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details

Film

Negative Size— $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches

Film Size—Kodak No. 620; 8 exposures

Lens

Kodet—86mm $f/12.5$ universal focus

Lens Openings— $f/12.5$, $f/16$, $f/22$, $f/32$

Fixed-Focus Camera

Shutter

Flash Kodon—automatic type

Speeds—snapshot, T and B

Release—built into camera bed

Flash—Class F lamps with shutter set at "1,"

Class M lamps with shutter set at "B"

Enclosed View Finder

Eye-Level Type

Kodak Combination Lens Attachments

Kodak Adapter Ring, Series V, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch

Construction

Body—die-cast alloy

Back—hinged for opening either to right or left, or removing completely

Finish—metal parts, black lacquer and chrome trim

Tripod Socket—fits tripod or Kodak Flash-older bracket

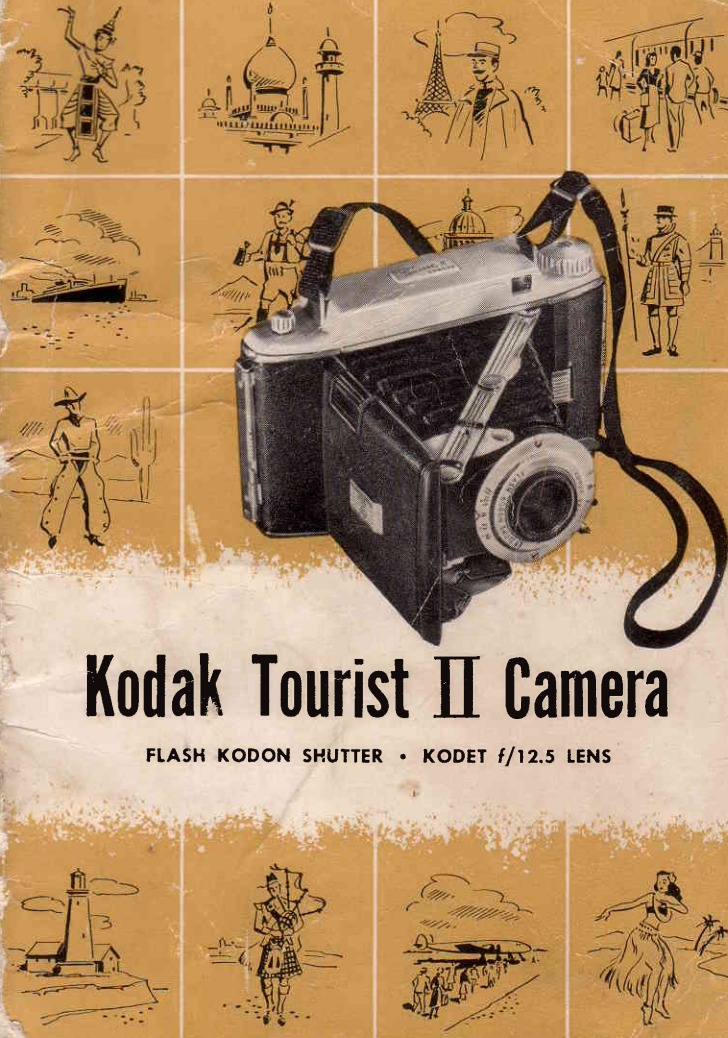
Serial Number—located on camera body, under the upper back latch. Record this number—keep it in a safe place—it will be a means of positive identification in case your camera is lost or stolen.

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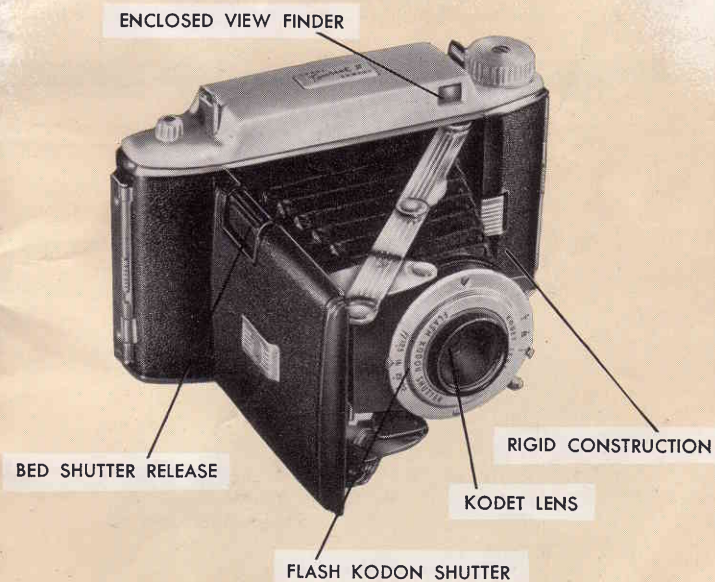




