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AT YOUR SERVICE

THE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

THOUGH the essential directions for obtaining good pictures with the Six-20 Bull's Eye are given in this manual, further information on any subject discussed, or any other subject in photography, may be obtained by writing our Service Department. Send your negatives and prints to the department for helpful, constructive criticism of your work. There is no charge—no obligation.

You are also invited to send for a free copy of "At Home with Your Kodak," and "Picture Taking at Night," two booklets containing suggestions and diagrams for taking interesting pictures both indoors and outdoors.

Address all Communications

SERVICE DEPARTMENT
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

How to Use the **SIX-20 BULL'S EYE**



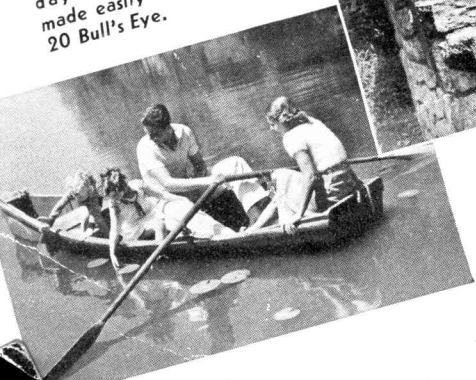
EASTMAN KODAK CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

PICTURE TAKING IS *Easy*

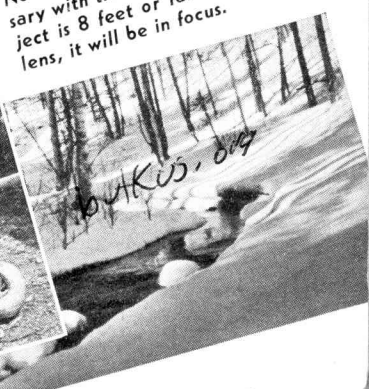
WITH THE SIX-20 BULL'S EYE



Scenes like these—recording the high spots of your vacation, picnics, everyday activities—can be made easily with your Six-20 Bull's Eye.

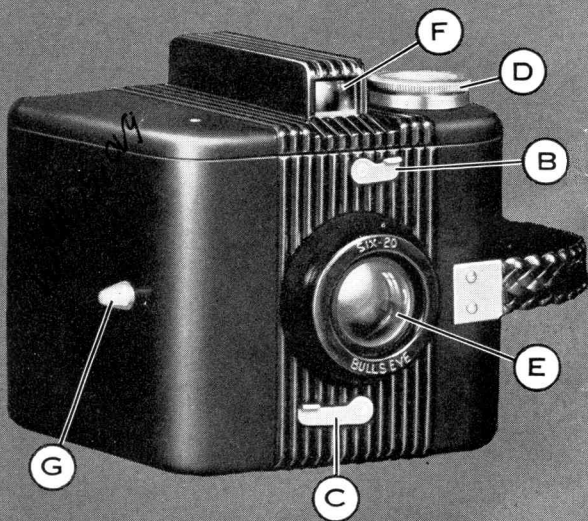


No focusing adjustment is necessary with this camera. If your subject is 8 feet or farther from the lens, it will be in focus.



Its Simplicity

ASSURES GOOD PICTURES



A Close-Up of the Six-20 Bull's Eye. Its simple working parts are labeled for your convenience.

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

B Time Lever. It should be in the position shown in the illustration, for snapshots. For time (bulb) exposures, move it to the position shown on page 16.

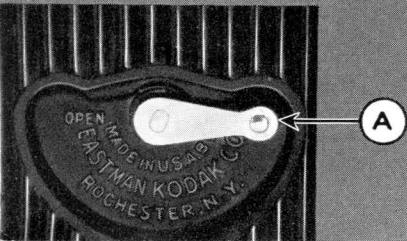
C Exposure Lever. Press down as far as it will go, for a snapshot; then release it. For a time (bulb) exposure, Time Lever B must be moved to position shown on page 16; the shutter will then remain open as long as the lever C is held down.

