

*How to  
use your*

**SIX-20  
FOLDING  
'BROWNIE'**

C A M E R A

with  
**f/6.3 LENS AND  
'DAKON' SHUTTER**

**MIDLAND CAMERA CO., LTD..  
ONE-O-SIX GRANBY STREET  
LEICESTER.**

KODAK LIMITED LONDON

**FIRST—GET TO KNOW YOUR CAMERA**

**CATCH FOR  
CAMERA BACK**

**VIEWFINDER**

**WINDING  
KEY**

**FLASHHOLDER  
CONNECTOR**

**SHUTTER  
RELEASE**

**DISTANCE  
PIN**

**SHUTTER SPEED  
POINTER**

**LENS APERTURE  
POINTER**

**LATCH  
BUTTON**

**CATCH  
LEVER**

## TO ERECT

Raise the catch lever and draw camera front fully open.

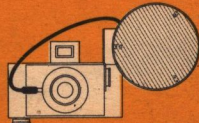
## TO FOLD

Press latch button below lens and fold up camera front. When closed, lower catch lever to lock.

**NOTE:** Return lens-focusing ring to  $\infty$  before folding.



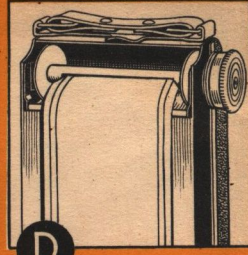
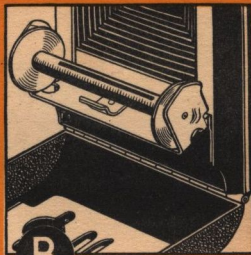
● The viewfinder is a direct-vision type for use at eye-level. It folds flat at the side of the camera when not in use. Hold the camera steady against the forehead or against the bridge of the nose, with the viewfinder close to the eye, as shown above. Press gently on the shutter release to take the picture. Take great care that you do not shake the camera when releasing the shutter—this is a common cause of blurred pictures.



★ With a "Kodak" Flashholder fitted to this camera you can take snapshots by flashbulb at night. Your Kodak dealer has details.

**FIRST—GET TO KNOW YOUR CAMERA**





## TO LOAD

- A** Lift the catch and open the camera back.  
Pull out the winding key.
- B** Swing out the spool holder from the bottom spool recess. Unclip the empty spool and drop it into the top spool recess. Push in the winding key, at the same time turning it to engage the slot in the spool end.
- C** Take the new spool of film. Break the white paper band around it and clip the spool into the spool holder as shown, with the black side of the backing paper facing inwards.  
Swing the spool holder back into the spool recess.
- D** Draw off just sufficient backing paper to reach the top spool recess, and insert the tapered end into the longer of the two slots in the empty spool.  
Give the winding key two or three turns only, to ensure that the paper is securely held and winds evenly between the spool flanges.  
Close the camera back.  
Now look into red window (swing aside cover plate)

and turn the winding key. First you will see a hand, then dots, then a figure 1. Stop when figure 1 is central in window. Swing back cover plate.

The film is now correctly set for the first picture. After taking picture number 1, wind the film to figure 2, and so on for a total of eight pictures.

## TO UNLOAD

When picture number 8 has been taken, wind the film until the end of the spool paper passes the red window. Open the camera back.

Hold the exposed film spool between finger and thumb and with the other hand pull out the winding key. Ease the film spool out of the top spool recess, taking care to prevent unwinding. Fold the end of the backing paper under, where marked, and secure the end of the backing paper with the white gummed strip provided.

Keep the film away from bright light by wrapping in paper or placing it in a pocket or handbag until you can hand it to a Kodak dealer for developing and printing.



TOP SPOOL RECESS

SPOOL HOLDER-SWINGS OUT TO LOAD

RED WINDOW



# INSTANTANEOUS SNAPSHOTS

Full sunlight is not necessary for successful snapshots; but avoid taking them in the early morning, in the evening, on dull days, or in deep shade. In sunlight try to stand so that the sun is shining slightly from one side on to the subject. Never allow the sun to shine directly into the camera lens.

