

The Digitized Kodak Catalog Project (1886 - 1941): A Very Brief History

Most camera collectors at some point in their collecting careers pass through a Kodak phase some never come out of it. And if there ever was one name that came to be associated with both cameras and collecting, it was Kodak.

George Eastman received his first patent (for coating dry plates) and bought his first manufacturing facility in 1880, and in 1881 he started the Eastman Dry Plate Company. In 1886 he received a patent for the near-mythical Eastman Detective Camera, but it wasn't until 1888 that the first camera bearing the name "Kodak" was introduced.

One of the nice things about collecting Kodak is that the product line is pretty well known, and because the company produced annual catalogs for many years, collectors can be reasonably sure of what they're looking at, when it was made, the variations and so on - presuming that they have access to either the appropriate catalog, or a number of the many books which document Kodak, each to some greater or lesser extent.

But what would be really nice would be to have a complete set of Kodak catalogs in an easily accessible form and readily available. And since the advent of portable computing devices (PC, Macintosh, etc.) that's been possible - except for the difficulty of assembling a complete set of Kodak catalogs in one spot and then scanning them and making the results available.

The idea of digitizing a complete set of Kodak catalogs has kicked around the collecting community for many years. It's been proposed on a number of online forums, during meetings of various photohistory groups, and for years there have been many incomplete "Kodak CDs" on eBay but at best, they only contained a few catalogs - whatever the owner had available. But assembling a complete set of catalogs, then scanning and processing perhaps 3,000 to 4,000 pages, was a daunting task - if not completely overwhelming - and nothing ever came of it.

Until now.

In early 2010, the idea came up again, but this time we - "we" as in "the collecting community" - were lucky. A number of collectors were willing to loan their catalogs to this project and a couple of insane - wait, let's call them "dedicated" - dedicated enthusiasts - neither of whom collected Kodak, but both of whom enjoyed the challenge of such a project - were willing to put in the time and effort to scan and pull together the entire set of catalogs into a full-blown Kodak Catalog Digital Library.

Our initial objective was to include just the annual amateur catalogs, but it turns out that many cameras only appear in certain professional and specialty catalogs. We included as many of those as we could obtain so that almost every Kodak camera made in the US, Canada and Europe, would be documented - at least up to about 1941. After that, it becomes much more difficult as Kodak stopped producing annual catalogs as their product line became increasingly more diversified.

However, even with the additional "non-amateur" catalogs, we weren't completely successful in illustrating "every" camera Kodak ever made. There are an elusive few that might appear in specialty catalogs that we simply couldn't track down. If you can't find one of those odd cameras, that's no doubt why. We may do a revision at some point in the future if someone is willing to loan us a catalog that includes a camera that isn't already recorded. In this project, a total of 67 catalogs were used from 1886 through 1941 including a number of professional and dealer catalogs, and in some years, two or even three different catalogs to cover all the bases. With the cooperation of a number of dedicated collectors, we were able to pull together all those catalogs and in June 2010, the project started in earnest.

By November 2010, we had scanned everything we needed and eventually all 67 catalogs were then reassembled as image folders and converted to the universally accepted PDF format and finally, converted into individually searchable PDFs which could then be searched globally as a collection.

For those of you interested in the statistics: about 200 hours of scanning time (we never want to hear that sound again), 67 catalogs and 3,908 page scans - which generated 7,917 original and processed images - and 11.4 GB of disk space. Additionally, another 100+ hours of technical development time was needed to convert the digital catalogues into a fully searchable "knowledgebase" that could be launched from most any standard web browser.

The overwhelming number of catalogs was loaned to us by that most remarkable of Kodak collectors, Charlie Kamerman of Eagle Creek, Oregon. Without Charlie, it's very doubtful that this project could even have been attempted.

But as it turned out, even Charlie didn't have all the publications that were needed, but he was able to track down the five that he lacked and was able to secure either a copy or high resolution images that we could work with. And so, our thanks to the contributors of the catalogs and scans that we used:

Charlie Kamerman for the vast majority of catalogs used and all his help, Steve Shohet for loaning a variety of test catalogs, Ryerson University (Toronto) for the 1886 Eastman Catalog George Layne for the 1890 New Kodaks Catalog, Mike Kessler for the 1891 Dealer Display Catalog, Ralph London for the 1893 UK Catalog, Michael Pritchard for the 1897 UK Catalog.

