

This camera manual library is for reference and historical purposes, all rights reserved.

This page is copyright by mike@butkus.org M. Butkus, N.J.

**This page may not be sold or distributed without the expressed
permission of the producer**

I have no connection with any camera company

If you find this manual useful, how about a donation of \$3 to: M. Butkus, 29 Lake Ave., High Bridge, NJ 08829-1701 and send your E-mail address too so I can thank you. Most other places would charge you \$7.50 for a electronic copy or \$18.00 for a hard to read Xerox copy. These donations allow me to continue to buy new manuals and maintain these pages. It'll make you feel better, won't it?

If you use Pay Pal, use the link below. Use the above address for a check, M.O. or cash. Use the E-mail of butkusmi@ptd.net for PayPal.



[back to my "Orphancameras" manuals /flash and light meter site](#)

Only one "donation" needed per manual, not per multiple section of a manual !

The large manuals are split only for easy download size.



PICTURE TAKING WITH THE

**KODAK
VIGILANT JUNIOR
SIX-20**

WITH BIMAT LENS AND DAKON SHUTTER



1-198-31

PICTURE TAKING WITH THE

Kodak Vigilant Junior

SIX-20

• The ability of the Kodak Vigilant Junior to make good pictures . . . outdoors or indoors . . . day or night . . . winter or summer, enables your picture-taking activities to be as simple or as varied as you care to make them.

The instructions in this manual give you the essentials of camera operation. Read them carefully because good pictures depend upon a clear understanding of these principles.

Getting Set for Pictures	2-6
The Finders	7
Kodak Films	8
Loading	10
Taking the Picture	12
Removing the Film	13
Time Exposures	14
Photoflash	15
Photoflood	16
Adding Interest to Your Pictures	17
Depth of Field Table	19
Exposure Guide	21
Accessories	22

◀ Approximate size of pictures made
with Kodak Vigilant Junior.

GETTING SET

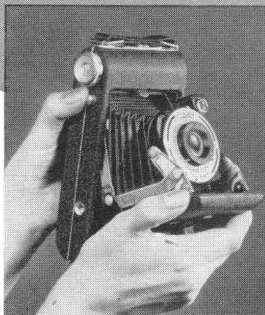
for pictures



Opening and closing the camera

To open the camera, press this button and pull down the front until it locks. The lens is now in a picture-taking position.

To close the camera, the reflecting finder must be in an upright position; then press the same button and push up the front.



set **A** SHUTTER SPEED

set **B** LENS OPENING

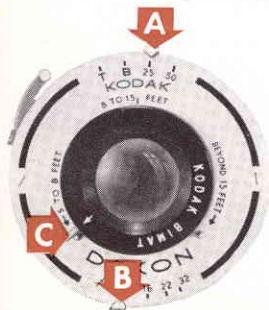
Exposure

set **C** DISTANCE

Focus

Correct EXPOSURE gets the picture.

Accurate FOCUS makes it sharp.



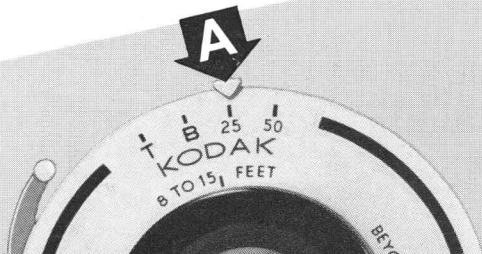


SHUTTER SPEED

The length of time the light is permitted to reach the film is controlled by moving the lever A. The Dakon Shutter is designed for making exposures of $1/50$ and $1/25$ second as well as "B" and "T" exposures. The "B" and "T" settings enable you to keep the shutter open for longer exposures.

For instantaneous exposures the lever A must be set for $1/25$ or $1/50$ second, and for these settings the camera may be held in the hands. To make "B" and "T" exposures, the camera must be on a solid support. For "B" exposures, the shutter is open as long as the exposure lever is depressed. For "T" exposures, open the shutter by pressing the exposure lever and releasing it immediately. The shutter is closed by pressing the exposure lever again.

