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IMPORTANT

This manual should be read thoroughly, before you make any pictures.

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

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

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

Hold the camera *level*.

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

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

Keep the lens and inside of the camera clean.

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

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

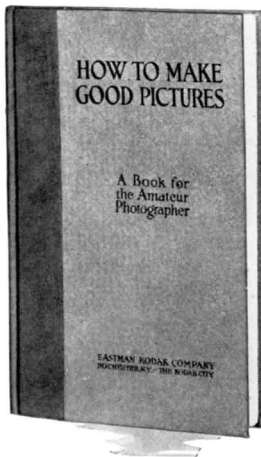
Picture taking with the

Rainbow Hawk-Eyes Nos. 2 and 2^A

(Model B)



EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
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Picture taking with the

Rainbow Hawk-Eyes Nos. 2 and 2^A

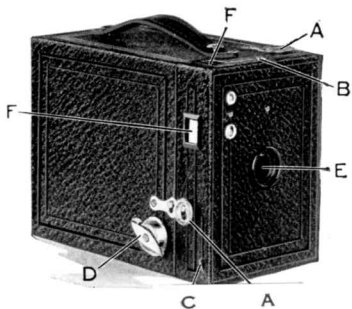
(Model B)

A PRACTICAL book for amateurs. It describes in a simple, understandable way every phase of photography that they are likely to be interested in, such as various methods of making exposures, developing, printing, enlarging, coloring, making lantern slides and other interesting subjects. Profusely illustrated.

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EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
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THE CAMERA



- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| AA—Catches for locking camera | C—Exposure Lever |
| B—Exposure Slide | D—Winding Key |
| FF—Finders | E—Lens Opening |

IMPORTANT

BEFORE taking any pictures with your camera, and before loading it with film, read 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 the light striking it. The camera can be loaded or unloaded in daylight. This should be done in a subdued light, *not* in direct sunlight.

TO LOAD

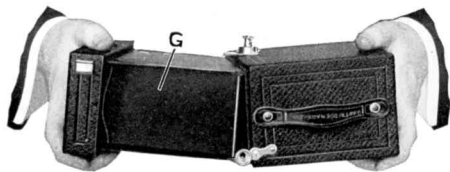
Use film number:
120 for No. 2 Hawk-Eye.
116 for No. 2A Hawk-Eye.



Draw out the winding key as far as it will come, turning it slightly.

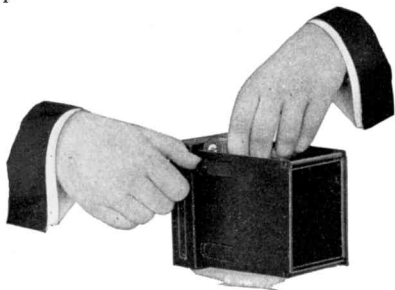
Push over the two catches AA, see illustration on page 2.

Remove the roll holder G.



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

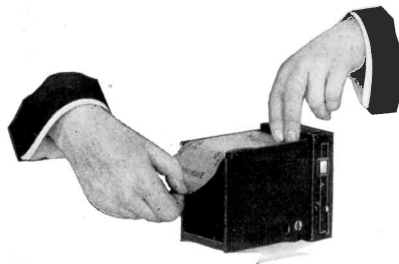
The winding side may always be distinguished by the round opening in the roll holder, directly behind the exposure lever.



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Insert the spool of film in the recess opposite the winding side, drawing out one of the spring grips just enough to permit the spool to drop into place. Fit the spool pins into the holes at each end of the spool.

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

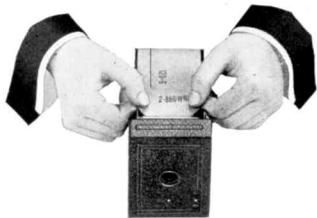


Remove the band that holds the end of the protective paper, and pass

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the paper *over the rollers* and across the opening in the back of the roll holder.

Thread the paper through the longer opening of the slit in the reel as far as it will go. Give the spool two or three forward turns to make the paper hold securely on the spool.