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

E Lens. Camera is fixed-focus type. Subjects about eight feet and beyond will be sharp and distinct.

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

G Camera Standard. Holds the camera level when set on a table for making vertical pictures.





Kodak Verichrome Film—The finest all-purpose film. Has great speed and is well balanced for recording tone values of various colors in a black-and-white print. Its double coating guards against over- and under-exposure. 8 exposures. V620, 30 cents.



Kodak Super Sensitive Panchromatic Film—Gives correct color *values* in a black-and-white print. It lengthens the snapshot day. Its speed makes it ideal for taking pictures at night by artificial light, and outdoor snapshots in the shade. 8 exposures. SS620, 35 cents.



Kodak Panatomic Film—It records color *values* correctly in a black-and-white print. It has an especially fine grain enabling the making of enlargements of astonishing size. 8 exposures. F620, 35 cents.



Kodak Film (Regular)—The stand-by of millions of amateurs for more than thirty years. A film that has sufficient speed for average use. 8 exposures. 620, 25 cents.

FOR best results, load the Six-20 Bull's Eye with Kodak Film, V620, SS620, F620, or 620.

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

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

Grasp the edges of the top and remove the roll holder, see Fig. 2.

There is an empty spool in the recess on the winding

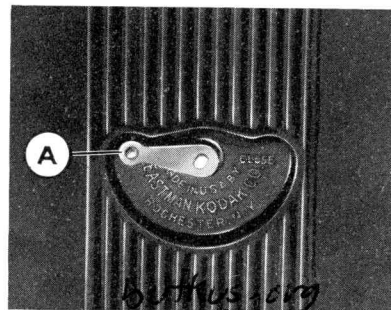


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

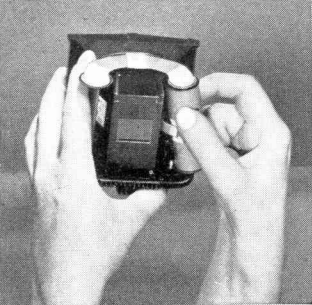


Fig. 3

side of the roll holder; this is to be used as the reel. The winding side is the side on which the winding knob is located.

Insert the spool of film in the recess opposite the winding side, see Fig. 3. Push outward the

spring over the recess of the roll holder to allow the two pins to enter the holes in the ends of the spool. The spool must be inserted so that when the protective paper is drawn off the spool, the colored side will be up and the black side will be towards the inside of the roll holder as the paper is drawn across the large opening in the back of the roll holder. 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; then draw

the paper *over the rollers* and across the opening in the back of the roll holder, see Fig. 4.

Thread the paper through the *longer* opening of the slit in the reel *as far as it will go*, see Fig. 5.

Turn the winding knob two or three times to bind the paper on the reel, and be sure that the paper is started straight. Do not unroll too much protective paper or the film will be fogged and ruined.

Replace the roll holder in the outside box, and turn the catch A on the bottom of the camera to CLOSE.

Turn the winding knob and watch the red window. After a few turns, a small hand  will appear; then turn slowly until the figure 1 is in the center of the window.

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

When using Kodak Super Sensitive Panchromatic Film or Kodak Panatomic Film in this camera, it is unnecessary to cover the red window.

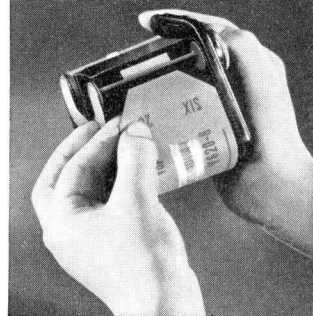
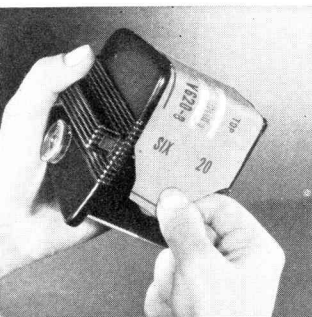


