

Instructions.

This is an excellent little Camera and easily worked, but to obtain good results you must follow the instructions carefully.

DARK ROOM.

This is essential, and every ray of light must be excluded. The Bath Room, Pantry or other small room, with window and any other light entirely covered with thick dark brown paper, will be suitable. Now you want a Deep Red Light. You can obtain this by cutting a hole about one foot square in the brown paper covering the Window, nearest to where you are going to work, and pasting two or three thicknesses of Red paper over it. Another way is to use a lamp with a Deep Red glass in it. A Cycle Lamp with the front glass coloured Red would do, or cut a hole in a box and cover it with Red glass or Red paper. But your light must be Deep Red, and no white or other coloured light must show anywhere in the room.

LOADING CAMERA.

This must be done in a Dark Room. Before putting Dry Plate into Camera work lever at side a few times to get used to the action. Open flat packet and take out Plate (leave the Sensitised Paper wrapped up until later). Examine Plate by Red Light, and you will find one side Dull (this is the "Film" on which photograph is to be taken), and the other side just ordinary glass. Remove back of Camera and place the Plate inside the back of lid with dull side facing the Lens. Replace back of Camera firmly and you can now safely come out into the daylight and take a photograph.

TAKING THE PHOTOGRAPH (Exposure).

See that there is a good light shining on to the object to be taken, and that the direct rays of the sun do not shine on to your Lens. Camera must be kept perfectly straight and steady, and if possible, rested on something firm. Point front of Camera directly at the centre of your subject. The correct distance between the subject and the Camera, and the length of time for exposure, will only be learned by practice, but the following suggestions will be a good guide:

Do not stand nearer to your subject than about 5 or 6 Feet. This distance will be about right for taking 1 or 2 persons, but for a group of five or six, increase distance by 2 or 3 feet. For photographing a Cottage or similar building, the Camera must be 12 to 15 Yards away. For an average exposure in bright light, push lever down with right thumb and release it immediately. In medium or dull light push lever down, count "one" and then release it. For a dark subject (such as trees, or a dark building) it is best to give a slightly longer exposure than for a very light subject.

MIXING CHEMICALS.

This can be done in daylight. You require two large clean saucers, one marked on the under edge "D" for Developer, and the other "F" for Fixer. Now put in each saucer four tablespoons of CLEAN cold water. Take the two packets contained in envelope marked "Developer" and

dissolve contents of both packets in saucer marked "D," the white packet first and then the pink. Now take the saucer marked "F" and dissolve contents of envelope marked "Fixing Salts," stirring until all the crystals have disappeared.

CAUTION.—In no way must the Fixing Solution come in contact with the Developer.

Developing and Fixing the Plate.

Having exposed the Plate, take your Camera into Dark Room, together with saucers containing "D" and "F" Solutions, and a bowl of clean water. Make sure that there is no light in the room except the Red Light. Now take Plate out of Camera and place immediately—Dull side up—into Saucer marked "D," seeing that Plate is entirely covered by solution and that no air bubbles remain on the Plate. Rock saucer gently so that Developer flows evenly over entire Plate, and in a short time the photograph should gradually appear. Continue rocking saucer until the darker parts of the subject appear clearly on the reverse side of the Plate. If the subject appears quickly on Plate, you have given too long an exposure, but if subject appears slowly, you have given too short an exposure, and you should leave Plate in Developer a little longer. Now take Plate out of Developer and swill well in the bowl of clean cold water; after which place with Dull side up in the saucer marked "F," and rock gently until all whiteness has disappeared and the photograph shows up clearly on the Plate. Leave Plate in Fixing Solution for a further 5 or 10 minutes to make sure (this will do no harm), and then wash Plate in a bowl of gently running clean cold water for 10 to 15 minutes. Do not throw Fixing Solution away, as you will require this later for fixing your print. Now take out Plate and stand on edge to dry in a Cool place, free from dust. This will take a few hours, and Plate must not be touched until quite dry.

Printing and Fixing the Photograph.

When Plate is quite dry you can print any number of photographs from it. Take the piece of Sensitised Paper provided and place the Glazed side of it against the Dull side of the Plate. Next lay the back of the Sensitised Paper (with Plate on top), on to a piece of thin cardboard or thick paper the same size, and clip all three together at two opposite corners with the wire clips provided. Now expose Plate in bright daylight (not full sunlight), but if your "Film" is under-exposed ("thin") print in the shade. You will soon see the Sensitised Paper begin to change colour, and when it has turned a dark purple you can examine the print by removing One clip only and carefully turning back a corner, but you must not let the paper move, or your print will be spoiled. When the print is a rather deeper colour than you want it to be when finished, remove clips and place print in Fixing Solution (saucer "F"), but it is best to weaken this Solution to about half the strength used for fixing the Plate. Keep print moving, and when it is reduced in colour to suit you (average about 15 to 20 minutes) take out and wash in a bowl of gently running clean cold water for about an hour. The print should then be dried by hanging or pinning up at one corner. Your "F" Solution is sufficient for fixing several prints at the same time, but keep them moving and do not let them cling together.

Extra Materials can be supplied for this Camera—Dry Plates, Printing Out Paper (Self-Toning), Fixing Salts, Developing Chemicals.