Be sure that the paper is started straight. Do not unroll too much protective paper or the film will be fogged and ruined.

Insert the roll holder in the outside box, so that the slotted end of the spool comes next to the winding key in the outside box.

Fasten the roll holder to the outside box with the two catches AA, see illustration on page 2.



Press in and at the same time turn the winding key until the web at the lower end of the key fits into the slot in the spool end.

Turn the key and watch 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.



Press in the winding key slightly, when turning it.

The film is now in position for the first picture. 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.

MAKING THE EXPOSURES INSTANTANEOUS EXPOSURES "Snapshots"

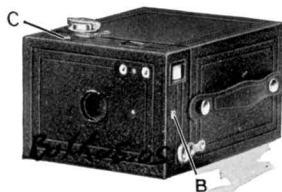
THE Rainbow Hawk-Eyes, No. 2 and No. 2A, Model B, are fixed-focus cameras, therefore, subjects that are about eight feet and farther from the camera will be sharp. For subjects that are closer to the camera than about eight feet, use the Kodak Portrait Attachment, see page 21.

The shutter of the camera is released by pushing the exposure lever C (see illustration, page 9) from one end of slot to the other with the thumb. Push the lever *slowly*, in *one direction only*, and *as far as it will go*. If no "click" is heard no exposure is made.

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

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

Special instructions for making portraits are given on pages 19 to 22.



Slide B (see illustration above) controls the shutter for time and instantaneous or snapshot exposures. For instantaneous exposures or snapshots this slide must be pushed all the way in; it must be drawn out as far as it will come, for time exposures.

THE FINDERS



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



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

For a horizontal picture hold the camera as shown at bottom of page 9.

For a vertical picture the camera should be held as in the illustration below.



Point the camera at the subject to be photographed and looking into the finder from directly over the center of it, include what you want and compose the picture by turning to the right or left, see page 10.

MAKING THE EXPOSURE

Hold the camera steady and level as shown in the illustration on page 10, and push the exposure lever *once*, as far as it will go. *This makes the exposure.*

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

Snapshot exposures must be made with the subjects outdoors in the bright sunlight, and during 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 shade, under porches or under trees, a time exposure must be made, see pages 22 and 23, and the camera must be on some firm support—not held in the hands.

HOLD CAMERA LEVEL

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

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



Effect produced by tilting the camera.

TURN A NEW SECTION OF FILM INTO POSITION



Press in the winding key slightly and turn it slowly until No. 2, or the next number, is in the center of the red window.

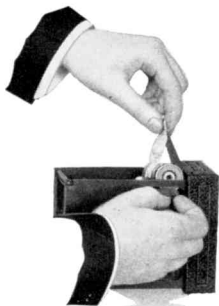
The warning hand appears only before section No. 1.

Turn the next section of film into position immediately after making

each exposure; this prevents making two pictures on the same section of film.

REMOVING THE FILM

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



In a subdued light, open the camera and remove the roll holder as shown on pages 3 and 4. 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. Lift out the roll of exposed film, as shown in the illustration on page 14.

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

“Cinch” Marks: After removing the film from the camera, 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 purchased from a Kodak dealer.

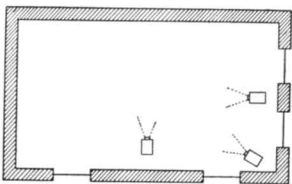
Important: Film should be developed as soon as possible after exposure. The quality of the image on all sensitized products is retained by prompt development after exposure.

Remove the empty spool and place it in the recess on the winding side of the roll holder. The slotted end of the spool must show through the round opening in the roll holder.

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. Load the camera with Kodak Film.

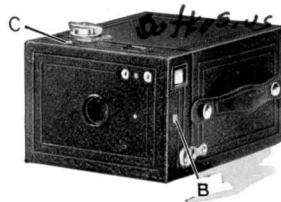
TIME EXPOSURES—INDOORS

For time exposures the camera must always be placed on a table, chair, or other firm support. The camera must not be more than two or three inches from the edge, to avoid including part of the support in the picture. *Never* hold the camera in the hands.



