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you can get*

You will find many a valuable photographic help in the Velox Book. It's free, and your dealer will be glad to give you one—or we will send it to you if you like.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,  
*At your dealers'.* ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*Instructions for  
operating the*

## Premo Junior

Model B

EASTMAN KODAK CO.  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

*Make enlargements from  
your best negatives.*

Anyone who can print on Velox paper can make good enlargements with a

## Brownie Enlarging Camera

*—and they are inexpensive, too.*

**Brownie Enlarging Camera No. 2**  
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EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,  
At your dealers' ROCHESTER, N. Y.

February, 1922

## Before Loading

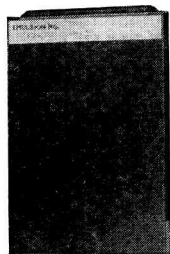
**B**EFORE taking any pictures with the Premo Junior read the following instructions carefully. Make yourself perfectly familiar with the camera, taking especial care to learn how to operate the shutter. Work it for both time and instantaneous exposures several times before loading the camera.

The first and most important thing for the amateur to bear in mind is that the light, which serves to impress the photographic image upon the sensitive film in a small fraction of a second when it comes through the lens, can destroy the film as quickly as it makes the picture.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## PART I

THE Premo Junior is of the fixed focus type of camera, therefore objects near-by and at a distance will be sharp without the necessity of focusing.



**Film Pack**

### To Load the Camera

Press up on the two metal catches at the top of the camera, open hinged back, and place the pack in camera so that the black paper tabs protrude from the top and the red label on the film pack is towards the back of the camera.

Fig. I.

**Caution:** When placing the film pack in the camera, grasp the pack by the *edges* as shown in illustration (Fig. 1); *do not squeeze* the films by pressing in the top paper or "Safety Cover." If the films are squeezed, light might be admitted which would fog the edges of the films.

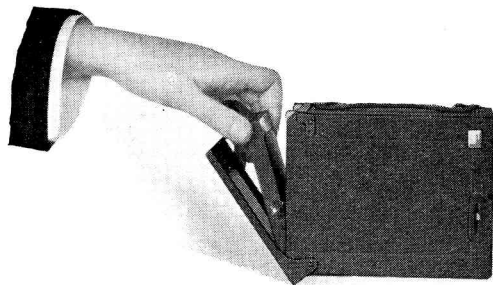


Fig. I.

After the pack has been placed in the proper position, close the back of the camera and pull down catches. The camera now being loaded, proceed as follows:

### Operation of the Film Pack

For the first exposure gently pull out tab marked "Safety Cover," pulling the tab out perfectly straight, holding the remaining tabs under the finger and thumb of the other hand to prevent the possibility of pulling out more than one tab at a time, Fig. II, page 4.

When the red cross line appears, tear off from left to right by bending tab backward over the metal straight edge.

The first film is now in position for exposure.

After making the exposure pull out in a similar manner the black paper tab marked No. 1 and tear it off. Film No. 2 is now in position for exposure. Repeat the operation of pulling out and tearing off the black paper tabs one at a time as often as additional exposures are made.

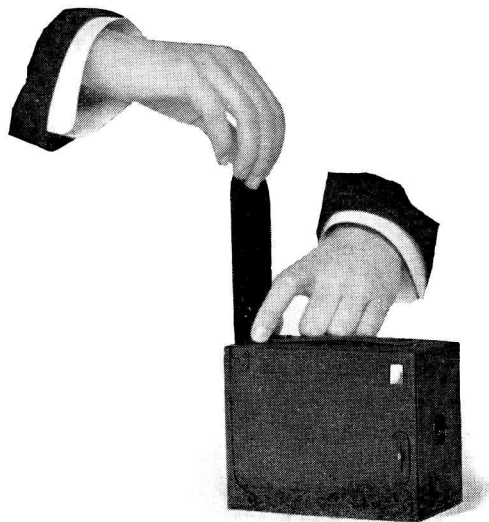


Fig. II.

Upon pulling out and tearing off tab No. 12 the pack is rendered light-tight, Fig. III, and may be removed from the camera, reversing the operation as shown in Fig. I, page 3, and a fresh pack substituted.

NOTE—It is well to make it a rule to always pull out the tab immediately after each exposure so that there will be no uncertainty when making the next exposure as to whether you have or have not pulled out the tab.