Pictures in full color can be made with the Kodak Tourist II Camera using Kodacolor Film. The approximate size of Kodacolor Prints is $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ inches including margins. Enlargements are also available.

■ introduction

• To get the most from your camera, follow the directions carefully. Before making any important pictures — a trip, some special event, or any pictures expected to prove valuable — you should shoot a roll or two of film and take a few flash pictures. This will give you practice and will provide a check on your equipment. If you have any questions, your Kodak dealer will always be glad to help you in any way he can.



it's easy to operate

a

type of exposure

b

lens opening

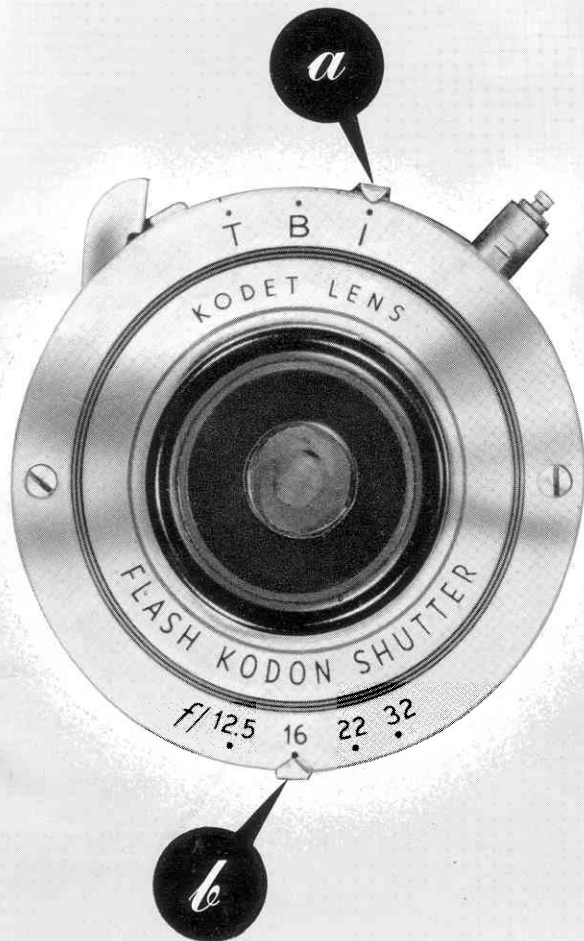
When you press the shutter release to take a picture, light goes through the lens to make a picture of the subject on the film.

By moving the lever "a" to "I," "B," or "T," you can control the length of time the film is exposed to this light. By moving lever "b" on the lower scale, you can change the amount of light reaching the film.

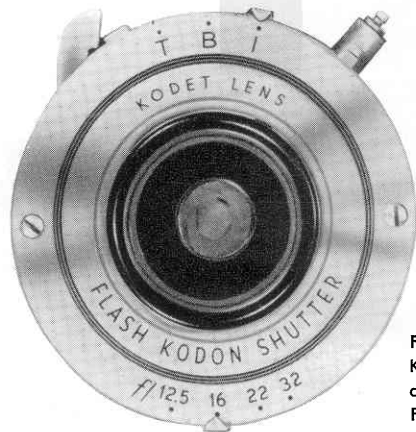
Most of your pictures will be made with lever "a" set at "I" and with lever "b" set at $f/16$. This is the setting for average subjects in bright sunlight, using Kodak Verichrome Film.

The details that follow will help you to get sharp, well-defined pictures under various conditions.