4



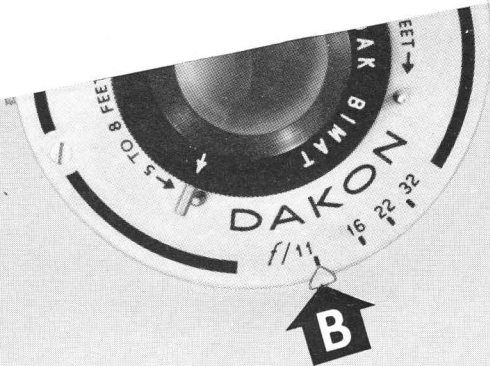
B

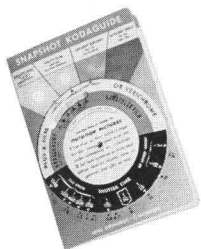
LENS OPENINGS

Moving the lever B across the f -number scale changes the size of the lens opening through which the light passes while the shutter is open.

The opening is smallest when the lever is at $f/32$. Each succeeding setting admits, in a given exposure time, twice as much light as the one before; for example, $f/22$ lets through twice the light of $f/32$, $f/16$ twice that of $f/22$, and $f/11$ twice that of $f/16$.

5





Lens Opening and Shutter Speed work together, although adjusted separately, to admit the right amount of light to the film. The correct combination of these settings for various lighting conditions and types of subjects can be obtained from the Snapshot Kodaguide packed with the camera, or from the exposure guide on page 21.



FOCUS



Turn the lens mount to the right or left until the pointer C is at one of the three positions; for a close-up picture "5 to 8 Feet," a near-by shot "8 to 15 Feet," or a distant subject "Beyond 15 Feet." For ordinary street pictures, turn the lens mount to "Beyond 15 Feet"; if the *principal object* is nearer, change the focus accordingly to either of the other two positions.

The Finders

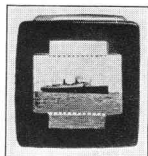
1—The Waist Level Finder enables you, without stooping, to make pictures of children and other subjects below normal height. For horizontal pictures, turn the finder and camera to the side.



**Vertical
Picture**

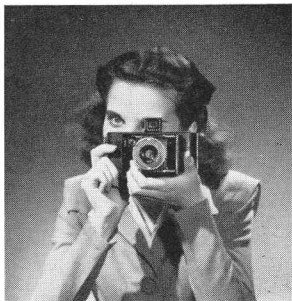
Only what is included between the dotted lines will appear in the picture.

**Horizontal
Picture**



2—The Eye Level Finder. To bring it into position, lift the rear finder frame. Look through the finder, holding the camera firmly against the face with the rear finder sight close enough to the eye to enable you to superimpose its edges upon the edges of the front finder frame.

After you compose the picture, in either finder, of a subject 5 to 8 feet away, move the Kodak a *little* to the left for vertical pictures, or tilt it up a trifle for horizontal pictures. The Kodak will then be in the proper position.



Kodak Films

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 Photo-flash Lamps. 8 exposures, V620.

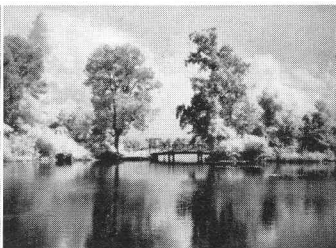
Kodak Plus-X Panchromatic Film

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 Photoflood Lamps. Indoors or out, it is the film to use when the light is poor. 8 exposures, XX620.

Use Kodak Film No. 620



Kodak Infrared Film

The film for distant landscape photography when detail ordinarily obscured by atmospheric haze is desired. It can also be used to produce unusual pictorial results. The Wratten A Filter (No. 25) is recommended for use with this film. The above pictures were made with this filter. 6 exposures, IR620.

