

Brownie

Hawkeye

Camera

FLASH MODEL



Your camera
can make
full-color pictures
like this with
Kodacolor Film,
either in
sunlight or
with flash.
See page 11
for more
information.



Picture taking with the Brownie Hawkeye Camera, Flash Model

Your Brownie Hawkeye Camera is the world's most popular snapshot camera. Popular because, with all its picture-taking ability, modern styling, and modern features, it retains the basic box camera simplicity of..



But, although your Brownie Hawkeye camera is simple to use, remember that there is a right and wrong way to do even simple things. So, follow the

easy-to-read instructions in this book so you can LOAD right, AIM sharp, and SHOOT well. The satisfaction of good pictures will be your reward.



*Load in subdued light only—
never in strong direct light*

1. Open your camera by moving the LATCH to "O" (open) and pulling the front from the back.
2. The empty spool should be in the lower roll holder (WINDING KNOB end); fit the pin on the SPRING into the hole in the spool end. Press the empty spool

- against the spring and into the holder. Turn the winding knob and adjust the spool until the slot in the end fits the winding key. The spool must turn with the winding knob.
3. Hold the film so that the paper will draw from the *top* of the roll. Place the film in the

- other roll holder, fitting the pin on the spring into the hole in the film spool. Press the spool against the spring and into the holder, fitting the other pin into the hole in the other end.
4. Break the film seal and draw the end of the paper, colored side up, over the back of the

Load your camera with Kodak No. 620 Roll Film. Each of the black-and-white and color films, described on pages 10 and 11, gives 12 exposures per roll.

Loading instructions follow and are also printed on the wall of the roll holder inside the camera.



roll holder. 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. Turn the winding knob two or three turns to bind the paper on the spool. Be sure the paper is started straight.

5. Replace the back section of the camera and move the latch to "L" (lock). Turn the winding knob until an arrow appears in the red window on the back of the camera; then continue to wind slowly until the "1's" are centered in the window. You are now ready to aim and shoot.

4



5



6



The illustration will serve as a guide as to how to hold the camera steady. *The camera must be held steady during exposure or the picture will be blurred.*

Look straight down into the brilliant viewfinder—what you see there is what you will see in the finished picture; so give some thought at this point to composition and background. For daylight pictures, the sun should be behind you or over your shoulder.

A *steady* aim means a *sharp* aim with your camera. Sharp aim means sharp pictures.



7



Outdoors in Sunlight

1. Check the light—When Kodacolor Film is used outdoors, the subject must be in bright sunlight; with Verichrome Pan Film, keep the subject in bright or hazy sunlight.

2. The shutter control must be in the “down” position.

3. Look in the red window on the back of the camera to make certain that you have advanced the film.

4. Check the camera-to-subject distance and keep at least 5 feet from your subject. Objects closer than 5 feet will not be in sharp focus unless a Kodak Close-Up Attachment is used. See page 18 for a description of this attachment.

5. Compose the picture—The viewfinder tells you what your picture will include.

6. Press the exposure release with a gentle squeezing action. Hold the camera steady; camera movement during exposure will blur the picture.

7. After each picture has been taken, advance the film to the next exposure number by turning the winding knob. Form the habit of advancing the film immediately after each picture.

Black and White

Kodak Verichrome Pan Film—Here is a new, faster film with the old, familiar Verichrome name. It is your film for general-purpose use—indoors with flash, or outdoors on bright or cloudy days. Balanced panchromatic sensitivity assures good rendering of colors in tones of black and white. Its unusual latitude permits bright, sparkling prints over a wide range of lighting conditions. 12 exposures per roll.

You save money and have film on hand if you buy Verichrome Pan in the Kodak Duo-Pak (2 rolls in one package).

Kodak Tri-X Film—An extremely fast film of wide exposure latitude. Recommended for poor light conditions and flash. *Do not use in bright sunlight.* 12 exposures per roll.



Kodacolor Film—Full-color snapshots are easy to make with your camera. Just load it with the *new* Kodacolor Film. You no longer have to buy one type for daylight use and one type for use with flash. Expose this *new* Kodacolor Film by sunlight or clear flash—it gives beautiful

color pictures with either.