4



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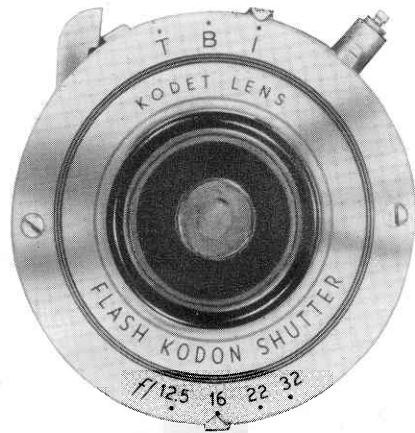
For snapshots with Kodak Plus-X, Verichrome, or Kodacolor Film, move the lever on the top of the shutter to "I."

type of exposure

By setting the lever at the top of the shutter at "I," you can make snapshots. The camera can be hand held, but hold it steady as you take the picture.

For longer exposures when the light is dim (night shots, shaded subjects, etc.), set the lever at "B" or "T." The camera must be held on a tripod or other solid support and the subject must be still. The use of "B" and "T" settings is further described on page 19 of this manual.

With Kodak Plus-X or Verichrome Film, move the lever on the bottom of the shutter to $f/16$ for average subjects in bright sunlight; for Kodacolor, use $f/12.5$.

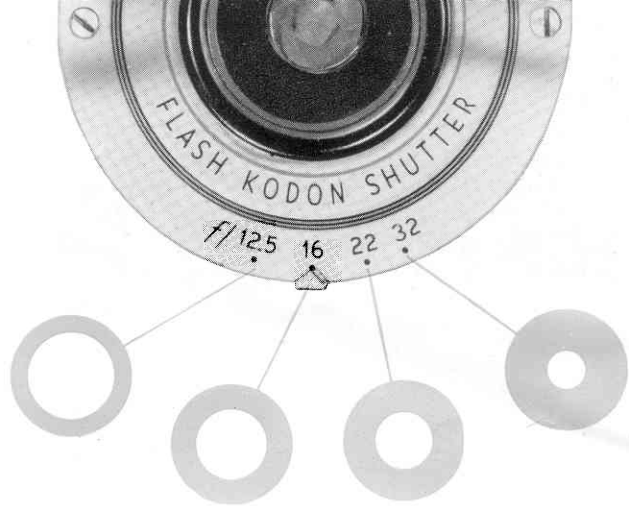


setting the lens opening

Moving the lever across the lower scale changes the size of the lens opening which controls the amount of light that can pass through the lens.

The lens opening is largest when the lever is set at $f/12.5$ and smallest when set at $f/32$. The setting $f/22$ lets through twice the light of $f/32$, and $f/16$ lets through twice the light of $f/22$.

When smaller lens openings are used, the camera can be closer to the subject, as shown on page 9.

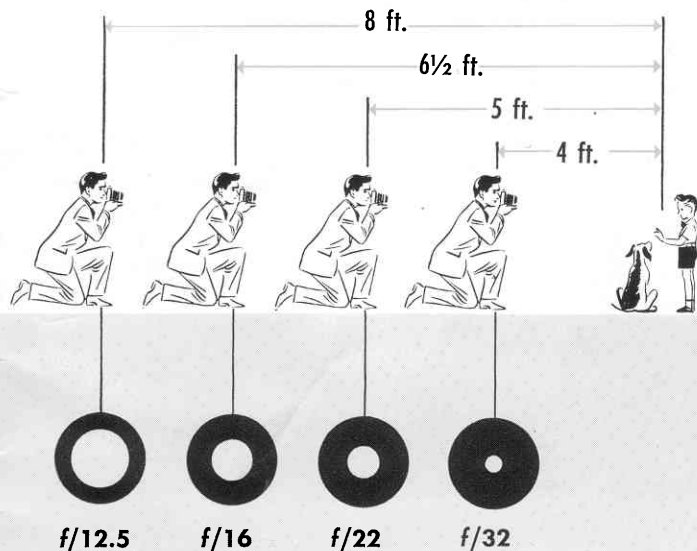


lens opening continued

This is how the lens opening changes as you move the lever across the lower scale to control the amount of light passing through the lens.

Nearness of Subject

The *nearest* distance at which your camera will take a sharply focused picture depends on the lens opening you use. The smaller the opening, the closer you may come to the subject. The distances shown in the diagram below are *minimum* distances. Picture making at 8 feet or beyond will produce sharp pictures regardless of the lens opening.