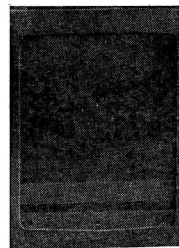
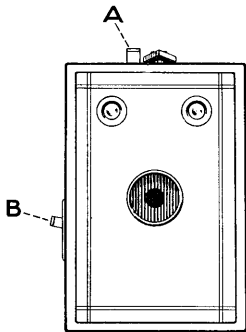


Fig. III.

## PART II

### Making the Exposures

Before making an exposure with the Premo Junior, either instantaneous or time, be sure of two things:



- First**, that shutter is adjusted properly.  
(For instantaneous or time exposures as desired.)  
**Second**, that an unexposed film is ready for exposure.

### Operating the Shutter

Perfect familiarity with the shutter is essential to successful picture taking with any camera. The fol-

lowing directions should, therefore, be carefully read and the shutter operated several times before attempting exposures.

### “Snapshots”

The shutter of the Premo Junior is always set, and is operated by pushing the lever B, page 6, up *or* down. Push in one direction only. Slide A on the top of camera, must be *pushed down*, all the way in.

If the lever B stands at the top of slot simply push it to the bottom and vice versa.

If the lever should be pushed the wrong way, the shutter would simply remain unmoved and no “click” would be heard, thus indicating that it should be pushed in the opposite direction.

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 the

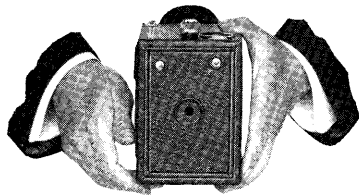


Fig. 1.



### **Important**

When making instantaneous exposures, hold the camera firmly against the body



as shown in illustrations, and when pushing the exposure lever, hold the breath for the instant.

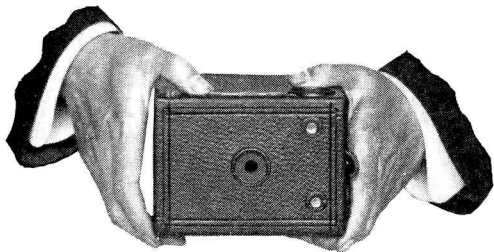


Fig. 2.

back or over the shoulder of the operator. If it shines directly into the lens it will blur and fog the picture.

Slide A (page 6), controls the shutter for time and instantaneous exposures. When the slide A is *pushed down*, all the way in, the camera is ready for instantaneous or snapshot exposures. For time exposures the slide A must be pulled out to the limit of motion.

Aim the camera at the object to be photographed and locate the image in the finder.

For a vertical exposure the camera should be held as shown in Fig. 1, page 7.

For a horizontal exposure hold the camera as shown in Fig. 2, illustrated above.

Any object that does not show in the finder will not show in the picture.

All being in readiness:

### **Hold the Camera Steady and Level**

as shown in illustrations and push the shutter lever B, page 6, to opposite side of slot with the thumb of the right hand. Push in one direction only.

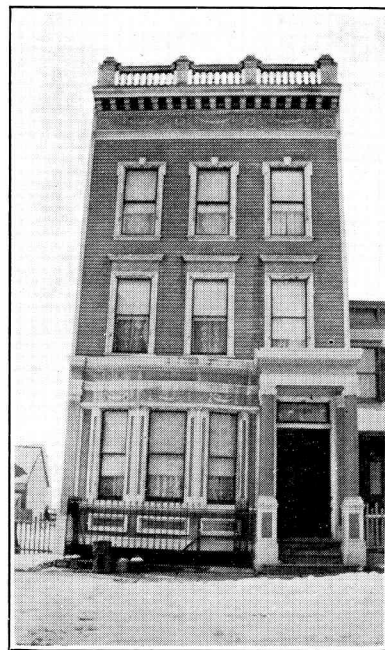


Fig. 3. Result produced by pointing the camera upward



## Important

When making the exposure, push the shutter lever SLOWLY to one side so as to avoid jarring the camera. If the camera is not held steadily a blurred picture will result.

## Hold Camera Level

If the operator attempts to photograph a tall building, while standing near it, by pointing the camera upward (thinking thereby to center it) the result will be similar to Fig. 3, page 11.