Take the exposed roll of Kodacolor Film to your photo dealer. He will arrange to have negatives and prints made for you. Enlargements in various sizes can also be ordered through your photo dealer. 12 exposures per roll.



Color



Flash shots

Flash pictures are as easy to make as those in bright sun. Just add a Kodalite Flashholder—either of two models can be used with your Brownie Hawkeye Camera, Flash Model.

1. The Kodalite Flashholder uses the larger bayonet-base lamps such as No. 5 or 25. This unit gives more light—and is especially recommended for Kodacolor pictures.

2. The Kodalite Midget Flashholder is a compact unit which uses small, low-priced M-2 lamps or No. 5 and No. 25 lamps.

Attach either flashholder to the camera by placing the posts on the flashholder into the holes in the side panel of the camera; tighten the knurled knob.

CAUTION: *Do not attach or remove the flashholder with the lamp inserted.*

KODALITE FLASHHOLDER

How to install batteries

- 1.** Open the back by loosening the screw.
- 2.** Insert two fresh size C batteries* *base down* (see picture).
- 3.** Replace the back and tighten the screw.

Flash lamps. Use No. 5, No. 25, No. 8, SM, or SF lamps.

Just turn and push a fresh lamp into the reflector socket before taking a picture; the used lamp is ejected by pressing

*Use fresh batteries which test at least 5 amperes.



the LAMP RELEASE, on the flashholder, toward the camera.

CAUTION: *Since lamps may shatter when flashed, use of the Kodak Flashguard or other shield over the reflector is recommended.*



KODALITE MIDGET FLASHHOLDER

How to install batteries

1. Remove the back cover plate by loosening the screw.
2. Insert two 1½-volt penlite batteries* *base down*. See picture.
3. Replace the cover plate and tighten the screw.

Flash lamps. The Kodalite Midget Flashholder uses the midget-type M-2 lamp; however, No. 5 or No. 25 lamps can be used by

removing the socket adapter. To remove the adapter, push in with the thumb and turn counterclockwise; then press the lamp release on the top of the flashholder. *Store the adapter inside the case, under the batteries, when No. 5 or 25 lamps are used.*

With No. 5 and 25 lamps, turn and push a new lamp into the reflector socket; the lamp will be held by a catch.

With the M-2 lamps, simply push a new lamp straight into the socket *without turning*.

Eject used lamps by pressing in the lamp release button on the top of the battery case.

Shooting flash pictures

1. The shutter control must be in the "down" position.
2. Insert a flash lamp in the reflector socket as described on page 13 or 14.
3. Check the lamp-to-subject distance according to the table on the flashholder. *This is important for proper exposure.*
4. Place the flashguard over the reflector because there is always the possibility that the lamps may shatter when flashed.
5. Locate the subject in the viewfinder.
6. Press the exposure release until it clicks. This will operate the shutter and flash the lamp.

CAUTION: *Lamps are too hot to handle immediately after firing. Always use the LAMP RELEASE to eject used lamps; pulling lamps out by force may damage the socket. Do not flash lamps in an explosive atmosphere.*

*Use fresh batteries which test at least 3½ amperes.

Long exposures

When the light is not bright enough for a snapshot, or flash lamps are not available, still subjects can be photographed by making a long exposure.

Place the camera on a firm, solid support. Be sure that the camera is within two or three inches of the edge to be sure that the support does not show in the picture.

16



↑ *About 5 minutes is sufficient time for this exposure.*

↔ *Use a sheet or tablecloth to reflect light to the shadow side. About 1 second gives full exposure with Verichrome Pan Film for a picture like this.*

SHUTTER CONTROL



During long exposures, never hold the camera in the hands, or the picture will be blurred.

First, pull up the SHUTTER CONTROL as illustrated. Then make the exposure by slowly pressing down the exposure release as far as it will go. The shutter remains open while the exposure release is held down and will close when it is released.

17

Close-ups



For head-and-shoulder pictures of people or close-up pictures of flowers and other subjects, use a Kodak Close-Up Attachment No. 13. Snap the attachment in place over the front of the camera lens and hold the camera 3 to 4½ feet from the subject.

Tilt the camera up slightly when taking the picture. This is necessary to center the subject in the picture at this close range.

Use the
Kodak
Close-Up
Attachment



Removing the film

After the last exposure has been made, turn the winding knob until the end of the protective paper passes the window and is drawn up to the film spool.