Kodak Films • use no. 620

Kodak Verichrome Film

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

Kodak Plus-X Panchromatic Film

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

Kodak Super-XX Panchromatic Film

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

FOR PICTURES IN FULL COLOR

Kodacolor Film

Kodacolor Film opens the world of color to you with your Kodak Tourist II Camera. The familiar tones of children's hair, eyes, cheeks, clothes . . . the vivid colors of landscapes . . . of flowers, beach scenes, picnics . . . you can get them all in Kodacolor snapshots. Kodacolor is a negative-positive process that makes it possible for you to obtain full-color snapshots at relatively low cost — and just as easily as you take pictures with black-and-white films.

For daylight shots, simply load your camera with Kodacolor Film Daylight Type and expose it in bright sunlight — for flash pictures indoors use Kodacolor Film Type A — follow the exposure guide on page 29.

Your dealer will send it to a Kodak laboratory for developing and printing and return your color negatives and the Kodacolor Prints you ordered. Cost of processing to color negatives is included in the film price. Your dealer can quote print prices.



loading

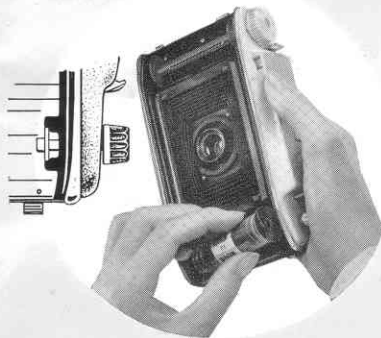
Open the Back

The back of the camera is hinged at both ends and can be opened at either end or removed entirely. To open the back, unlock the catch by pulling out the slide with the thumbnail or by pushing the knurled section to the other end of its slot; then swing the back outward and down.



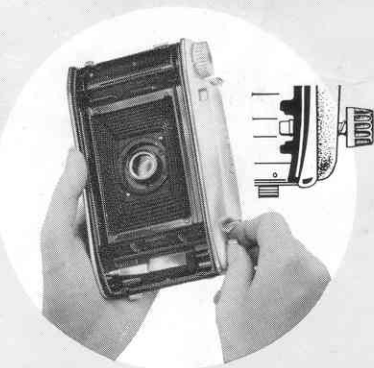
Insert the Film

Place the spool on the bottom pin first so that when the paper is drawn off, the colored side will be up. Press down the spool while pushing in the spool centering knob. Turn the knob a quarter turn counterclockwise and release it.



Withdraw the Pin

To release the film centering pin, push down the spool centering knob and turn it clockwise a quarter turn. This brings the pin to the "out" position as shown in sketch. The sketch on opposite page shows the pin in the "in" position. It must be in this position to hold the spool securely.



Insert a Take-up Spool

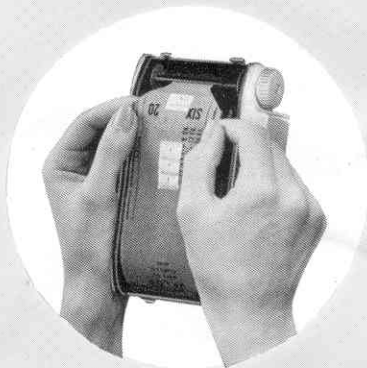
If the take-up spool is not in place in the camera, turn and pull out the winding knob as far as it will go. Place an empty spool on the bottom pin first. Turn and push in the winding knob to engage it with the slot in the spool.



loading

Thread the Paper

Break the seal and pull the paper to the empty spool. Thread the end of the paper into the longer slot in the empty spool as far as it will go. Handle the roll carefully; the film will be fogged if allowed to unwind or loosen.



Close the Back

The back, if removed, must be replaced with the red window toward the bottom of the camera. It is locked in place by pushing in the ends of the catches.



Turn the Winding Knob

Turn the winding knob two or three times to bind the paper to the spool. Be sure the paper is started straight.



