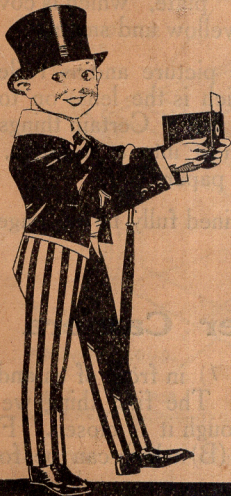


How to take Photographs with a

LITTLE NIPPER

CAMERA



Little Nipper Cameras
Make fine Photographers

BRITISH MADE

What is Photography ?

WHEN you first say "Photography," it sounds a very long word, but it is really very easy to understand. It simply means making a picture by means of light, and catching the light on a specially prepared surface. This specially prepared surface is called a "plate," which is covered by an emulsion which makes it look yellow and smooth.

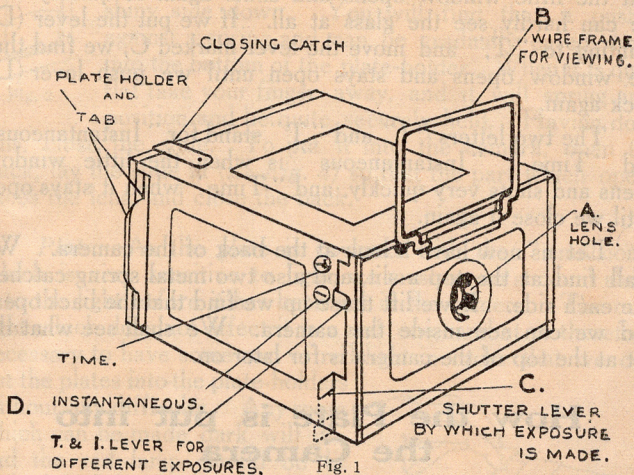
The light first goes on to the picture and is reflected through the eye of the camera, which is the lens, on to the plate, which it affects in a certain way. Certain things are then done to the plate which turn it into a negative, and from that the pictures are printed on paper.

How the picture comes is explained fully in the pages of this little book.

The Little Nipper Camera

LET us put the camera (*see Fig. 1*) in front of us and describe the different parts of it. The first thing we see is a hole (A) which looks as though it is closed. Fixed above the hole there is a wire frame (B) which can be folded up and down.

On one side we shall find two small levers which move backwards and forwards. On moving the little lever marked C in the picture, we find that the hole in the front opens, and



through it we can see what looks like a little window. This is called the lens, and is really the eye of the camera through which it sees the pictures we hope to make.

Let us now see what the other lever (D) does. Marked close to it there are two letters, "T" and "I." If we put the lever pointing to "I." and move lever marked C, we find that the little window opens and shuts again so quickly that we can hardly see the glass at all. If we put the lever (D) pointing to "T," and move the lever marked C, we find that the window opens and stays open until we push lever (D) back again.

The two letters "I" and "T" stand for "Instantaneous" and "Time." "Instantaneous" is when the little window opens and shuts very quickly, and "Time" when it stays open until we close it again.

Let us now have a look at the back of the camera. We shall find at the top a slit, and also two metal spring catches, one each side. If we lift these up we find that the back opens and we can see inside the camera. We shall see what the slit at the top of the camera is for later on.

How the Plate is put into the Camera

Plate Holder.—You will find in the box with the camera what looks like a little black cardboard envelope (*see Fig. 2*). This is called a dark slide or plate holder. To open the

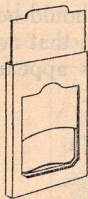


Fig. 2

dark slide, pull the small black tab at the top. To put the plate in, lay one end of it in the bottom end of the slide (*see Fig. 3*), and push gently from the other end of the plate. It should be put in with the shiny side down. You will find that it pushes against a spring and can be gradually eased down into the bottom of the plate-holder. When it is quite flat take your finger away, and it will spring into position and be quite securely held. Having done this, close the slide. To put it into the camera, open the back, lay the slide in (*see Fig. 4*) so that the part which opens faces the lens, and close the back.