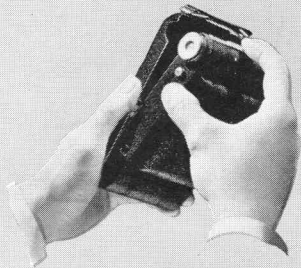
Kodacolor Film

The film for full-color prints—exposed outdoors in bright sunlight, Kodacolor Film yields negatives from which the Kodacolor Prints are made. Kodacolor Prints are ordered through your Kodak dealer. The approximate size of a Kodacolor Print is $2\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{3}{16}$ -inches. 6 exposures, C620.

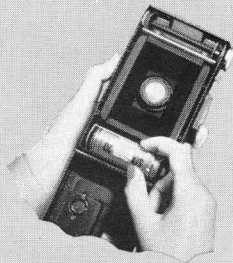
Loading

- 1 Push the latch under the carrying handle in the direction of the arrow and open the back.
- 2 Place the roll of film in the recess adjoining the hinge of the back.
- 3 Break the seal and pull the end of the paper over the roller. The black side of the paper must be toward the lens. Thread the end of the paper through the longer slot in the empty spool as far as it will go.
- 4 Bind the end securely to the empty spool with two or three turns of the winding knob. Be sure that the paper is started straight; then close the back.

1



2



Use Kodak Film No. 620

Push the metal plate aside to uncover the red window on the back of the camera. Turn the winding knob until a small hand appears; continue slowly until the figure one (1) is centered in the window.

5

Push the cover over the red window. The film is now in position for your first picture.

**LOAD THE CAMERA IN SUBDUED LIGHT
—NEVER IN STRONG, DIRECT LIGHT**

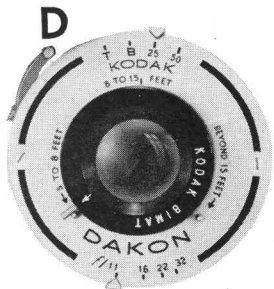
3

4

5



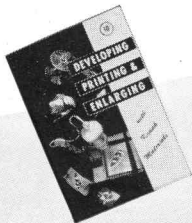
Taking the Picture



1. **Set the shutter speed.**
2. **Set the lens opening.**
3. **Focus.**
4. **Compose the picture in the finder.**
5. **Hold the camera steady.** Any movement during exposure blurs the picture.
6. **Press the exposure lever D slowly.**
7. **After each picture is taken,** advance the film by turning the winding knob until the next number appears in the red window.

Removing the Film

After all the exposures have been made, turn the 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. Do not allow the roll of film to unwind from the spool or it will be fogged. Pull out the winding knob to disengage it from the spool. Remove the roll of film but do not twist the film tightly on the spool or it may be scratched. Fold under the end of the protective paper and fasten it with the sticker. Move the empty spool to the winding knob recess. Push the winding knob in and engage it with the slot in the end of the empty spool. The camera is now ready to be reloaded.



Developing—Film should be developed as soon as possible after exposure. If you wish to develop your own pictures, obtain the booklet "Developing, Printing, and Enlarging" from your Kodak dealer.



Time Exposures

When the light is too poor for a snapshot, a time exposure can be made. Night scenes like that shown below illustrate one of many picture-taking possibilities for time exposures.

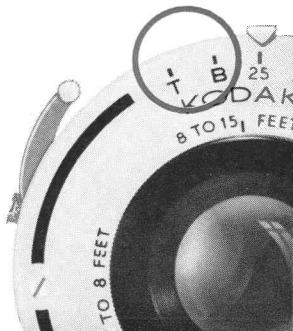
To make a time exposure, place the camera on a tripod or other firm support.

For exposures from 1 to 10 seconds, set the shutter speed lever at "B"; then press down the exposure lever and hold it. The shutter will remain open as long as the exposure lever is depressed.