In general, avoid taking objects moving rapidly across the picture. If you wish to attempt an action subject, try and photograph from a viewpoint where the movement is in a direction away from you or towards you, as this gives the best result.

There are three simple settings of your camera to make before making the exposure :—

**1** Set the shutter-speed pointer to  $1/50$  or  $1/25$  sec. setting, as required.

**2** Estimate the distance in feet from camera lens to subject, then rotate the lens-focusing ring until this distance on the engraved scale is against the distance pin. For distances over 100 feet, rotate the ring clockwise as far as it will go.

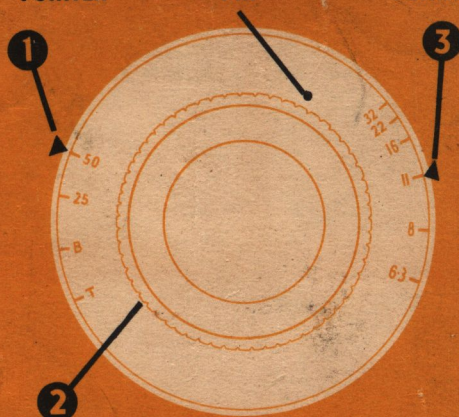
**3** Set the lens-aperture pointer to the f-number required.

Settings 1 and 3 depend upon the type of subject and the light condition. The table following tells you which settings to use when using KODAK 'Verichrome' film.

SHUTTER-SPEED  
POINTER

DISTANCE  
PIN

LENS-APERTURE  
POINTER



LENS-FOCUSING  
RING

TYPE OF SUBJECT		BRIGHT SUN	HAZY SUN	CLOUDY BRIGHT	CLOUDY DULL
BRILLIANT	Distant landscapes, beach, marine and snow scenes.	$1/50$ f/22	$1/50$ f/16	$1/50$ f/11	$1/50$ f/8
BRIGHT	Nearby subjects in marine, beach and snow scenes.	$1/50$ f/16	$1/50$ f/11	$1/50$ f/8	$1/25$ f/5.6
AVERAGE	Subjects in average surroundings, gardens, houses—not in shade.	$1/50$ f/11	$1/50$ f/8	$1/50$ f/6.3	$1/25$ f/5.6
SHADED	Subjects in open shade—lighted by open sky (not under trees).	$1/50$ f/8	$1/50$ f/6.3	$1/25$ f/6.3	Not Suitable

## METRIC MODELS

Estimate distances in metres. Over 15 metres use coasting.



## TIME AND BRIEF-TIME EXPOSURES

To take pictures indoors or out-of-doors when the light is not bright enough for snapshots, you need to give either a time or a brief-time exposure. These are obtained at settings of the shutter-speed pointer marked T and B.

When the exposure time required is less than 5 seconds use the setting for Brief-time (B). To take the picture, press on the shutter release—count the exposure time—let go the shutter release.

For exposure times longer than 5 seconds, use the setting for Time (T). To take the picture, press and let go the shutter release—count the exposure time—again press and let go the shutter release.

In either case stand the camera on a very firm support and both camera and subject must be perfectly still during the exposure time. You cannot take brief-time or time exposures with the camera held in the hand.

The following is a guide to the exposure time required :—

OUT-OF-DOORS IN EARLY MORNING, OR IN  
LATE AFTERNOON, OR IN DEEP SHADE }  $f/16$  1 to 3 seconds

INDOORS—PORTRAITS NEAR WINDOWS, OR  
INTERIORS WHEN LIGHTED WITH DAYLIGHT }  $f/16$  3 to 10 seconds

Interiors dimly lit with daylight or with artificial lamps may require an exposure of up to a minute or longer.

## CLOSE-UPS AND PORTRAITS

Close-ups and portraits add greatly to the interest of the picture album, and it is not difficult to secure first-class results.

Follow these simple rules :—

Take special care to set the lens-focusing ring accurately to the distance between lens and subject. Until you have sufficient experience for special effects, do not tilt your camera appreciably up or down when taking portraits. Nearby subjects centred in the viewfinder will appear somewhat off centre in the photograph, because viewfinder and taking lens see the subject from different viewpoints. In close-ups, therefore, leave plenty of space at the top of a horizontal picture and at the left of a vertical picture.