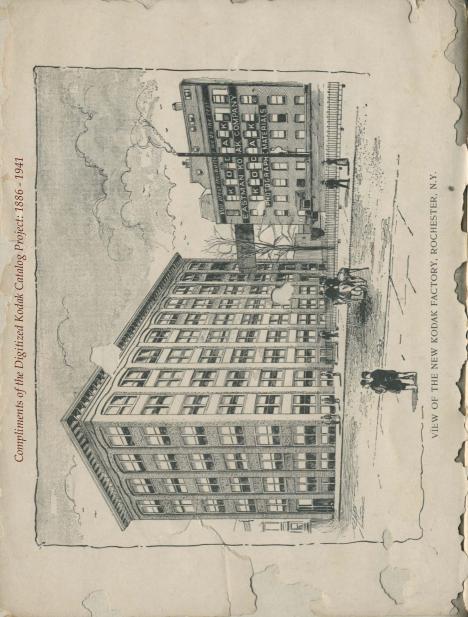
The digital side of the project - also known as "all of the work" - was done by Rob Niederman of Medina, Minnesota, and Milan Zahorcak of Tualatin, Oregon. Remarkably we're still friends and in a few years, we'll probably be able to talk about this project rationally.

And there you have it, a more-or-less done deal. We're fairly sure that it isn't quite perfect, and expect there will be some carping about something or other; but all-in-all, we believe this to be a pretty good product and can now move on to something else.

Our thanks to all of those involved.

Rob Niederman Milan Zahorcak

Fall, 2011



KODAK CAMERA.

THE



The Eastman Photographic Materials Co. ...Limited, ... 115 & 117 Oxford Street, London.

JUNE, 1893.

France :

4 Place Vendome, Paris. Place Grimaldi, Nice. Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, New York, U.S.A.

THE KODAK

IS USED BY

H. R. H. The Princess of Wales.

H. R. H. The Duke of York.

H. R. H. The Duchess of Fife.

H. R. H. Princess Maud.

H. R. H. The Crown Prince of Greece.

And by hundreds in the fashionable world, and by many members of the literary and scientific world and Photographic Clubs.

Lieutenant Peary, of Arctic fame, although a novice in Photography and totally unacquainted with the Kodak, "pressed the button" so judiciously that out of 2300 negatives more than 2000 have produced pictures of superior excellence. He writes as follows to a friend: "I regard the Kodak as responsible for my having obtained a series of pictures of Arctic life and surroundings, which in quality and quantity exceed any that have been brought back from Greenland and the Smith Sound region."

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THE KODAK.

- manes

"AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY IS POSITIVELY THE MOST FASCINATING AND PROFITABLE OF ALL RECREATIONS."

NORAN



HE chief obstacle with which most people struggle when thinking of Amateur Photography is that it will cost too much of an effort to learn it.

The Kodak has, however, swept away every possible ground for such an idea, and without hesitation we affirm that, in the well known "You press the button —we do the rest," the whole science of Amateur Photography is set forth in its worst lights.

The inventor of the Kodak has reduced the complex and once intricate science to three simple mechanical

1. Pull the String. 2. Press the Button. 3. Turn the Key.

This is the essence of Photography, and the greatest improvement of all; for where the practice of the art was formerly confined to those who could give it study, time and room, it is now feasible for everybody.

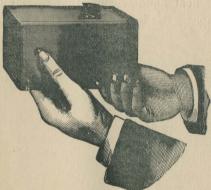
This statement is fully substantiated by the experience of many thousands of purchasers of the Kodak who are already enjoying its use.

There is no jugglery about it; photography has simply been brought down to a point where the mechanical work can be entirely separated from the chemical work. Besides this, the part of the work left for the novice to do has been greatly simplified.

The Kodak camera renders possible the Kodak system, whereby the mere mechanical act of taking the Picture, which anybody can perform, is completely separated from all the chemical manipulations of preparing and finishing Pictures, which only those who have given some little time and study to the art can carry out.

Heretofore the so-called "detective" camera has been the only instrument suitable for wayside photography, and even with this form of camera it has been necessary to perform upwards of ten operations in order to simply make one exposure, as the mere act of "taking" the picture is called. The omission of any one of these consecutive operations entailed a liability of total failure of the picture.

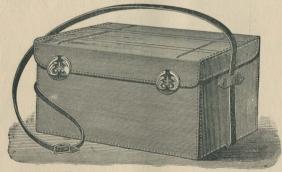
The Kodak reduces the ten or more operations previously necessary to make an exposure with detective cameras to three operations only, as above stated, reduces the weight and bulk in the same proportion, and increases the number of pictures that can conveniently be made on one trip; it, moreover, makes this very decided advance, not by any sacrifice of quality in results, but in a way that guarantees a far better average of really successful pictures than could ever be attained under the old conditions.



The Kodak is a wooden box, covered with fine black morocco, having at one end a lens and shutter mechanism, and at the other end a roll holder containing a band of sensitive film, upon which the pictures are taken.

The Kodak is above all designed for Hand Camera work, which requires special features. The lenses are strictly rectilinear and are very rapid. Every Kodak is carefully tested in actual work at our factory by an expert operator before it is finally loaded, from one to half-adozen trial pictures being made with each camera. The focus is adjusted and the definition of the lens examined under a magnifying glass, and every lens that does not come up to the best standard is rejected.