When making this picture the camera was pointed too high. This building should have been taken from the building opposite and at a level corresponding with the middle of the subject.

If the object is down low, like a small child or a dog, the camera should be held down level with the center of the object.

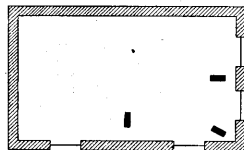


Fig. 4. Diagram, showing positions for camera

## Time Exposures—Indoors

Use some firm support, like a table or chair. Place the camera in such a position that the finder will embrace the view desired. Be sure, however, to place the camera not more than two or three inches from the edge, so as to avoid including part of the table or chair in the picture.

The diagram (Fig. 4) shows the proper positions for the camera. It should not be pointed directly at a window, as the glare of light will blur the picture. If all the windows cannot be avoided pull down the shades of such as come within range of the camera.

Pull out the slide A to the limit of motion, as shown in illustration on page 6. When this slide is pulled out the shutter strikes it as it passes the lens, stopping half-way across with the shutter-opening in front of the lens.

All being in readiness, steady the camera with one hand, but do not attempt to hold it in the hands, and

push the lever B to open the shutter; give the proper time (using a watch if more than two seconds) and push the lever B in the opposite direction, or push in the slide A, to close the shutter.

### **Time Needed for Interior Exposures**

The following table gives the approximate time of the exposure required under varying conditions of light. The table is a good guide for making Interior Exposures.

#### **White walls and more than one window:**

bright sun outside, 4 seconds;  
hazy sun, 10 seconds;  
cloudy bright, 20 seconds;  
cloudy dull, 40 seconds.

#### **White walls and only one window:**

bright sun outside, 6 seconds;  
hazy sun, 15 seconds;  
cloudy bright, 30 seconds;  
cloudy dull, 60 seconds.

#### **Medium colored walls and hangings and more than one window:**

bright sun outside, 8 seconds;  
hazy sun, 20 seconds;  
cloudy bright, 40 seconds;  
cloudy dull, 80 seconds.

#### **Medium colored walls and hangings, and only one window:**

bright sun outside, 12 seconds;  
hazy sun, 30 seconds;  
cloudy bright, 60 seconds;  
cloudy dull, 2 minutes.

#### **Dark colored walls and hangings and more than one window:**

bright sun outside, 20 seconds;  
hazy sun, 40 seconds;  
cloudy bright, 80 seconds;  
cloudy dull, 2 minutes, 40 seconds.

#### **Dark colored walls and hangings and only one window:**

bright sun outside, 40 seconds;  
hazy sun, 80 seconds;  
cloudy bright, 2 minutes, 40 seconds;  
cloudy dull, 5 minutes, 20 seconds.

The foregoing table is calculated 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 time required will be longer.

### **To Make a Portrait**

Have the subject sitting in a chair partly facing the camera (which should be located a little higher than an ordinary table) and turn the face slightly towards the camera, having the eyes centered on an object at the same level with the lens. For a full length figure the camera should be about ten feet from the subject. The background should form a contrast with the subject.

## Kodak Portrait Attachment

By using a Kodak Portrait Attachment on this camera, the amateur can obtain large head and shoulder pictures. When the portrait attachment is in position, the subject must be exactly three and one-half feet from the camera.

The attachment is simply an extra lens slipped in lens opening in front board, and in no way affects the operation of the camera except to change the focus.

When ordering, be sure to specify **Kodak Portrait Attachment No. 0**, which is the size that fits the Premo Junior, Model B.

## Time Exposures in the Open Air

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

**With Light Clouds**—From one-half to one second will be sufficient.

**With Heavy Clouds**—From two to five seconds will be required.

The above table is calculated for hours from 2½ hours after sunrise until 2½ hours before sunset and for objects in the open air. For other hours, or for objects in the shadow, under porches or under trees, no accurate directions can be given; experience only can teach the proper exposure to give.

*Time exposures cannot be made while the camera is held in the hands. Always place it upon some firm support, such as a table or chair.*

## Flash-light Exposures

By the introduction of Eastman Flash Sheets, picture taking at night has been wonderfully simplified. A package of flash sheets, a piece of cardboard, a pin and a match complete the list of essential extras, although a Kodak Flash Sheet Holder is a great convenience, and we strongly advise its use.