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

desired. The diagram on page 16 shows three positions for the camera. It should not be pointed directly at a window, as the glare of light will blur the picture. If all the windows cannot be avoided, draw the shades of those within range of the lens.



Draw out the exposure slide B as far as it will come, see illustration. When this slide is drawn out, and the exposure lever C is pushed to the opposite end of the slot, the shutter opens and *remains open* until the lever C is pushed again to its original position.

To make the exposure, steady the camera with one hand and push the lever C *slowly* to open the shutter; give the proper time (using a watch if

EXPOSURE TABLE FOR INTERIORS

	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.

more than two seconds), and push the exposure lever C in the opposite direction or push in the slide B, to close the shutter.

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

Exposure Table for Interiors

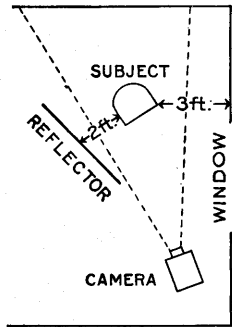
The table on page 18 gives suitable exposures required for varying conditions of light.

TO MAKE A PORTRAIT

The subject should be seated in a chair partly facing the light, with the body turned slightly away from, and the face turned towards the camera, which should be a little higher than an ordinary table. The subject should look at an object level with the lens or directly at the lens. For a three-quarter figure, the camera should be about eight feet from the subject, and for a full-length figure, about ten feet. If large portraits are desired, use a Kodak Portrait Attachment, see page 21. The background should form a

contrast with the subject; a light background usually gives a better effect than a dark one.

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



white towel or table-cloth held by an assistant or thrown over a screen or other high piece of furniture will make a suitable reflector; 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 camera on some steady, firm support, and make a very short time

exposure of about one second. By following this rule unpleasant and distorting shadows on the face will be avoided.

Kodak Portrait Attachment

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

Place the Attachment in the lens opening and compose the picture in the finder. *The subject must be exactly 3 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. 1* with the Rainbow Hawk-Eye No. 2; and the *No. 3* with the Rainbow Hawk-Eye No. 2A.

Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment

The Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment is a supplementary lens used in the same manner as the regular Kodak Portrait Attachment. By

using this Attachment, portraits are made more artistic, due to the softening effect of diffusion.

Use *Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment No. 1* with the Rainbow Hawk-Eye No. 2; and the *No. 3* with the Rainbow Hawk-Eye No. 2A.

"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

On cloudy days short time exposures outdoors may be made.

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

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

The camera must be placed on some steady, firm support, do not hold it in the hands or the picture will be blurred.

CARE OF THE CAMERA

Caution: Prolonged exposure to direct sunlight might cause the colored covering of the camera to fade. To clean the camera use Ivory soap and water sparingly. Do not use a cleaner containing alcohol.

Keep Dust Out of the Camera

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

CLEAN LENSES

The pictures on page 24 show the results of using a dirty and clean lens.

Lenses should be cleaned as follows:

Draw out the winding key, release the two catches and remove the roll



Made with Dirty Lens. Made with Clean Lens.

holder, then open the shutter. The shutter should be adjusted for making a Time Exposure. Wipe the front and back of the lens with a clean handkerchief.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PRICE LIST

KODAK FILM, 120, for the Rainbow Hawk-Eye No. 2, $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$, six exposures.....	\$.25
KODAK FILM, 116, for the Rainbow Hawk-Eye No. 2A, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, twelve exposures60
Six exposures.....	.30
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No. 3, for the Rainbow Hawk-Eye No. 2A.....	.75
KODAK DIFFUSION PORTRAIT ATTACHMENT No. 1, for the Rainbow Hawk-Eye No. 2.....	1.25
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No. 3, for the Rainbow Hawk-Eye No. 2A.....	1.15
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ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR
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ALTHOUGH we give in this manual the essential directions for using the camera it accompanies, there are amateurs who wish for further knowledge of photography.

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

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

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

Address all Communications

SERVICE DEPARTMENT
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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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