For exposures longer than 10 seconds, set the shutter at "T." To open the shutter, press down the exposure lever and release it immediately. When the required time has elapsed, press the exposure lever again to close the shutter.



For a scene like this make an exposure of about 5 minutes at $f/11$ with Kodak Plus-X Film.



Sundown, dark days, or dark interiors need not mark the end of picture taking. Lighting equipment, simple to operate, brings new and unlimited picture opportunities into reach of your camera.

Photoflash Pictures

For pictures with Photoflash Lamps, obtain a battery case with reflector and some SM or No. 5 Photoflash Lamps from your dealer.

Place the flash lamp in the reflector and hold it slightly above and at the distance from the subject shown in the table for the film you are using.

Set the shutter at "B," the lens opening at $f/16$ and the focus for the camera-to-subject distance.

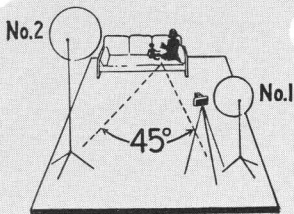
With the camera on a tripod or other firm support, locate the subject in the finder and turn out the room lights. Hold down the exposure lever to keep the shutter open; flash the lamp; then release the exposure lever to close the shutter.

Exposures with No. 5 or SM Flash lamps

Film	Lamp-to-Subject Distance in Feet	
	SM Flash lamp	No. 5 Flash lamp
Verichrome	From 5 ft to 12 ft	From 6 ft to 15 ft
Plus-X	From 6 ft to 15 ft	From 7 ft to 18 ft
Super-XX	From 8 ft to 20 ft	From 9 ft to 25 ft

Note: Distances are from lamp to subject for interiors with light-colored walls and furnishings.

Caution: It is recommended that a protective transparent screen be used in front of the reflector as the flash lamps may shatter. Do not flash lamps in an explosive atmosphere.



Photoflood Pictures

You can also make indoor snapshots with Photoflood Lamps and Kodak Super-XX Panchromatic Film. An effective lighting arrangement is shown in the diagram.

Obtain a No. 1 and a No. 2 Photoflood Lamp and suitable reflectors for them from your dealer. Both lamps fit all regular home sockets. The No. 2 lamp, which gives twice the light of the No. 1 lamp, should be about 2 feet higher as illustrated.

For best results the subject should be near a light-colored background. With both lamps $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the subject, use an exposure of $1/25$ at $f/11$.

ADDING *Interest* TO YOUR PICTURES

Now that you know how to operate your camera, a little practice will enable you to use it with ease and confidence. You can therefore devote attention to making your pictures more interesting by following the suggestions below.

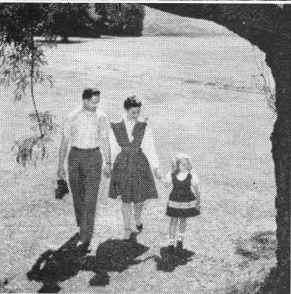
Tell a story—and tell it at a glance. Have the subject doing something, seemingly unaware of the camera. To achieve naturalness, especially in the case of children, include an accessory to engage their interest.

Look beyond the subject—your camera will. Keep in mind that the background should serve merely as a setting for the picture. Eliminate all distracting objects. Try a low viewpoint for your informal outdoor portraits—the sky is always an excellent background.





Composition—Slight changes in camera position may give your snapshots added charm. The viewpoint and the unposed attitude of the subject contribute to the appeal of this picture. $f/16$ at $1/50$, Plus-X Film.



Back Lighting—You can make charming pictorial snapshots with back lighting. Shade the lens from the direct rays of the sun. When shadow detail is important, give twice the normal exposure. $f/11$ at $1/25$, Verichrome Film.



Light Filters—When placed over the camera lens, a filter passes some light rays and absorbs others. Certain filters can be used to darken a blue sky, making white clouds or foreground objects stand out prominently. For this picture a K2 Filter was used. $f/16$ at $1/100$, Super-XX Film, K2 Filter.