Every camera is loaded with a roll of sensitive film ready for use the moment it is purchased, and is capable of taking from twenty-four to one hundred pictures without being recharged. It is easily reloaded by anyone. It is enclosed in a neat hand-sewn leather carrying case, with shoulder-strap, for use in any part of the world.



THE KODAK CARRYING CASE.

The shutter is "set" by simply pulling a cord.

The "exposure" is made by simply pressing a button on the side of the camera, which causes an opening in the shutter to admit light into the camera through the lens; this action may be instantaneous, or prolonged, as required by the quality of the light or the peculiarity of the subject.

Compliments of the Digitized Kodak Catalog Project: 1886 - 1941

The distinctive feature of the Kodak system is that we have replaced the old style heavy fragile glass plates by a continuous band of flexible sensitive film, which is contained in a roll holder shut out from the light and attached to the rear end of the Kodak. A visible key is on the top of the Kodak, upon turning which a portion of this film is brought into position for exposure. An indicator upon the exterior of the camera case shows when it is in position. As the film is wound by the key through the roll holder, the successive exposures are marked automatically upon the band of film. Any number of exposures within the limit of the Kodak's capacity may be made and removed from the camera without waiting to finish the entire roll.

A Kodak Manual is sent with each Kodak; it is an illustrated instruction book, entirely devoid of technical expressions. If one can wind a watch, he can use the Kodak camera.

After the spool of sensitive film, or any part of it, has been exposed, it may be sent to us by post, and the negatives or film developed, and the finished photographs, which are printed from the negative, made, thus relieving the amateur from all trouble; or, if he prefers, there is no good reason why the amateur may not do the entire work himself.

In December, 1891, W. WILSON HIND SMITH, Esqre., F.R.G.S., was good enough to write us as follows: "It is with the very greatest pleasure that I tell you what a success my No. 2 Kodak has proved, and what a valuable companion it has been to me in my recent tour of nearly 37,000 miles around the world. It has been my constant companion, and a most entertaining one, as it has the power of showing to other people what it has seen itself. I am perfectly satisfied with the excellent results, and have recommended your No. 2 Kodak to many of my friends going abroad." And in February, 1893, he writes : "My opinion of December, 1891, is my opinion of 1893."

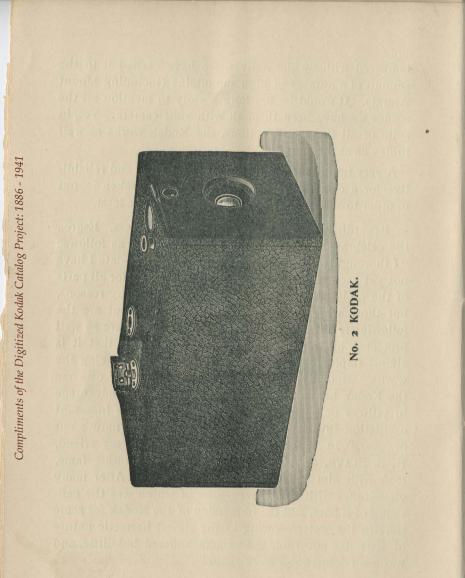
It is quite a general thing for a tourist to carry with him for use in the Kodak, sufficient film to make 500 exposures, the weight of which, all told, is about two pounds. The weight of the same number of glass plates used in old style photography is no less than thirty-five pounds—rather an astonishing difference—added to which must be taken into account the frailty and liability to breakage possessed by these latter.

We may here print a portion of a letter received from Messrs. ALLEN and SACHTLEBEN, during their tour round the world on bicycles, and dated from Fashkeut, Eastern Turkestan: "In view of the fact that neither of us had ever dabbled in photography before, the results we have obtained are more than satisfactory. Travelling as we did on bicycles, our capacity for carrying luggage was, of course, very limited. It would have been utterly impossible for us to have taken photographs with the old style cameras. Your light and compact camera was just the thing. Then, too, the lightness of your gelatine films enabled us to carry enough with us to make over 2000 exposures."

"In our style of travelling we have given the camera very rough usage. We have dropped it at least six times, we have weathered many a storm with it on our back, we have carried it in all manner of climates, we have had it tampered with by the natives, we have carried it to the summit of a number of high mountains (including Mount Ararat). It would be too long a story to mention all the scenes we have been through with your camera. Yet, in spite of all these obstructions, the Kodak works as well to-day as at the start."

A very important point is that of durability and reliability—for a camera that is good to-day and broken or out of order to-morrow is to be shunned, to say the least.

Regarding this feature, Frederick Villiers, Esgre., the celebrated War Correspondent, writes us as follows: "I thoroughly believe that of all cameras up-to-date I have not yet seen a machine so useful to travellers for all parts of the globe as the Kodak. I could give many reasons, but those which to me are the most important are the following :- First of all, the camera and lenses are so well protected by the stout wood and leather case that it is almost impossible for dust or sand to enter and clog the works. Secondly, in comparison to many other cameras the Kodak has so few bolts and screws—a great advantage in railway or pack-saddle travelling, when the incessant oscillation invariably jolts all fixings of this nature out of gear. In conclusion, I may state that my friend. E. S. SLAVE, of African and Alaskan exploration fame, took with him a Kodak to Central Alaska. After many vicissitudes with the camera-one of which was the capsizing of a boat, and the immersion of the Kodak for some time in the waters-owing to the almost hermetic nature of its outer covering, the camera suffered but little, and was soon doing good work again."