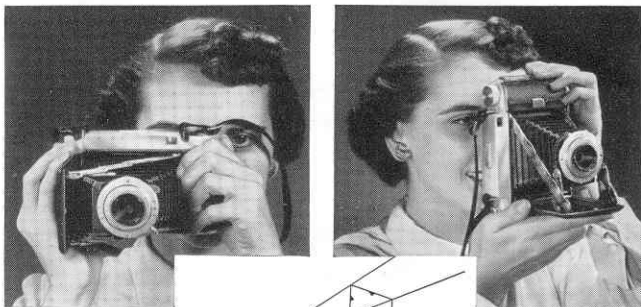
Advance the Film

Before winding the film, uncover the red window by pushing the metal plate aside. Turn the winding knob until a small hand appears. Continue turning slowly until the figure "1" is centered in the window. Replace the cover over the red window.



holding the camera

For horizontal snaps, hold the camera as shown in the left illustration below; for vertical snaps, use the position shown to the right. Either position is comfortable and practical; you can hold the camera remarkably steady while you squeeze the body shutter release to take the picture.



The View Finder

Steady the camera against your face. Place the rear of the finder close enough to the eye to make the rear finder frame appear superimposed on the front finder frame. Compose the picture, moving the camera and your head together. The edges of the front finder outline the picture. The four pointers are an aid in centering the subject.

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snapshots

1 Set the Shutter

Set the shutter lever at "1." Set the lens opening for the film and light conditions; see page 28 for the exposure guide.

2 Check the Distance

To be sure your subject is in focus, see that the camera-to-subject distance is at least that shown on page 9 for the lens opening used.

3 Compose the Picture

Hold the camera firmly as shown on the opposite page. Look through the finder and compose the picture.

4 Make the Exposure

Press the shutter release with a slow, squeezing action.

5 Advance the Film

Always wind the film to the next exposure immediately so that you will not forget; otherwise you may double-expose the film and spoil both pictures.

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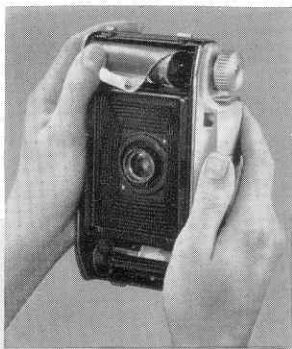


Removing the Film

After the last exposure on the roll of film has been made, turn the film winding knob until the end of the protective paper not only passes the red window but is drawn up to the film spool.

In subdued light, open the back of the camera. Turn and pull out the film winding knob to disengage it from the roll. To remove the exposed roll, press the end of the spool opposite the winding knob and lift out the film. Fold the end of the protective paper under and fasten it with the sticker. Reload with Kodak

18 Film No. 620.



Important:

After removing the film, do not wind it tightly with a twisting motion; this may scratch the film.

Developing

Film should be developed as soon as possible after exposure. If you wish to develop and print your own pictures, the Kodacraft Photo-Lab Outfit contains the necessary basic materials; see your Kodak dealer.

time exposures

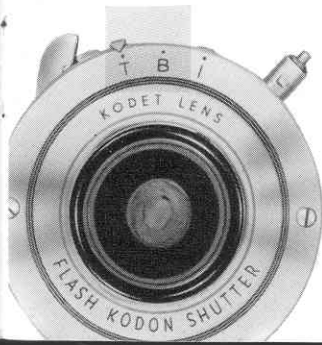
Time exposures are made when the light is not bright enough for snapshots. Pictures can be made indoors and outdoors, provided that both the camera and the subject are still during the exposure. A Kodapod or a tripod is the most convenient way of supporting the camera; it cannot be hand held.

For exposures from 1 to 10 seconds, set the shutter speed lever at "B"; then press the release for the exposure time. The shutter will remain open until you release it.

For exposures longer than 10 seconds, move the shutter speed lever to "T." Press the shutter release momentarily to open the shutter. After the exposure time, press the release again to close the shutter.

The Kodak Metal Cable Release No. 5 fits in the hole in the rim of the shutter, below the lever. The use of a cable release minimizes the chances of jarring the camera during the exposure. Make the exposure by pressing the plunger without kinking the cable.

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close-ups

—OUTDOORS AND INDOORS

Close-up pictures of friends, relatives, pets, and flowers are easy to make with a Kodak Close-Up Attachment No. 6A on your Tourist.

Snap the attachment over the lens and compose the picture, in a general way, in the finder. At these close distances, center the subject by eye rather than with the finder. The subject must be 3 to 5 feet from the lens; measure the distance. There is no change from the regular exposure.

Looking directly into bright light will cause your subject to squint. This can be avoided by: 1—having the subject look away from the sun, 2—having the sun-
20 light fall on the side of the subject, 3—placing your

subject in open shade. Open shade pictures are free from harsh shadows; give them a “B” exposure with the camera on a firm support. The subject must be still during the exposure. Press the shutter release to open the shutter; then release it immediately to close it.