Using the Depth of Field Table

“Depth of field” is the distance between the nearest and farthest objects in a scene which will be sharp in the picture. Note that the depth of field increases (1) as the lens opening is made smaller, or (2) as the distance focused upon is increased.

A great range of sharpness is desirable in many pictures, particularly in landscapes. Since most objects of interest are at a considerable distance from the camera in such pictures, no difficulty is usually encountered in obtaining the required range of sharpness. However, it is sometimes desirable to record sharply an object near the camera as well as objects at a distance. In such cases, reference to the table below will show the most advantageous settings.

The Depth of Field for Different Lens Openings

By “depth of field” is meant the range of sharpness in front of and behind the subject focused on, within which details in the picture will be sharp and distinct.

Lens Opening	Distance from Lens to Subject		
	With Kodak focused for beyond 15 feet	With Kodak focused for 8 to 15 feet	With Kodak focused for 5 to 8 feet
f/11	15 ft & beyond	8 to 15 ft	5 to 8 ft
f/16	11½ ft & beyond	6¾ to 24 ft	4½ to 9¼ ft
f/22	9½ ft & beyond	6 to 47 ft	4¼ to 11¼ ft
f/32	7 ft & beyond	5 ft & beyond	3¾ to 18 ft

Kodak Close-Up Attachment

The Kodak Close-Up Attachment not only makes head and shoulder portraits but also may be used for photographing flowers and similar subjects placed close to the lens.

Place the Attachment over the lens and compose the picture in the finder. For a vertical picture, 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.

If the focus pointer C (page 3) is at the arrow marked: "Beyond 15 Feet," the subject must be about *3 feet 10 inches* from the lens. Larger images can be obtained by having the Kodak *3 feet 1 inch* from the subject, if the focus pointer is at the line marked: "8 to 15 Feet," and *2 feet 6 inches* from the subject, if the focus pointer is at the arrow marked: "5 to 8 Feet."

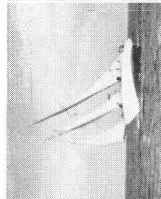
Measure the distance carefully from the lens to the subject and use the same exposure as required without the Attachment.

Use the Kodak Close-Up Attachment No. 5A, with the Kodak Vigilant Junior Six-20 with Kodak Bimat Lens.



DAYLIGHT EXPOSURE GUIDE for Kodak Plus-X or Verichrome Film

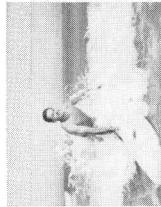
With Super-XX Film, give one-half the recommended exposure. With Kodacolor Film, see instructions packed with film.



Brilliant Subject

Beach, marine, and snow scenes; distant landscapes and mountains without prominent objects in the foreground.

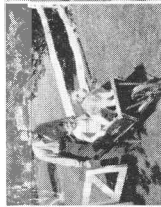
f/22 and 1/50



Bright Subject

Near-by people in marine, beach, or snow scenes; scenes with foreground objects.

f/16 and 1/50



Average Subject

Near-by people, gardens, houses, and scenes, not in shade. Use this classification if in doubt.

f/11 and 1/50



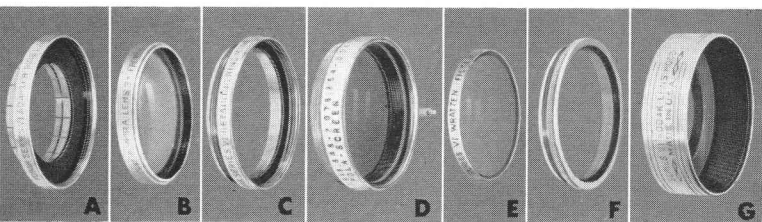
Shaded Subject

People, gardens, and other subjects, in open shade (lighted by open sky—not under trees porch roof, etc.).

f/11 and 1/25

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 a larger lens opening.