No. 2 KODAK.

For circular pictures, 3¹/₂ inches diameter; capacity, 100 exposures without reloading; size of camera, 4³/₈ × 5 × 9 inches, or 197 cubic inches; weight loaded, 2 lbs. 12 ozs.

Equivalent focus of lens, 3¹/₄ in.; working angle, 56°. Approximate value of stops, F11, F14, F32.

This new Kodak is provided with a piece of glass or view finder, upon which is shown the scope of the view that can be taken by the camera, and which gives a miniature of the intended picture, a set of three stops for the lens, and an automatic registering device, showing the number of exposures made, for further description of which see page 31. The lens is "fixed focus," that is to say, all objects from five feet to the extreme distance are clearly defined, and in correct proportion, and it has wonderful depth and definition.

The largest stop is used for instantaneous street work, the middle stop for interiors, and the smallest for timed exposures out of doors.

Negatives from this camera make a very pretty lantern slide, when masked down to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter.

Price, No. 2 Kodak, loaded with 60 exposures, including

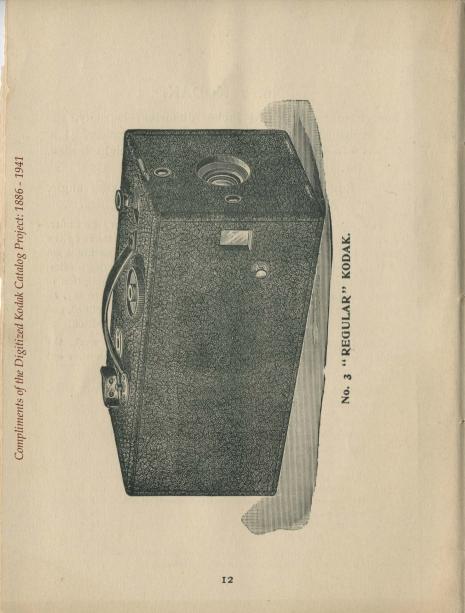
sole leather carrying case and manual ... $\dots \quad f_7 \circ \circ$

Note.—The price includes spool of 60 exposures, but the camera will take a spool of 100 exposures.

34 inch spool for 60 exposures 31 inches diameter, New

Transparent Film						0	10	6	
$3\frac{3}{4}$ inch spool for 100 exposures $3\frac{1}{2}$	inche	es diar	neter,	do.,	do.	0	17	6	
Developing only, per doz						0	3	0	
Printing, unmounted, per doz.						0	2	6	
Do. mounted do.						0	3	6	

On order for less than two-fifths of an original spool an additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made.



No. 3 KODAK, "Regular."

For oblong pictures, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$; capacity, 100 exposures without reloading; size of camera, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ = 268 $\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches; weight loaded, 3 lbs. 13 ozs.

Equivalent focus of lens, 5⁵/₈ in. Approximate value of stops, F11, F16, F35.

The No. 3 Kodak is provided with two pieces of glass, or view finders, upon which is shown the scope of the view that can be taken by the camera, and which give an exact miniature of the intended picture—one being for horizontal, and one for vertical pictures, and an automatic registering device showing the number of exposures made, for further description of which see page 31. The Kodak has an instantaneous shutter, having rotating stops and adjustable speed, rack and pinion for focussing (this is done by simply turning a milled head until the figure appears which is nearest the estimated distance of the principal object from the camera), and two sockets for tripod screws, when used for vertical or horizontal time exposures.

The No. 3 "Regular" and "Junior" Kodaks are the smallest of the Kodaks which make oblong pictures, and will be the favourite with those who make negatives with a special view to using them for lantern slides, and are not content with round pictures, such as made with the No. 2.

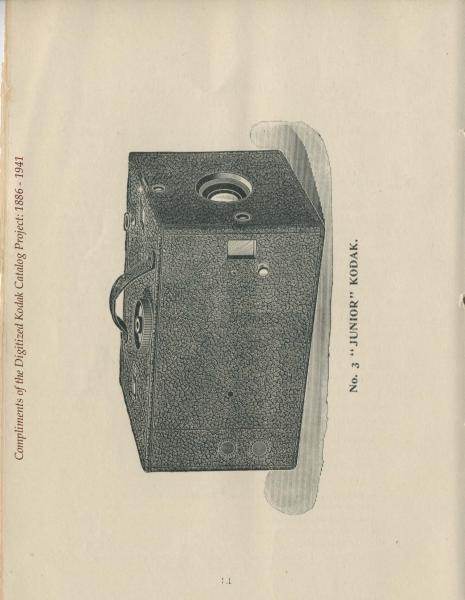
Price of No. 3 "Regular" Kodak, loaded with 60 exposures,

including sole leather carrying case and manual $\dots \not \leq 8 \ 7 \ 6$

Note.—The price includes spool of 60 exposures, but the camera is capable of receiving spool of 100 exposures.