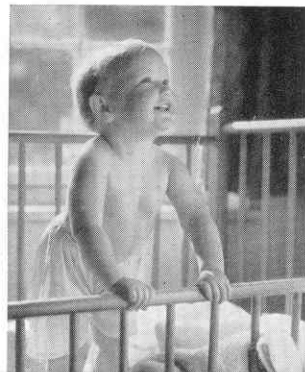
If the light and subject are bright, you can make a close-up without an attachment. Set the lens opening at $f/32$, the subject at 4 feet; use Super-XX Film.

Indoors, pleasing close-ups can be made by using the daylight coming through an unshaded window. Place the subject close to the window and put a reflector on the side opposite the window to reflect light onto the shaded side of the subject. A white sheet or tablecloth thrown over a screen or chair will make a reflector. Open the lens to $f/12.5$, set the shutter at “B,” and give one or two seconds’ exposure, depending on the strength of the light.

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flash pictures

Flash pictures are easy and lots of fun to make with this camera. Since flash contacts are built into this shutter, synchronization is automatic and all you need are the Kodak Flashholder Model B and flash lamps.

Class F lamps, such as the SM or SF flash lamps are recommended. They are used with the shutter set at "I." Class M lamps, such as the No. 5 or No. 25 flash lamps, can also be used, provided the shutter is set at "B."

Insert two batteries in the flashholder. These should be fresh, size C photoflash or, if these are not available, flashlight batteries testing at least 5 amperes.

22 Attach the flashholder to the camera as shown.



To Make a Flash Shot

Insert an SM or SF flash lamp* in the reflector; set the shutter at "I"; set the lens opening according to the table for SM lamps on the inside back cover of this manual. Snap the picture in the usual way.

If a No. 5 or No. 25 lamp is being used, set the shutter at "B." Set the lens opening according to the table for No. 5 lamps on the inside back cover of this manual and insert a lamp* in the reflector. There should be no bright lights in the picture. Open the shutter and close it immediately.

*Do not insert the flash lamps in the reflector if the shutter is set at "T" and the blades are open — the lamp will flash and can cause serious burns.

NOTE: Since lamps may shatter when flashed, the use of a Kodak 2-Way Flashguard or other transparent shield over the reflector is recommended.

Do not flash the lamps in an explosive atmosphere.

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The Kodak Flashholder is attached to the camera with a standard bracket and can be installed or removed in a matter of seconds.



adding interest to your pictures

Tell a Story — and tell it at a glance. Pictures of people and pets are usually best if the subject is busy, seemingly unaware of the camera.



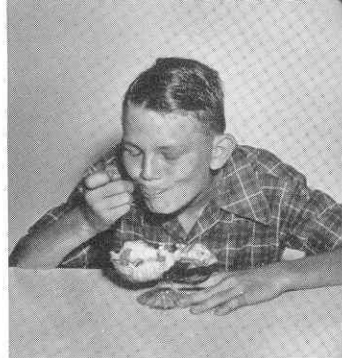
Composition — Keep the picture simple. Including too many things in the same picture can spoil it. The principal subject should stand out as the center of interest; subdue other details.

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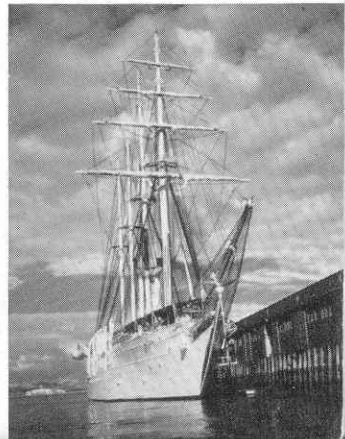
Look Beyond the Subject — your camera will. Avoid distracting backgrounds. Try a low viewpoint for pictures of people — the sky makes an excellent background.



Back Lighting — You can add "punch" to some of your shots by shooting into the light. Be sure to shade the lens from the direct rays of the sun. To get shadow detail, open the lens one more stop.

Cloud Filter — Use a Kodak Cloud Filter No. 6A to darken the sky and bring out the clouds. Light objects stand out better against a dark sky.