Accessories



A—Adapter Ring D—Kodak Pola-Screen F—Adapter Ring Insert
B—Portra Lens E—Wratten Filter
C—Retaining Ring G—Lens Hood

Kodak Combination Lens Attachments

The Kodak Combination Lens Attachments permit the use of a supplementary lens, a Wratten Filter, a Kodak Pola-Screen, or a Kodak Lens Hood—either singly or together. For the Kodak Vigilant Junior with Bimat Lens and Dakon Shutter, the basis of the combination is the 1¼-inch Series VI Kodak Adapter Ring with its Adapter Ring Insert. The filter or supplementary lens is held in the Adapter Ring by either the Adapter Ring Insert or a Kodak Lens Hood. If both a Portra Lens (three are available, 1+, 2+, and 3+) and a filter are to be used, a Kodak Retaining Ring is also necessary. All attachments must be Series VI.

Filters

No accessory for outdoor photography with black-and-white films is more useful than a filter to darken the sky and make white clouds stand out or to penetrate atmospheric haze in landscapes. Three Wratten Filters, the K2, G, and A, are recommended.

With a panchromatic film like Kodak Plus-X, the K2 filter (yellow) gives tone rendering of colors which closely approximates what is seen by the eye. The G filter (deep yellow) accentuates the contrast between clouds and sky and is especially useful with architectural subjects against a blue sky. The A filter (red) gives an even stronger effect than the G, frequently producing spectacular results; it should be used only with panchromatic films.

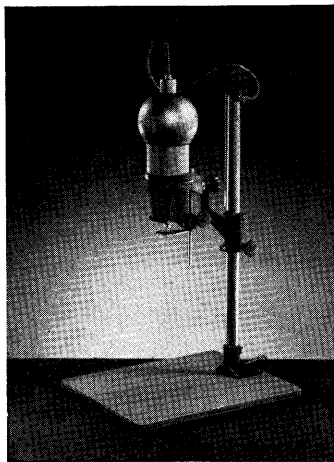
Since a filter absorbs some of the light which would otherwise reach the film, its use requires an increase in exposure. The filter factor is the number of times the exposure must be increased.

FILTER FACTORS FOR DAYLIGHT			
FILM	K2	G	A
Kodak Verichrome Film	2½	5	—
Kodak Plus-X Panchromatic Film	2	3	8
Kodak Super-XX Panchromatic Film	2	2½	4

Kodak Cable Release No. 2 is convenient for releasing the shutter; it replaces screw directly behind exposure lever.

Useful Books: (1) "How To Make Good Pictures," the classic which has introduced millions to the fundamentals of picture making and processing, and (2) "This Is Photography," a comprehensive guide to full photographic enjoyment. Both books are sold by Kodak dealers.

Kodak Precision Enlarger A. The A Assembly of the Kodak Precision Enlarger, consisting of the Stand Assembly and the Enlarging Head A, will accept negatives up to



to $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in size. For enlarging Kodak Vigilant Junior negatives, a 4-inch lens should be used, either the Kodak Projection Anastigmat or the fully color-corrected Kodak Enlarging Ektar. The range of magnification at the baseboard is 1 to 7 times.

• This instruction manual was prepared in order to help you make good pictures with your Kodak Vigilant Junior, and consequently get more enjoyment from photography. There are many Kodak publications on various phases of photography available at your Kodak dealer's—some free and some at a nominal price. Ask for them.

Any comments or questions concerning your results with this camera or your interests in picture making will be welcome.

Sales Service Division

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

Make a note of the serial number of your camera. The serial number will be found on the vertical support, marked KODAK, on the front of the Kodak.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY • Rochester 4, N.Y.

A KODAK FILM

for every picture-taking need

● **KODAK VERICHROME**

The Every-Day Favorite

● **KODAK PLUS-X**

High Speed, Fine Grain

● **KODAK SUPER-XX**

Exceptionally High Speed

● **KODAK INFRARED**

For Striking Results

● **KODACOLOR**

For Snapshots in Color