Turn the latch on the top of the camera to "O." Be sure you're not in strong, direct light when you remove the front of the camera. Press the end of the spool opposite the winding knob outward; then lift out the roll of film. Do not twist the film tightly on the spool or it may become scratched. Fold under the end of the paper and fasten it with the sticker.



Remove the empty spool by pressing outward at the spring end; then place it in the winding knob side of the camera. Turn the winding knob until the key engages the slot in the end of the spool. The camera is now ready to be reloaded. After loading the camera, replace the front section and then turn the latch on the top of the camera to "L" (lock).

Suggestions

Make them interesting—Your pictures should tell a story at a glance. To help achieve natural, unposed effects, give your subjects something to do.

Trick shots—To shoot over a crowd, hold the camera upside down over your head and look up into the viewfinder.

Shoot an unsuspecting subject by facing 90° to the subject, the viewfinder on a horizontal plane with your eye, and the lens toward the subject.

Moving subjects—Movement can be photographed if the subject is not too close and its travel is toward the camera or away.

Check the background—Look beyond the subject and exclude uninteresting and distracting objects. Be sure the background serves as a setting only.

Low angle shots are pleasing. Remember the sky makes a good background.

Protect the camera lens—Keep it free of scratches, dust, and fingerprints. See *Dirty Lens* at the top of page 25.



Let's look at some fumbles

We will have a good start if we take a quick look at some of the most common camera mistakes—and how to avoid them. Keep them in mind and you will eliminate these basic errors in your own work.

1. Camera movement The whole picture is blurred. It happens when you “punch” the shutter release. Always stand steady, hold your breath, and release the shutter with a squeezing action.

2. Double exposure Two pictures accidentally taken on one film. It won't happen if you wind the film immediately after taking each picture.

3. Dirty lens Your camera can't see through a dirty lens. Keep it clean; it pays. Use Kodak Lens Cleaning Paper and Kodak Lens Cleaner. Never use silicon-treated tissues.

4. Subject partly cut off This is merely another case of careless view finding. Keep your eye on the finder image and keep the subject accurately framed until after the shutter clicks.

5. Subject out of focus This kind of fuzzy-wuzzy comes up when you take pictures closer than 5 feet. Close-ups can be made with a Kodak Close-Up Attachment No. 13.

6. Lens obscured You'll get a picture like this if a finger is in front of the lens. Just learn to handle your camera so that your fingers or case strap don't get out in front.

1



2



3



4



5



6



Picture-taking aids



The Kodak Field Case for the Brownie Hawk-eye Camera protects your camera from dust and dirt. Its fall-away cover readies the camera for instant picture taking. The case is made of sturdy simulated leather. Your dealer will be glad to show you this case.



The Kodak Cloud Filter No. 13 will add new sparkle to your black-and-white snapshots by darkening blue skies and emphasizing clouds. Slip the cloud filter over the lens mount and you're all set to shoot. *Don't use with color films.*



For full-color prints and enlargements, use Kodacolor Film. You'll get a thrill when you see your family pictured in Kodacolor. For close-ups like this, get the Kodak Close-Up Attachment No. 13.

**Eastman
Kodak
Company**

ROCHESTER 4, N. Y.

Details of

Brownie Hawkeye Camera, Flash Model

Film Kodak 620; 12 exposures; standard oversized prints, 3½ x 3½ inches; negatives 2¼ x 2¼ inches.

Lens Pictures sharp from 5 feet to infinity.

Shutter Instantaneous and "Long" exposure settings. Exposure release set flush with body.

Viewfinder Oversized, brilliant, waist-level.

Film Operation Accessible spool chambers. Film advanced by knob.

Construction Durable, molded two-piece body, held together by lock rotating around handle stud. Bright metal trim.

Flash Built-in synchronization. No. 5, No. 25, SF, and SM lamps in Kodalite Flashholder (uses 2 size C photoflash batteries) or M-2, No. 5, or No. 25 lamps in Kodalite Midget Flashholder (uses 1½-volt penlight photoflash batteries).

Extra Equipment Kodak Close-Up Attachment No. 13; Kodak Cloud Filter No. 13; Kodalite and Kodalite Midget Flashholder; Kodak Field Case.