Fig. 5

Fig. 4



SNAPSHOTS

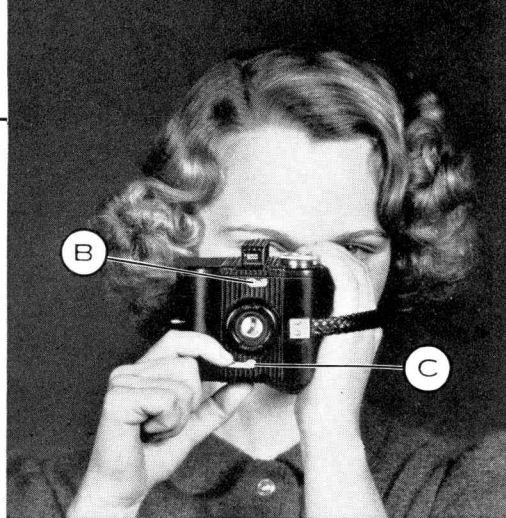
THE Six-20 Bull's Eye is a fixed-focus camera, therefore, subjects that are about eight feet and farther from the camera will be sharp. For subjects that are closer to the camera than about eight feet, use the Kodak Portrait Attachment, see page 19.

Time Lever B should be in the position shown in the illustration on the opposite page, when making instantaneous exposures or snapshots; for time exposures the lever must be pushed as far as it will go, to the position shown on page 16.

The shutter is opened by pressing the Exposure Lever C (see illustration). Press the lever *slowly*, 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.

For the best results, snapshots should be made with the subject in the bright sunlight. The sun should be behind your back or over the shoulder. If it shines directly into the lens, it will blur and fog the picture. However, beautiful effects can be obtained by back- or side-lighting. When pointing the camera toward the sun, the lens must be shaded so that the direct sun-



FOUR SIMPLE RULES FOR SNAPSHOTS

- 1 Make sure the subject is 8 feet or more from the camera.
- 2 Snapshots should be made with the subject in bright sunshine, or on *slightly* cloudy or hazy days. When the light is *bright*, subjects can be in *open shade* with clear sky overhead.
- 3 Time Lever B must be in the position shown in the illustration above.
- 4 Press Exposure Lever C until you hear the "click." *Keep fingers away from lens; hold camera steady.*



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



Choose a pleasing background for your snapshots of people.



Interesting effects can be obtained with back-lighting.

light will not strike the lens; the best way to shade the lens is to use a Kodak Adjustable Lens Hood No. 2.

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

Special instructions for making portraits are given on pages 18 to 21. When using Photoflood or Photoflash bulbs, see pages 24 to 28.

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

Snapshots outdoors should be made from one hour after sunrise until one hour before sunset, when using Kodak Verichrome, Super Sensitive Panchromatic or Panatomic Film. If Kodak Film (Regular) is used, snapshots can be made from 2½ hours after sunrise until 2½ hours before sunset. If earlier or later the exposures must be longer. For a subject under the roof of a porch or under a tree, a time exposure should be made, and the camera must be placed on some steady, firm support—not held in the *hands*.

When making instantaneous exposures or snapshots, hold the camera firmly



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

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

Hold the camera steady, and firmly against the face.



against your face and press the exposure lever *once* as far as it will go, as shown in the two illustrations on page 14. When pressing the exposure lever, hold the breath for the instant. If the camera is moved during the exposure, the picture will be blurred. Do not let a finger come in front of the lens.

THE FINDER

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

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

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

TIME EXPOSURES

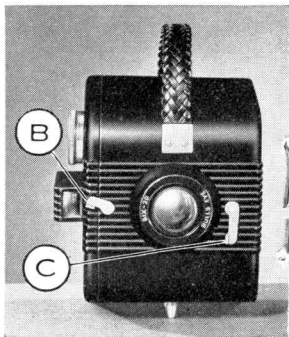
WHEN the light is not sufficiently bright for making instantaneous exposures or snapshots, as when the subject is under a tree or the roof of a porch, or on dark cloudy days, it will be necessary to make a time (bulb) exposure.