41 inch spool for 60 exposures, 41	× 31	Transp	paren	t Film		0	10	6
41 inch spool for 100 ditto						0	17	6
Developing only, per doz						0	3	0
Printing, unmounted, per doz.						0	2	6
Do. mounted do.						0	3	6
On orders for less than troo-fitth	sof	n orio	rinals	tool at	ada	iti	ona	1

charge of 25 per cent. will be made.



No. 3 KODAK, "Junior."

For oblong pictures, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$; capacity, 60 exposures without reloading; size of camera, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{7}{8} \times 9\frac{1}{4} =$ 231 cubic ins.; weight loaded, 3 lbs.

Equivalent focus of lens, $5\frac{5}{8}$ in. Approximate value of stops, F11, F16, F35.

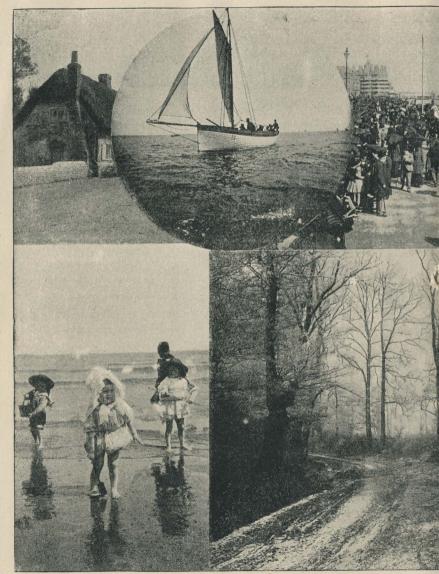
This camera is substantially the same as the No. 3 "Regular," except that it has a capacity for 60 *exposures only*, and is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches shorter—a more compact camera for those who want the smallest possible camera that will make a $4\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{4}$ picture. The No. 3 "Junior" takes a $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch spool, making the negative the other way of the film from the No. 3 "Regular," which takes a $4\frac{1}{4}$ inch spool.

A glass plate attachment is supplied for the "Junior" Kodaks, which is interchangeable with the roll holder, thus permitting the use of either glass plates or film, for further description of which see page 29.

Price, No. 3 Kodak "Junior," loaded with 60 exposures,

including sole leather carrying case and manual		£8	7	6	
$3\frac{1}{4}$ inch spool for 60 exposures $3\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$, Transparent Film		0	10	6	
$3\frac{1}{4}$ inch spool for 48 exposures do. do.		0	8	0	
$3\frac{1}{4}$ inch spoool for 24 exposures do. do.		0	4	0	
Developing only, per doz		0	3	0	
Printing, unmounted, per doz		0	2	6	
Do. mounted "		0	3	6	
Glass Plate Attachment, consisting of the adapter a	and				
focussing glass, 3 double plate holders and 1 leat	her				
carrying case for same		2	2	6	
Extra double plate holders, each		0	5	0	

On orders for less than two-fifths of an original spool an additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made.



BITS OF LIFE CAUGHT WITH DIFFERENT S



SIZES OF KODAKS (Reduced about One-Third)



No. 4 KODAK, "Regular."

For 5 × 4 oblong pictures; capacity, 100 exposures without reloading; size of camera, $5 \times 6\frac{3}{8} \times 12\frac{1}{4} =$ 390 cubic inches; weight loaded, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Equivalent focus of lens, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Approximate value of stops, F12, F17, F27, F38.

The No. 4 Kodak "Regular" has 2 pieces of glass, or view finders, upon which is shown the scope of the view that can be taken by the camera, and which give a miniature of the intended picture—one being for vertical, and one for horizontal pictures. This Kodak has an instantaneous shutter, having rotating stops and adjustable speed; rack and pinion for focussing (this is done by simply turning a milled head until the figure appears which is nearest the estimated distance of the principal object from the camera); two sockets for tripod screws, when used for vertical or horizontal timed exposures, and an automatic registering device showing the number of exposures made.

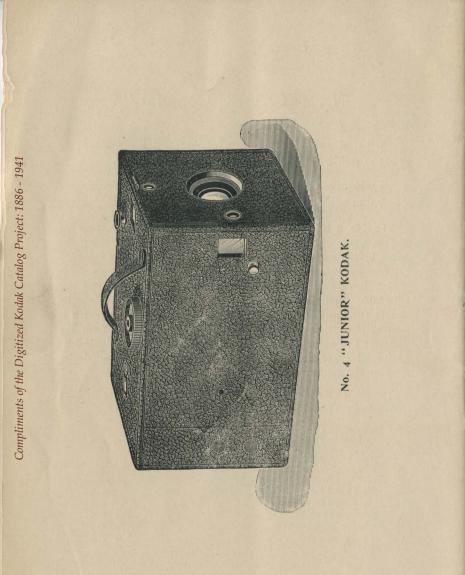
The No. 4 "Regular" Kodak is the largest of the regular Kodaks, and makes 100 pictures 5×4 inches.