With flash sheets, no lamp is necessary, there is a minimum of smoke and they are far safer than any other self-burning flash medium, besides giving a softer light that is less trying to the eyes.

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

For full information and instructions on flash-light photography, get from your dealer or send to us for free booklet—*By Flashlight*.

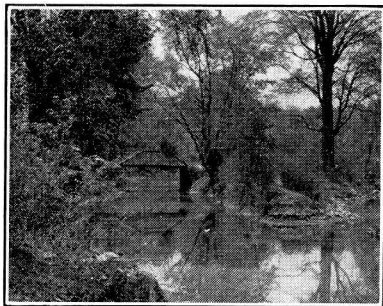
## Keep Dust Out of the Camera

Defective negatives are often caused by particles of dust which have collected on the inside of the camera and settle upon the film. These particles of dust produce small dark spots upon the prints.

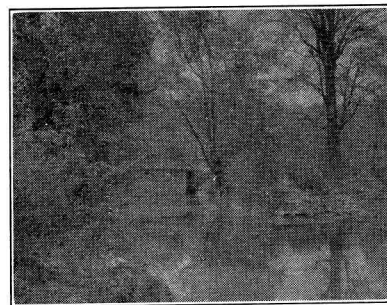
It is, therefore, well to wipe out the inside of camera occasionally, with a slightly damp cloth. In summer weather, or after the camera has remained idle for any length of time, this needs special attention.

### Clean Lenses

Dirty or dusty lenses are frequently the cause of photographic failures. These pictures illustrate this point clearly. The sharp, full-timed picture on this page was taken with the lens clean and in good order. To produce the effect shown in the picture on following page the face of the lens was lightly touched with



Clean Lens



Slightly Dirty Lens

the thumb, which was slightly damp with perspiration.

Lenses should be frequently examined. Open the back of the camera (when there is no film in it), and open the shutter, as when making a Time Exposure. Hold the camera so that the front is towards the light. Then look through the lens from the back of the camera. If the lens is found to be dirty, it should be wiped both front and back, with a soft, clean linen handkerchief. In summer weather this needs special attention. Large spots of dust or dirt on the lens will cause defects in the picture, while if the lens is evenly covered with a film of dust, dirt, or moisture, the effect will be to cut off a great deal of light and make the picture undertimed.

## Finishing the Pictures

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

The instructions in this little book are ample for the manipulation of the camera under every condition that the amateur is likely to encounter. Similarly, those who wish to do their own developing and printing will find equally full instructions accompanying the Premo Film Pack Tanks (for developing in daylight, with the exception of loading the film in the tank), or our Outfits for tray or dark-room use.

For use with the Premo Junior, Model B, Film Pack, provide a No. 1 Premo Film Pack Tank.

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

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

With the Premo Film Pack Tank and Velox paper many amateurs find as great pleasure in the finishing of the pictures as in the taking of them, and are able, to produce, by the simple methods we have perfected, work of the highest order.

We never lose interest in the purchaser of a Premo. We are not only willing, but are anxious at all times, to help solve any problems that he may encounter, either by sending on the necessary printed instructions or by individual correspondence. Such customer, in availing himself of the knowledge of our experts, puts himself under no obligations to us. He is simply availing himself of one of the things that he is entitled to when he buys a Premo or a Kodak—and that is, Kodak service.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y

## PRICE LIST

Carrying Case for Premo Junior Model B . . . . .	\$ 1.35
Kodak Portrait Attachment, No. 0, (men- tion name of camera when ordering) . . . . .	.75
Kodak Sky Filter, No. 0 . . . . .	.75
Kodak Color Filter, No. 0 . . . . .	.75
Film Pack (12 exposures), 2¼ x 3¼, for the Premo Junior, Model B . . . . .	.50
Premo Film Pack Tank, No. 1, for devel- oping twelve 2¼ x 3¼ films . . . . .	1.75
Premo Tank Developing Powders No. 1, in packages of ½ dozen . . . . .	.25
Eastman A B C Developing and Printing Outfit, for dark-room development (for 4 x 5 or smaller negatives) complete . . . . .	1.65
Eastman Hydrochinon Developer Powders (do not stain the fingers), per doz. pairs . . . . .	.60
Do., per ½ doz. pairs . . . . .	.30
Kodak Acid Fixing Powder, 1 pound package . . . . .	.35
Do., ½ pound package . . . . .	.20
Do., ¼ pound package . . . . .	.15
Glass Stirring Rod Thermometer . . . . .	1.00
Velox Paper, per doz., 2¼ x 3¼ . . . . .	.12
Nepera Solution (for developing Velox) per 4-oz. bottle . . . . .	.28
Velox Transparent Water Color Stamps, complete booklet of 12 colors . . . . .	.45

