press the exposure lever to close the shutter.

After making a time exposure, turn the winding key until the next number appears in the red window. If no more time exposures are to be made, adjust the shutter for an instantaneous exposure, see pages 9 and 10.

Exposure Table for Interiors

The table on page 25 gives suitable exposures for varying conditions of light, when using stop No. 2.

With stop No. 1, give one-half;
 " " No. 3, " twice;
 " " No. 4, " four times
 the exposures given in the table.

The smaller the stop opening the sharper the nearby objects will be, see tables on page 13. Stop No. 2 gives the best average results for Interiors.

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 Kodak 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. Compose the picture in the finder. For a three-quarter figure the Kodak should be about eight feet from the subject; and for a full-length figure, about ten feet. Stop No. 3 or No. 4 should be used. The background should form a contrast with the subject; a light back-

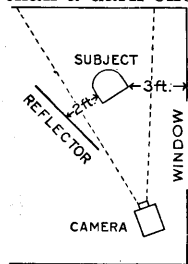
EXPOSURE TABLE FOR INTERIORS USING STOP NO. 2

	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.

ground 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; it should be at an angle and in the position indicated in the diagram.



Making Portraits Outdoors

When making portraits outdoors, with the sun 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 Kodak on a tripod or other steady support, use stop No. 3 or No. 4 and make a Time Exposure of about one or two seconds. By following this rule unpleasant and distorting shadows on the face will be avoided.

Kodak Portrait Attachment

The Kodak Portrait Attachment makes large head and shoulder portraits. It can also be used for photographing flowers and similar subjects.

Place the Attachment over the lens opening and compose the picture in the finder. Turn the Kodak just a *little* to the left, as the short distance at which the subject must be from the lens makes it necessary to center the subject by eye instead of by the finder.

The subject must be exactly $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the lens. Measure the distance carefully from the lens to the face.

The same exposure is required as without the Attachment.

Use *Kodak Portrait Attachment No. 8*, with the No. 1 Pocket Kodak Junior, and *No. 3* with the No. 1A Pocket Kodak Junior, with Single Lens.

Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment

The Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment is a supplementary lens used in the same manner as the regu-

Picture taking with the

lar Kodak Portrait Attachment. It produces a true, soft-focus effect.

Use *Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment No. 8*, with the No. 1 Pocket Kodak Junior, and *No. 3*, with the No. 1A Pocket Kodak Junior, with the Single Lens.

“AT HOME WITH THE KODAK” is a booklet containing many diagrams and illustrations showing various lighting effects. It gives suggestions for making pictures, in and around the home.

“PICTURE TAKING AT NIGHT” is a booklet that describes in detail the methods of making flash-light exposures, campfire scenes, fireworks, lightning, moonlight effects, silhouettes and other novel and unusual pictures.

These two booklets are free, and copies of them will be sent upon request to our Service Department.

TIME EXPOSURES—OUTDOORS

When the smaller stop openings (No. 3 or No. 4) are used, the light passing through the lens is so much reduced that very short time exposures outdoors may be made.

Nos. 1 and 1A Pocket Kodaks Junior

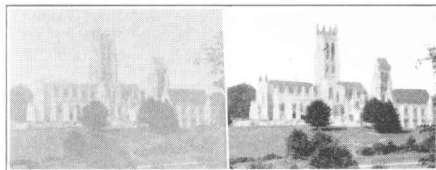
With Light Clouds—From one to three seconds will be sufficient.

With Heavy Clouds—Four seconds to eight seconds will be required.

With Sunshine—Time Exposures should not be made.

CLEAN LENSES

These pictures illustrate the difference between results with a dirty and clean lens.



Made with Dirty Lens. Made with Clean Lens.

Lenses should be cleaned as follows:

Remove the front of the Kodak, see page 4, then open the front as described on page 8. Adjust the shutter for a time exposure, see page 10, and open it; the largest stop opening (No. 1) should be in position. Wipe the front and back of the lens with a

clean handkerchief. Never unscrew the lens.

Keep Dust Out of the Camera

Wipe the inside of the camera and bellows, occasionally, with a slightly damp cloth, especially if the camera has not been used for some time.