Price of No. 4 Kodak "Regular," loaded with 48 exposures, including sole leather carrying case and manual ...£10 7 6

Note.—The price includes spool of 48 exposures, but the camera is capable of receiving a spool of 100 exposures.

5 inch spool for 48 exposur	res, 5	×4Ne	ew Tra	anspar	rent I	Film	0	13	0
5 inch spool for 100 exposur	res d	lo.		do.			I	6	0
Developing only, per doz.							0	3	6
Printing, unmounted							0	3	0
Do. mounted							0	4	0

On orders for less than two-fifths of an original spool an additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made.



No. 4 KODAK, "Junior."

For oblong pictures, 5×4 ; capacity, 48 exposures without reloading; size of camera, $5 \times 6\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2} = 341$ cubic inches; weight loaded, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.

Equivalent focus of lens, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Approximate value of stops, F12, F17, F27, F38.

This camera is substantially the same as the No. 4 "Regular," except that it has a capacity for 48 exposures only, and is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches shorter, making a more compact camera for those who want the smallest possible camera that will make a 5×4 picture. It can also be fitted with a glass plate attachment, which is interchangeable with the roll holder, for further description of which see page 29.

The No. 4 "Junior" takes a 4 inch spool, and makes the negative the other way of the film from the No. 4 "Regular" which takes a 5 inch spool.

Price of No. 4 Kodak "Junior," loaded with 48 expo	sures				
including sole leather carrying case and manual	£	10	7	6	
4 inch spool for 48 exposures 5 x 4 Transparent Film		0	13	0	
4 inch spool for 24 exposures do. do.		0	6	6	
Developing only, per dozen		0	3	6	
Printing, unmounted		0	3	0	
Do. mounted		0	4	0	
Glass Plate Attachment, consisting of the adapter	and				
focussing glass, 3 double plate holders, and 1 les	ather				
carrying case for same		2	2	6	
Extra double plate holders, each		0	5	0	
				,	

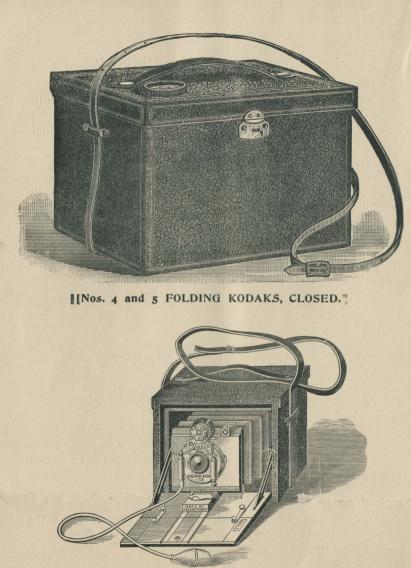
On orders for less than two-fifths of an original spool an additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made.

CARRYING CASES,

for all the Kodaks (except the Folding Kodaks, which are self-contained) are made from the best sole leather, and are hand-sewn.

The cases are not disfigured by any openings for fittings, and, when closed, present no appearance of the conventional camera carrying case.

They are well made and unobtrusive.



No. 4 FOLDING KODAK, OPEN.

3

No. 4 FOLDING KODAK.

For oblong pictures, 5×4 inches; capacity, 48 exposures without reloading; size of camera, $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{3}{4} = 365\frac{1}{4}$ cubic inches; weight loaded, 7 lbs. 10 ozs.

Equivalent focus of lens, 7_{10}^4 ins. Approximate value of stops, F8, F11, F17, F24, F30, F40, F59.

This is an entirely new style of Kodak, embodying the Kodak principle, but folding up in about two-thirds of the space. It is selfcontained when closed, and can be opened and focussed in two motions. It is the simplest and most compact folding camera ever made, and can be used either for tripod or detective work. A special new Iris diaphragm shutter, as shown in illustration, has been fitted, with adjustable speed, which can be worked by hand or by pneumatic tube. This camera also has a reversible finder, upon which is shown the scope of the view that can be taken by the camera, and in which a miniature of the intended picture is given, sockets for tripod screw, focussing index, automatic counting device, shoulder straps, a front having horizontal and vertical movement, a double swing back, a folding frontboard to admit the use of a wide angle lens, and a focussing glass, so that an attachment is no longer necessary when glass plate holders are used.