Plate.—As the plate is covered* with the “emulsion,” which is very sensitive to light, we must on no account show it to the light before it has been put in the camera. The only light which does not affect it is a red one, and it is therefore necessary to have some sort of red light in order that we can put the plates into the plate-holders without any difficulty. Any room which can be made dark will do, and the red lamp should be lit and placed in the most convenient position. You will find that the plates are carefully wrapped

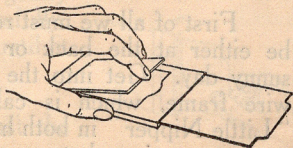


Fig. 3

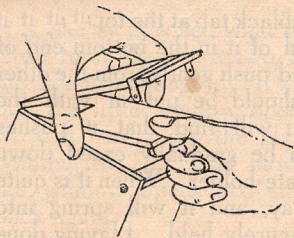


Fig. 4

up in the box, and they should be very carefully handled so that no finger marks or scratches appear on the surface.

Making an Exposure

Making an exposure means taking a photograph. With the "Little Nipper" you can take two kinds—"Instantaneous" when the sun is out and objects in your picture are moving, and "Time" when your picture is still and the light dull.

Making an "Instantaneous" Exposure

(see Fig. 5)*

First of all we must remember that the sun should always be either at the back or at the side. We will imagine a sunny day. Get into the right position, and turn up the little wire frame, which is called the view finder. Take the "Little Nipper" in both hands and press it close to the nose, at the same time shut one eye and look through the frame with

the other (*see Fig. 7*). Do this once or twice to make sure you can see all right through the little wire frame.

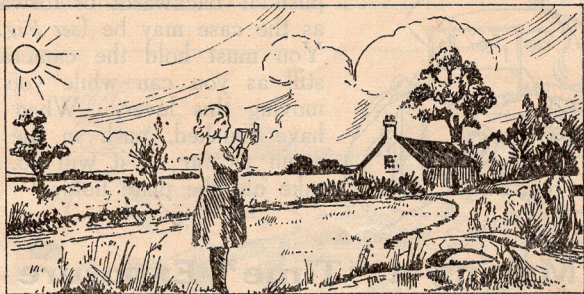


Fig. 5 Making an "Instantaneous" Exposure

Put the lever (D) at "I" (*Fig. 1*). Having made quite sure that you know how to hold the camera, and that you can see quite clearly through the wire frame, take one of the dark slides, open the back of the camera, and gently lay it in. Close up the back carefully, then gently pull out the little tab until it stops (*see Fig. 6*).

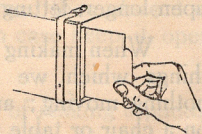


Fig. 6

Hold the camera firmly against the nose in the position you have been prac-



Fig. 7

tising; put one finger on the lever marked C and gradually push it backwards or forwards, as the case may be (*see Fig. 7*). You must hold the camera as still as you can while you are moving this lever. When you have finished, push in the tab again as far as it will go, and take out the plate holder.

Making a "Time" Exposure

(*see Fig. 8*)

We have now made a picture with the sun shining. Unfortunately, we cannot always reckon to have the sun and therefore, so that we can still use the camera, we shall move the lever (D) from "I" to "T," and keep the lens open longer, letting more light through to the plate.

When making a "Time" exposure, there are one or two things which we must *not* have. Firstly, there must be nothing moving; and secondly, we must put the camera down on a chair or table so that we can hold it absolutely still (you

will not be able to hold it still enough in your hand). Work the camera in exactly the same way as before, except that instead of having lever (D) on "I," move it to "T," and make

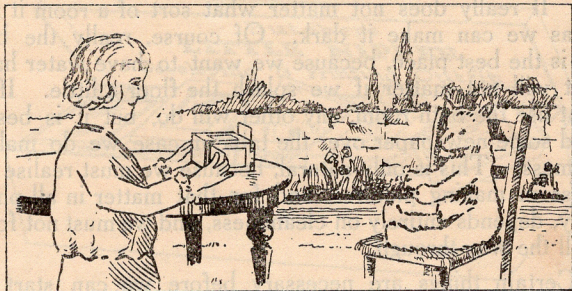


Fig. 8 Making a "Time" Exposure

the exposure by opening the shutter when pressing lever marked C one way and closing it the other. If we are outdoors, it will be quite sufficient to open, then close it at once unless it is very dark indeed, in which case keep it open a little longer.

We have now finished the first part of making a photograph, and the most exciting part is still to come.

How we "Develop" and "Fix" the Plate

First of all we must arrange a room so that it is quite dark. It really does not matter what sort of a room it is as long as we can make it dark. Of course, really the bath-room is the best place, because we want to have water handy and it will not matter if we splash the floor a little. If we cannot use the bath-room, any other will do, but it is best to spread some newspaper over the table in case we do make a little mess. This is only natural, because we must realise that success in making pictures, and for that matter in all photography, depends entirely on cleanliness, and we must not forget this all the way through.