The camera must always be placed on some solid, firm support—*never hold it in the hands*, or the picture will be blurred. It should not be more than two or three inches from the edge of the support, or the support will show in the picture.

Adjust the shutter for making a time (bulb) exposure as described below:

Push the Time Lever B to the position shown in the illustration at the right.

To make the exposure, press the Exposure Lever C as far as it will go, and hold it in that position for the time required. For outdoor subjects the exposure should be from one second to about four seconds, depending upon the quality of light.



A typical set-up for making a time exposure, using No. 1 Photoflood Lamps and Kodak Handy Reflectors.

SIMPLE RULES FOR TIME EXPOSURES

- 1 Place the camera on a solid, firm support, not more than two or three inches from the edge of the support.
- 2 Time Lever B must be in the position as shown in the illustration on opposite page.
- 3 Steady the camera with one hand, with the other press the Exposure Lever C as far as it will go, and hold it there for the time required; then release it.

PORTRAITS OUTDOORS

TIME exposure portraits can be made outdoors with the sun shining brightly, by placing the subject in the shadow of a building or a large tree. This avoids unpleasant shadows on the face.

Place the camera on some firm support (do not hold it in the hands). The subject should be about 8 or 10 feet from the camera unless a Kodak Portrait Attachment is used. Push the Time Lever B to the proper position (see page 16), press the Exposure Lever C as far as it will go, and hold it there. Make an exposure of about one second; if the subject is under a tree, or the roof of a porch, on a dark, cloudy day, make a slightly longer exposure.

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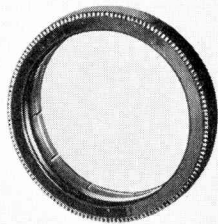
*For large,
clear portraits
at close range*

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 front of the lens and compose the picture in the finder; then turn the camera a trifle to the right when making a vertical picture, or raise it slightly if making a horizontal picture. *The subject must be about 3 1/2 feet from the lens; measure the distance from the lens to the face.* The same exposure is required as without the Attachment.

Use *Kodak Portrait Attachment No. 7A* with the Six-20 Bull's Eye. 75 cents.



The picture at the left on the opposite page was taken with subject 3 1/2 feet from camera, using a Kodak Portrait Attachment; the picture at right was made at 8 feet—the shortest distance at which sharp pictures can be made without the Attachment. Both these pictures are snapshots.

DAYTIME PORTRAITS INDOORS

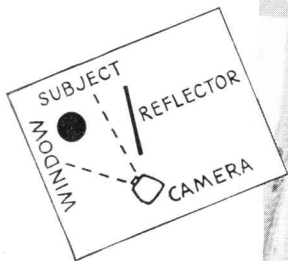
TO make an indoor portrait by ordinary daylight, similar to that shown here, have the subject stand or be seated in front of an unshaded window, with the body preferably at a diagonal to the camera.

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

Push the Time Lever B to the position shown in the illustration on page 16.

Place the camera in either a vertical or horizontal position on a solid support a little higher than an ordinary table. The camera must not be more than two or three inches from the edge of the support.

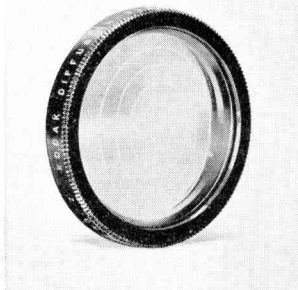
20



For Artistic Portraits

KODAK DIFFUSION PORTRAIT ATTACHMENT

This Attachment is a supplementary lens used in the same manner as the regular Kodak Portrait Attachment, see page 19. By its use, portraits are made more artistic, due to the softening effect of diffusion. For the Six-20 Bull's Eye, use the *Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment No. 7A*. \$1.50.