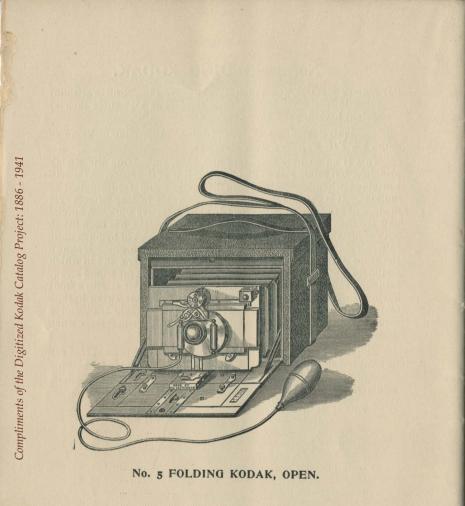
The front of the Camera is so arranged that the present lens can be removed and a short focus wide angle lens attached in its place.

The camera forms its own carrying case, but solid leather cases with carrying strap and lock can be supplied, if desired.

Price of No. 4 Folding Kodak, complete with shoulder strap, loaded with spool of 48 exposures, and with

manual					 £1	2	12	0	
4 inch spool for 48 exposure	s, Tra	anspar	ent fi	lm	 1	0	13	0	
4 inch spool for 24 exposure	s	do			 '	0	6	6	
Leather carrying case, as at	oove				 	I	0	0	
Canvas carrying case					 1	0	16	6	
Developing only, per dozen					 	0	3	6	
Printing, unmounted					 (0	3	0	
Printing, mounted					 	0	4	0	
Wide Angle Lens					 	I	15	0	
Extra plate holders, each			'		 1	0	5	0	

On orders for less than two-fifths of an original spool an additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made.



No. 5 FOLDING KODAK.

For 7 × 5 pictures; capacity, 54 exposures without reloading; size of camera (folded), 10 × $7\frac{3}{4}$ × 9 = 675 cubic ins.; weight loaded, 9 lbs. 5 ozs.

Equivalent focus of lens, 9[§] ins. Approximate value of stops, F8, F12, F17, F21, F25, F37, F50.

This camera is practically the same as the No. 4 Folding Kodak. Several important improvements have been made in connection with this Kodak. A new Iris diaphragm shutter, worked either by hand or by pneumatic tube, has been fitted, and is automatically adjustable for time or instantaneous exposures.

The camera has a reversible finder, sockets for tripod screw, focussing index, an entirely new arrangement for adjusting the focus to a nicety when using the ground glass, shoulder strap, a front having a horizontal, as well as vertical movement, a double swing back, a folding front board to admit of the use of a wide angle lens, an automatic counting device, and a focussing glass, so that an attachment is no longer necessary when glass plate holders are used.

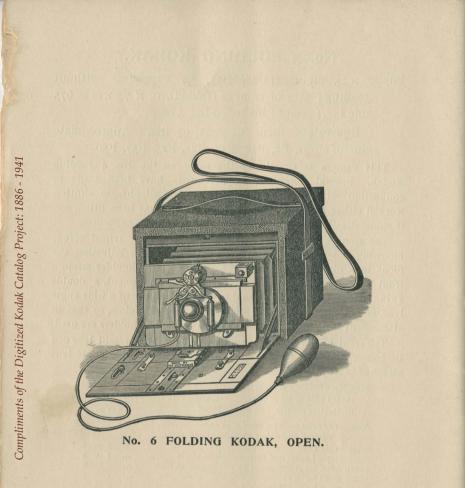
The front of the camera is so arranged that the present lens can be removed, and a stereoscopic or a short focus wide angle lens attached in its place if desired.

Price No. 5 Folding Kodak, complete with shoulder strap, loaded with spool of 32 exposures, fitted with improved frictionless shutter, and with manual £14 10 0

Note.—The price includes spool of 32 exposures only, but the camera will take a spool for 54 exposures.

Wide Angle Lens					 2	10	0
Stereoscopic Lenses and Stereosc	opic \$	Shutte	ers		 7	0	0
5 inch spool for 32 exposures 5 x 7	Tran	ispare	nt Fil	m	 0	15	6
5 inch spool for 54 exposures do.		d	0.		 I	6	0
5 inch spool for 27 exposures do.		d	0.		 0	13	0
Developing only, per dozen						4	
Printing, unmounted, per dozen						4	
Do. mounted do.					 0	6	C
Double Plate Holders, each					 0	6	C

On orders for less than two-fifths of an original spool an additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made.



No. 6 FOLDING KODAK.

For $8\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ pictures; capacity 48 exposures without reloading; size of camera (folded) $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11 \times 8\frac{1}{2} = 1098\frac{1}{2}$ cubic inches; weight loaded, 12 lbs. 5 ozs.

Equivalent focus of lens, $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Approximate value of stops, F8, F11, F16, F22, F32, F45, F64.

This camera is an exact duplicate of the No. 5 Folding Kodak, except in size. It is fitted with a new Iris diaphragm shutter, worked either by hand or by pneumatic tube, which is automatically adjustable for time or instantaneous exposures.