Certain things are necessary before we can start developing, and you have no doubt already purchased "The Little Nipper Developing and Printing Outfit" (see Fig. 9), which contains everything that is necessary for the making of pictures.

Light the dark room lamp and put it in a convenient position.

The next thing to do is to mix our developer. Contained in the outfit we shall find a little packet marked "developer," and on the outside instructions how much water

to add to it. You will also find in the outfit a little glass measure in which the exact quantity can be measured out. You must be very careful that you do not put too much or too

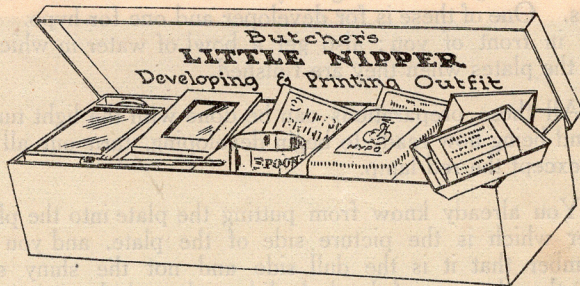


Fig. 9

little water, as this is very important. When you have mixed it up and all the powder is dissolved, keep it near you ready for use in a jug, which you will no doubt be able to borrow from the kitchen.

In another jug or cup mix up a quantity of the substance contained in the packet labelled "Hypo." Pour into the jug ten measures-full of water and half the amount of hypo in the packet. This will take rather a long time to dissolve, so you

must make it up in good time. It is better if the water is a little warm, although it must be left to cool before being used.

Searching the outfit again you will find two small oblong dishes. One of these is for developer and one for hypo. Put these in front of you; also get a bowl of water in which to rinse the plates when they are finished.

All these preparations can be done with the light turned on, and being now ready to begin developing, turn out all the light except the red lamp.

You already know from putting the plate into the plate-holder which is the picture side of the plate, and you will remember that it is the dull side and not the shiny side. Take the plate out of the dark slide and gently lay it into the dish with the dull side uppermost, then pour some of your developer solution into the dish so that it covers completely the plate. Rock the dish backwards and forwards (*see Fig. 10*) so that the developer is kept moving all the time. Do not do this too vigorously or you will spill it.

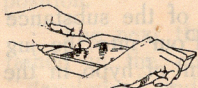


Fig. 10

Now is the time to be very patient indeed. Gradually black marks will appear on the plate—this is the picture forming itself. It will gradually become

blacker and blacker until it looks as if it is going to be quite black, and we shall have no picture at all. Be very careful not to take the plate out too soon or half the picture will be lost.

The way to know when a plate is finished developing is to take it out of the dish and look at it on the yellow side. If it is finished we shall see distinctly certain black patches. Until these are quite distinct leave the plate in the developer. Do not take it out of the developer to look at it too often. An extra minute or two will do no harm.

In the meantime, put a little of the hypo solution into the other dish.

Development being finished, take the plate out of the developer and plunge it into the basin of pure water. Having done that, put it into the dish of hypo. The appearance of the plate will be black on one side and yellow with black patches on the other. It is put into the hypo in order to clear away the yellow, and to what is called "fix" the plate, that is to say, make it so that the light cannot affect it any more after the picture has been developed. Leave the plate in the hypo dish until all this yellow has been taken away and a little longer after that, then take it out of the dish and look at it in daylight.

This is the first attempt, and if successful we shall find that a picture has been formed on the plate, but in what we

call "negative" form; that means that all the things which were light in the picture are dark on the negative, and all the things which were dark in the picture are light on the negative. We must not keep the plate out of the hypo too long for examination, but should put it back in the washing bowl as quickly as possible, as it must then wash for about half-an-hour under running water. That being finished, take it out and stand it up on end to dry.

Drying the Plate

(see Fig. 11)

Find a place which is not too dusty, nor where any dusting is going to be done, as the little particles stick very easily to the plate before it is dry. Do not try to dry it in front of the fire or in any too warm place, as all the "emulsion" will run off the plate and the picture be spoilt.