Locate the subject in the finder. For a full-length figure, the camera should be about 8 feet from the subject. If large portraits are desired (as on page 20), use a Kodak Portrait Attachment, see page 19; subject should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from camera.

When ready to take the picture, steady the camera to keep it from moving and press the Exposure Lever C as far as it will go and *hold it there*. After one or two seconds—depending upon the quality of the light—release the lever again to close the shutter.

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ROOM INTERIORS BY DAYLIGHT

TO photograph an interior by daylight, push the Time Lever B to the position shown in the illustration on page 16.

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

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

When ready to take the picture, steady the camera and press the Exposure Lever C as far as it will go, and *hold it there*. After the proper time (see Exposure Guide), release the lever to close the shutter.

After the last time exposure has been made, push back the Time Lever B to its original position, to be ready for snapshots.

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Exposure Guide for Daylight Interiors

	Bright sun	Hazy sun	Cloudy bright	Cloudy dull
Whitewalls and more than one window.	4 secs.	10 secs.	20 secs.	40 secs.
Whitewalls and only one window.	6 secs.	15 secs.	30 secs.	1 min.
Medium-colored walls and furnishings and more than one window.	8 secs.	20 secs.	40 secs.	1 min. 20 secs.
Medium-colored walls and furnishings and only one window.	12 secs.	30 secs.	1 min.	2 mins.
Dark-colored walls and furnishings and more than one window.	20 secs.	40 secs.	1 min. 20 secs.	2 mins. 40 secs.
Dark-colored walls and furnishings 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.

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PICTURES AT NIGHT

TO take snapshots or other indoor pictures at night with the Six-20 Bull's Eye, you need only a roll of Kodak Film, a few Kodak Handy Reflectors, and a few Photo-flood or Photoflash bulbs. The bulbs can be screwed into all regular lamp sockets.



PhotoFLOOD gives a steady light of great brilliance. Comes in two sizes for the amateur: No. 1, 25 cents; No. 2, 50 cents. The No. 2 bulb gives twice the light and lasts three times as long.



PhotoFLASH gives an instantaneous flash; it is good for one picture. No smoke, no noise. Comes in two sizes for the amateur: No. 10, 15 cents; No. 20, 25 cents. The No. 10 size is suitable for most indoor shots with a reflector.

SNAPSHOTS WITH PHOTOFLOODS

TO take snapshots at night with the Six-20 Bull's Eye in rooms with light-colored walls, load camera with Kodak "SS" Pan Film. Arrange two bridge-type lamps, one on each side of the subject; one lamp about

Snapshots with Photofloods

Subject must be close to a light-colored background. Use two No. 2 Photofloods in Kodak Handy Reflectors, 3 and 4 feet from the subject.

Time Exposures with Photofloods

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

Photoflash Shots

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



three feet, the other about four feet from the subject.

Replace the regular shades on the lamps with inexpensive Kodak Handy Reflectors, Model B, and place a No. 2 Photoflood bulb in each of the lamps.

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

After each picture you take, be sure to turn the winding knob until the next number appears in the red window.

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

TIME EXPOSURES INDOORS WITH PHOTOFLOODS

TO make time exposures with Photofloods, load the camera with Kodak "SS" Pan, Panatomic, or Verichrome Film. Push the Time Lever B as far as it will go, to the position shown in the illustration on page 16. Place camera on a solid support. Compose picture in the finder. To make the exposure, press the exposure lever as far as it will go, and *hold it there* for the time given in the table on page 27.

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Exposure Table for Two Photoflood Lamps					
Using Kodak "SS" Pan Film					
Double the exposure with Panatomic or Verichrome Film					
Distance Lamps to Subjects	Exposure in Seconds				
	In Kodak Handy Reflectors (Model B)		In Ordinary Reflectors	Without Reflectors	
	No. 1 Lamps	No. 2 Lamps	*No. 1 Lamps	No. 1 Lamps	No. 2 Lamps
6 ft.	1/2	—	1	2	1
10 ft.	1	1/2	2	4	2

*With No. 2 Photofloods the exposure should be one-half or two-thirds of the exposure given for the No. 1 Lamps, depending upon kind of reflectors used.