PRICE LIST

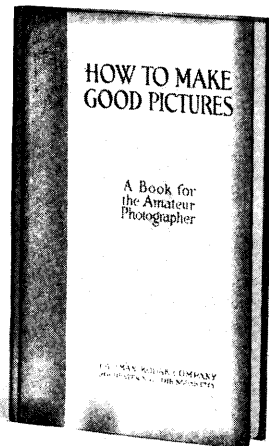
KODAK FILM CARTRIDGE, No. 120, for the No. 1 Pocket Kodak Junior, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, six exposures.....	\$.25
KODAK FILM CARTRIDGE, No. 116, for the No. 1A Pocket Kodak Junior, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, twelve exposures.....	.60
Six exposures.....	.30
KODAK PORTRAIT ATTACHMENT, No. 8, for the No. 1 Pocket Kodak Junior..	.75
No. 3, for the No. 1A Pocket Kodak Junior.....	.75
KODAK DIFFUSION PORTRAIT ATTACHMENT, No. 8.....	1.25
No. 3.....	1.25
KODAK SKY FILTER, No. 8.....	.75
No. 3.....	1.15
KODAK COLOR FILTER, No. 8.....	.75
No. 3.....	1.15
KODAK METAL TRIPOD, No. 0.....	2.75
No. 1.....	4.50
No. 2.....	5.00
LEATHER CARRYING CASE, for Kodak Metal Tripod, Nos. 0, 1 or 2.....	2.70
OPTIPOD, for attaching camera to the edge of a table, chair, fence, etc....	1.25
KODAPOD, for attaching camera to a tree, fence or similar rough surface..	1.75

- 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
- KODAK TRIMMING BOARD, No. 2, capac-
ity 7 x 7 inches..... 1.00
- KODAK DRY MOUNTING TISSUE, 2¼ x
3¼ or 2½ x 4¼, three dozen sheets.. .10
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size 7 x 11, loose-leaf, 50 black leaves. 2.75
Cloth cover, size 7 x 11..... 1.25
- VELOX TRANSPARENT WATER COLOR
STAMPS, booklet of twelve colors.... .50
- VELOX WATER COLOR OUTFIT, consist-
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Camel's Hair Brushes and one book
of Velox Transparent Water Color
Stamps (twelve colors)..... 1.00

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illustrated book of helpful sugges-
tions. It describes various methods
of making exposures, developing,
printing, enlarging, coloring, making
lantern slides, and other interesting
subjects..... .50

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ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.



A PRACTICAL book for the ama-
teur. It describes in a simple,
understandable way every phase of
photography that the amateur is likely
to be interested in, such as various
methods of making exposures, devel-
oping, printing, enlarging, coloring,
lantern slide making, and other inter-
esting subjects. Profusely illustrated.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
Sold at your dealer's ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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 time exposure, whichever is required. An unexposed section of film must be 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 pressing 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 prevents making two pictures on the same section of film.

Keep the lens and inside of camera clean.
Never oil the shutter.

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

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Outdoor Exposure Guide for folding cameras fitted with a Single Lens

SUBJECT	STOP OPENING	SHUTTER SPEED
Nearby landscapes showing little or no sky. Subjects in open field, park or garden. Street scenes.	No. 1	I
Ordinary landscapes showing sky, with a principal object in the foreground.	No. 2	I
Marine and beach scenes. Distant landscapes. Mountains. Snow scenes with no prominent dark objects in the foreground.	No. 3	I
Portraits in the open shade, not under trees or the roof of a porch. Shaded nearby scenes. Narrow and slightly shaded streets.	No. 3	T one second
Moving objects. When photographing a moving object such as a runner, train or an automobile, the subject should be traveling towards or away from the camera at an angle of about 45 degrees.	No. 1	I

This exposure table is for the hours from 2½ hours after sunrise until 2½ hours before sunset on days when the sun is shining. If pictures are made earlier or later in the day, or if it is a *slightly* cloudy or hazy day, use the next larger stop opening than the one specified.

The largest stop opening is No. 1. The *higher* the number the *smaller* the opening.