The camera has a reversible finder, sockets for tripod screw, focussing index, arrangement for adjusting the focus to a nicety when using the ground glass, shoulder strap, a front having a horizontal as well as vertical movement, a double swing back, a folding frontboard to admit the use of a wide angle lens, an automatic counting device, and a focussing glass, so that an attachment is no longer necessary when glass plate holders are used.

The front of the camera is so arranged that the present lens can be removed and stereoscopic or short focus wide angle lens substituted if desired.

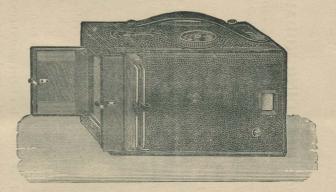
Price of No. 6 Folding Kodak, complete with shoulder strap, loaded with spool of 48 exposures, fitted with

improved frictionless shutter £	22	I	0
Wide Angle Lens	4	5	0
Stereoscopic Lenses and Stereoscopic Shutters	7	0	0
$6\frac{1}{2}$ inch spool for 24 exposures, $6\frac{1}{2}$ and $8\frac{1}{2}$ Transparent film	0	16	6
6 ¹ / ₂ ,, ,, 48 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	I	13	0
Developing only, per dozen	0	8	6
Printing, unmounted "	0	8	0
Printing, mounted ,,	0	10	0
Double Plate Holders, each	0	8	6

On orders for less than two-fifths of an original spool an additional charge of 25 per cent. will be made.



Glass Plate Attachment for "Junior" Kodaks, showing double dark slide in position.



"Junior" Kodak with Glass Plate Attachment in position, showing the method of opening the back for focussing.

Compliments of the Digitized Kodak Catalog Project: 1886 - 1941

A GLASS PLATE ATTACHMENT FOR "JUNIOR" KODAKS.

A glass plate attachment is supplied for the "Junior" Kodaks, which is interchangeable with the roll holder, thus permitting the use of either glass plates or rolls of film.

The annexed illustration shows the Attachment itself, with one double dark slide in position, and the next illustration shows it in position upon the Camera. It is held in place by the same catch that holds the roll holder, and can be detached in an instant.

A door at the back allows the image on the ground glass to be focussed, and a door at the side admits the double dark slide.

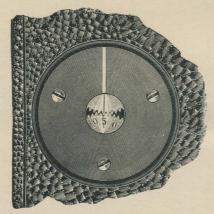
This Attachment has none of the flimsy devices common to most glass plate attachments, and when used either for plates or films, the Camera is as compact and perfect an instrument as if intended for use in only one way.

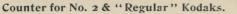
Prices of Glass Plate Attachments.

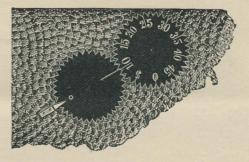
			3 &	4 "J	unic	or."
Adapters				£I	I	0
Double Plate Holders, each				0	5	0
Leather case for 3 Holders and Adapter,	or 4	Hold	ers			
without Adapter				0	6	6

29

AUTOMATIC REGISTERS.







Counter for Folding & "Junior" Kodaks.

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AUTOMATIC REGISTERS.

All Kodaks now made are provided with an Automatic Counter for registering the number of exposures made, without extra charge.

The Registers or Counters vary somewhat in appearance with the different Kodaks to which they are applied, but the mechanism is practically identical, and the results alike.

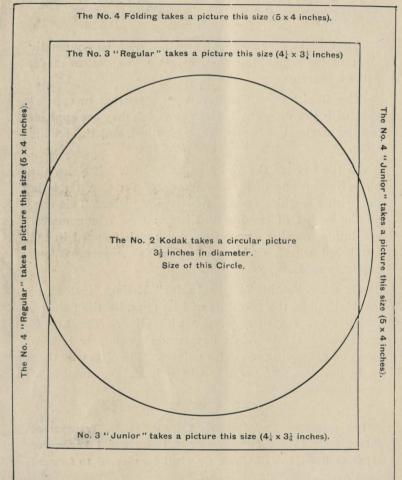
In the case of the No. 2 and "Regular" Kodaks, the black line on one of the cog wheels of the Counter is in line with the white one on the outside plate. This cog, by the action of turning the key, makes one complete revolution, moving every time one notch forward in the numbered wheel, each notch of which represents one exposure made.

On the "Folding" and "Junior" Kodaks, instead of the black line, the two dots will be opposite the pointer, which takes the place of the white line. The key is turned until the two dots have made a complete revolution and are again under the pointer. The film will then be in position, and the line will indicate the number of exposures made.

For prices of Roll Holders, Tripod Stands, Transparent Films, Solio Paper, Permanent and Extra Rapid Paper, see separate lists, any of which we shall be pleased to forward upon application.

DIN-2363

The No. 5 Folding Kodak takes a picture 7 x 5 inches.



Compliments of the Digitized Kodak Catalog Project: 1886 - 1941