PhotoFLASH PICTURES

FOR using the Photoflash bulb, adjust the camera the same as for making time exposures with Photofloods, see page 26.

Use a Photoflash bulb in any home lamp or a portable reflector unit having flashlight batteries. To make the exposure, turn out all lights (except a small light behind camera), direct the Photoflash at subject, open shutter, flash the bulb, and close shutter. See exposure table on page 28.

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Exposure Table for No. 10 or No. 20 Photoflash Lamp					
	In Kodak Handy Reflector (either size)		In Ordinary Reflector		Without Reflector
	"SS" Pan Film	Panatomic or Verichrome	"SS" Pan Film	Panatomic or Verichrome	
No. 10 Lamp Distance Lamp to Subject	10 ft.	6 ft.	6 ft.	—	—
No. 20 Lamp Distance Lamp to Subject	15 ft.	10 ft.	10 ft.	6 ft.	6 ft.

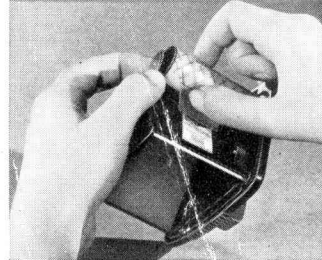
Camera should be at least 8 feet from subject.

REMOVING THE FILM

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

In a subdued light, open the camera and remove the roll holder as shown on page 7. Fold the ends of the protective paper and tuck them together to prevent paper from

loosening. If the sticker has been wound under the roll, revolve the spool to bring it up. Push outward the spring at the end of the spool and lift out the roll of exposed film, as shown in the illustration.



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

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

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

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

in the hole in the other end of the spool.

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

It is a good plan to reload the camera as soon as an exposed film has been removed, to be ready for the next pictures. For the best results, your camera should be loaded with one of the Kodak Films which are described on page 6.

ACCESSORIES

That Add To Your Picture Making

Kodak Portrait Attachment and Kodak Diffusion Portrait Attachment. See pages 19 and 21.

Kodak Pictorial Diffusion Disk—For softening scenic pictures. Size No. 7A for Six-20 Bull's Eye. \$2.50.

Kodak Sky Filter—A special disk that fits over the camera lens, half yellow, half clear. Beautifies scenic pictures by causing clouds to show up more clearly against a blue sky. Colored part of disk must be turned to cover the upper half of the lens. Size No. 7A for Six-20 Bull's Eye. \$1.50.

Kodak Negative Album—A transparent envelope album for storing 100 negatives. Protects them from loss and damage. \$1.25.

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Darkroom Outfits—

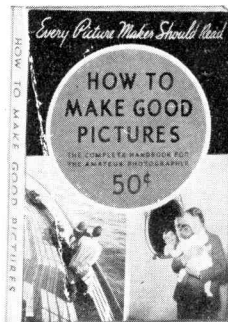
All the necessary supplies for developing and printing at home. Kodak ABC Darkroom Outfit (illustrated), \$2.25; other outfits at higher prices.

Eastman Albums—Keep your prints in an album—safe from loss and damage. Eastman albums are good looking and make your prints appear at their best. Many styles to choose from—in a broad range of prices.

Kodak Snap-Stickers—Mount your prints with Kodak Snap-Stickers. Gunned on both sides they are first attached to the print, then to the album page where they hold the picture firmly. In books of 800. 10 cents.

Every Picture Taker Should Read "HOW TO MAKE GOOD PICTURES"

A PHOTOGRAPHIC "best seller." Explains in non-technical language every phase of photography in which the amateur is apt to be interested, including methods of making pictures, developing, printing, enlarging, coloring, interior photography, home portraiture, etc. Profusely illustrated. 50 cents at your dealer's.



All prices in this manual are subject to change without notice.