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aids for picture making

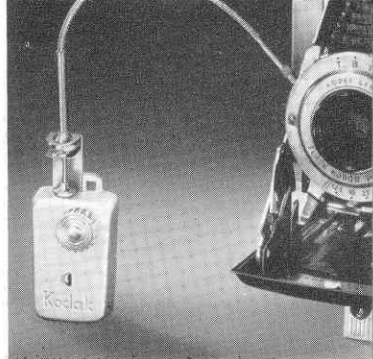
The Kodacraft Photo-Lab Outfit — illustrated here contains the basic needs for home developing and printing in one low-cost unit. A developing tank and a printing frame are included for processing both films and papers. An even more complete outfit which contains a safelight and a metal printing box with built-in adjustable masks is the Kodacraft Advanced Photo-Lab. Still another simple outfit, the Kodacraft Printing Kit, can be used for printing pictures from negatives which have already been developed.

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See these low-cost outfits at your photo shop.

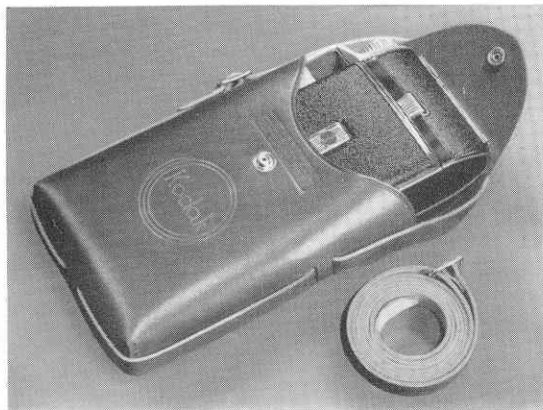


The Kodak Auto-Release — A delayed-action device that automatically and positively trips the shutter about 10 seconds after the release is set. This allows the photographer to get into the picture. It is used with the Kodak Metal Cable Release No. 5.



The Kodak Snapsack — A low-cost carrying case to protect your camera. Made of top quality cowhide sole leather in the popular suntan shade. Provided with a hand strap and a shoulder strap.

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daylight exposure table

for Kodak Plus-X or Verichrome Film

With Super-XX Film use the next smaller lens opening; for a "Shaded Subject" make a snapshot at $f/12.5$. With Kodacolor Film see instructions, packed with film, for simple cameras.



Light Subjects

Distant scenery, near-by people in marine, beach, snow scenes. Light-colored objects dominating.

$f/22$ and "1"

Average Subjects

Near-by people, gardens, houses, scenes not in shade. Light and dark objects in about equal proportions. Use this class if in doubt.

$f/16$ and "1"

Dark or Shaded Subjects

People in dark clothing; dark foliage, flowers, animals, buildings. Pictures in open shade.

$f/32$ and 1 sec

Exposures are for the hours from one hour after sunrise until one hour before sunset on days when the sun is shining. If pictures are made earlier or later, or if it is a slightly cloudy or hazy day, use the next larger lens opening for a bright or average subject.

Exposures with SM or SF Flash Lamps

(Set the Shutter at the letter "1")

Distance from Lamp to Subject	Lens Opening	Film
Average distance— 8 to 13 feet	$f/12.5$	Verichrome or Plus-X
Close-Up— 5 to 7 feet ‡5 feet	$f/22$ $f/16$	Verichrome or Plus-X Kodacolor Type A*
Far— Up to 18 feet	$f/12.5$	Super-XX

exposures with flash lamps

Exposures with No. 5 or No. 25 Flash Lamps

No Bright Lights in Camera's View (Set the Shutter at the letter "B")

Distance from Lamp to Subject	Lens Opening	Film
Average distance— 8 to 20 feet	$f/12.5$	Verichrome or Plus-X
Close-Up— 5 to 12 feet ‡5 to 7 feet	$f/22$ $f/16$	Verichrome or Plus-X Kodacolor Type A*
Far— Up to 30 feet	$f/12.5$	Super-XX

‡Use a Kodak Close-Up Attachment No. 6A for 5 feet.

*Do not use a lamp-to-subject distance greater than that recommended, or underexposed, unprintable negatives will result.

Caution: Since lamps may shatter when flashed, the use of a Kodak 2-Way Flashguard or other shield over the reflector is recommended. Do not flash lamps in an explosive atmosphere.