Velox Transparent Water Color Stamp Out- fit, consisting of Artist's Mixing Palette, three special Camel's Hair Brushes, and one book of Velox Transparent Water Color Stamps (12 colors) . . . . .	\$ 1.00
Solio Paper, per pkg. 2 doz. sheets, 2¼ x 3¼ . . . . .	.20
Combined Toning and Fixing Solution for Solio, per 8-oz. bottle . . . . .	.50
Do., per 4-oz. bottle . . . . .	.30
Eastman Flash Sheets, No. 1, per package of ½ dozen . . . . .	.35
Kodak Flash Sheet Holder . . . . .	1.25
Kodak Dry Mounting Tissue, 2¼ x 3¼, per package, 3 dozen sheets . . . . .	.10
Eastman Photo Blotter Book for blotting and drying prints . . . . .	.40
Eastman Printing Frame, 4 x 5 . . . . .	.40
Bull's-Eye Developing Trays, 4 x 5, each . . . . .	.17
Kodak Candle Lamp . . . . .	.40
Eastman Film Negative Album, to hold 100 2½ x 4¼ or smaller negatives . . . . .	.75
Forum Album, 25 black or Sepia leaves, 5½x7 . . . . .	.75
Do., 25 black or Sepia leaves, 7 x 10 . . . . .	1.10
Baltic Mounts, for prints 2¼ x 3¼, per 100 . . . . .	2.60
Do., per 50 . . . . .	1.30
Kodak Trimming Board, No. 1, 5-inch . . . . .	.65
Flexo Print Roller, single 4-inch . . . . .	.30
Graduate, 8 oz., R. O. C. Tumbler . . . . .	.20

“How to Make Good Pictures,” a book for the amateur that includes many helpful suggestions for making various kinds of exposures, developing, printing, enlarging, etc. \$ .40

Developing Film only, 12 exposures, 2¼ x 3¼	
Film Pack . . . . .	.25
Printing only, on Velox, 2¼ x 3¼, mounted, each . . . . .	.09
Do., prints unmounted, each . . . . .	.07

All prints furnished unmounted unless otherwise specified.

NOTE—If mailing us film for development do not fail to mark the package plainly with your name and address, and write us a letter of advice, with remittance.

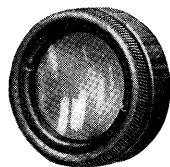
8 x 10 Bromide Enlargement, mounted on card . . . . .	\$ 1.00
Do., 10 x 12 . . . . .	1.40
Do., 11 x 14 . . . . .	1.75

On enlargement orders, if, in our opinion, the enlargement will be improved by double mounting, we will do so at an additional charge of ten cents, or triple mounted at fifteen cents.

For prices on all Premo Cameras and other accessories, write for complete Premo Catalogue.

*All prices subject to change without notice.*

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.



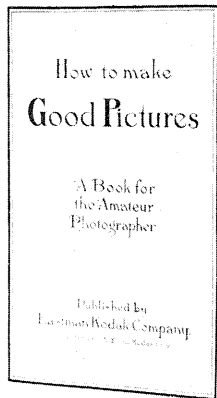
## The Kodak Portrait Attachment

Fits your Premo for head and shoulder portraits—it brings the image into sharp focus at short range.

*Price, 75 Cents*

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At your dealers' ROCHESTER, N. Y.



A PRACTICAL book for the amateur. It describes in a simple, understandable way every phase of photography that the amateur is likely to be interested in, such as making various kinds of exposures, developing, printing, making enlargements, etc. Profusely illustrated. 176 pages.

PRICE \$ .40

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## SERVICE DEPARTMENT

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR  
MAKING BETTER PICTURES

ALTHOUGH we give in this manual all 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.

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there is no charge, no obligation.*

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