Fig. 11

How to Make a Print

Another stage of the picture has now been completed, and we have got our picture on the plate. The next process is

printing it. In the "Little Nipper" Outfit you will find a packet of Printing Paper and a Printing Frame. Take the Printing Frame, push back the catches and take out the middle part. Lay the negative, as we will now call it in the frame, shiny side downwards, undo the packet of paper, take out one sheet and lay it in the frame on the plate (see Fig. 12).

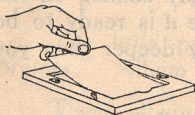


Fig. 12

Replace the middle part of the frame and close the catches. Put the frame out in the light.

The filling of the Printing Frame should not be done in the sun's bright light, as you will find that the paper colours very quickly.

Printing Frames with the paper in should also not be put in the direct sun, but should be put facing away from it.

From time to time it will be necessary to see how the printing is going on (see Fig. 13) but the Printing Frame must be opened very carefully. At one end of the back of the frame you will find a little cut-out piece. Push back the catches at that end only and pull up the

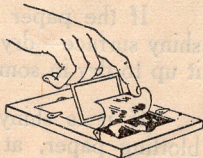


Fig. 13

centre portion of the back which will fold back from the centre. Lift up the paper gently, taking great care not to move the negative, and you will see that a picture is already coming on the paper. This must become very dark before it is ready to be taken out, and must be printed considerably deeper than you want the finished picture to be.

When it has reached this state, undo all the catches of the Printing Frame, take out the piece of paper and put it into a dish; then pour some of the hypo solution, which you used to *fix* the plate, into the dish, covering the paper quickly. The paper should be left in the little dish for about a quarter of an hour, then take it out and wash it thoroughly.

Drying the Print

If the paper you are using is matt—that is to say, not a shiny surface—dry it between blotting paper first and then pin it up to dry in some convenient place.

If it is shiny or glossy paper it should not be dried on blotting paper, at least not on the shiny side, but can be pinned up to dry straight away.

Mounting

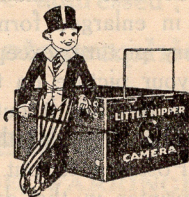
Little Nipper Albums

The little prints look best when put into a "Little Nipper" Album specially made for these little pictures.

These albums are made for twelve pictures, two on a page. A "Little Nipper" Album is included in the outfit.

Little Nipper Mounts

For mounting "Little Nipper" pictures singly, special slip-in mounts are available, which show off the picture to perfection.



The Little Nipper Postcard Printer and how to use it

THE attractiveness of "Little Nipper" pictures will be greatly increased when large prints on postcards are made from the little negatives.



Fig. 14

For the same price as the camera you can obtain the "Little Nipper" Postcard Printer (*see Fig. 14*), by means of which you will be able to make prints on postcards, showing the picture in enlarged form. It is just as simple as printing an ordinary picture, except that instead of seeing your picture on the paper you will have to develop it out as you would a plate. The Bromide (that's the sort to ask for) Postcard is put into the back of the printer in the dark-room, address side to door (*see Fig. 15*), and the little

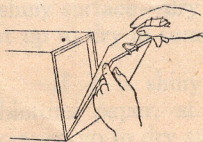


Fig. 15

wire shutter pushed in. Take the printer into daylight and select the negative you want. Slide this, smooth side inwards, into the slots provided at the other end, and stand the printer down so that the negative points to the sky. Then pull out the wire shutter. If the sky is bright, leave it open for about four minutes; if dull, for about double that time. When finished, take the enlarger back to the dark-room, remove the postcard, and develop, fix and wash it as you would a plate. You must watch the card carefully when developing as the image appears on it very quickly.



All communications to the "Little Nipper" should
be addressed :

c/o All Photographic Dealers

or to

W. BUTCHER & SONS, LTD.

CAMERA HOUSE, FARRINGDON AVENUE

LONDON, E.C.4

Further Progress

The "Little Nipper" has introduced you to photography, and if you have carried out his instructions contained in this book you will already have produced some very pleasing little pictures. You have found that the "Little Nipper" is just as capable of making beautiful little pictures as larger cameras.

In course of time, however, your photography will have made such strides, and you will be making such good pictures with so little trouble and so much real interest and pleasure, that you will feel you want something better.

Go to your dealer and ask to see the latest patterns of Butcher's Cameras—you are sure to find something to suit you. There are Carbine Roll Film Cameras, Cameo, Klimax and Pressman Cameras, but you will make a better photographer if you start with the "Little Nipper" Camera because you will know all about how to do things before using the more complicated apparatus.