



U.K. 1930-35 Manual: The No. 2 Hawkette

The No. 2 Hawkette was the first all plastic bodied camera that was manufactured by Kodak, and only in England. There are no records showing the camera was ever sold to the public through stores. It has been stated the camera was sold to businesses and other organizations to be used as promotional premiums, or prizes.

There are two versions of the Hawkette. The first version had a design flaw that was rectified by having a section of the moulded circular bezel not present. This was due to an issue of moving internal parts that would have impacted the bezel ring. The second version had the bezel ring moulded shallower so the circle was complete. Kodak always printed instructions for every version of a camera. These instructions show the second version of the camera. However, any Hawkette version operates the same way, so this manual is accurate for both versions. The pages presented in this PDF are shown in the original two-page layout as in the manual.

The goal of this project is to restore this aged instruction book, to the look of when it was new. In effect this meant scanning the pages to get the printed ink, and then erase the paper. This digital restoration makes it easier to read, and will allow an owner to use the camera again to create new photographs.

The original manual / instructions are owned by David Purcell in England. David was kind to provide me with 600 DPI scans for a digital restoration. The pages were scanned and restored during April and June, 2016, by Mathew D. Hargreaves, in Port Angeles, Washington, USA.

This digital restoration: Copyright 2016 by Mathew D. Hargreaves.

“Kodak”

is the Trade Mark and exclusive property of the Kodak Company. The word “Kodak” can lawfully be used *only* in connexion with products made or supplied by the Kodak Company.

How to Make Pictures with the “Hawlette” No. 2.

Read this before you start—you will avoid mistakes and enjoy your camera more.

**KODAK Ltd., Kodak House,
Kingsway, London, W.C.2**

Remember—your Kodak dealer will be glad to explain anything you want to know about your “Hawlette.”

HOW TO LOAD

Note: the correct film to use in the “Hawlette” is “Kodak” Film No. 120 (also known as No. 2 “Brownie” Film).

Although the “Hawlette” can be loaded and unloaded in daylight, these operations should be done in the shade, not in direct sunlight.

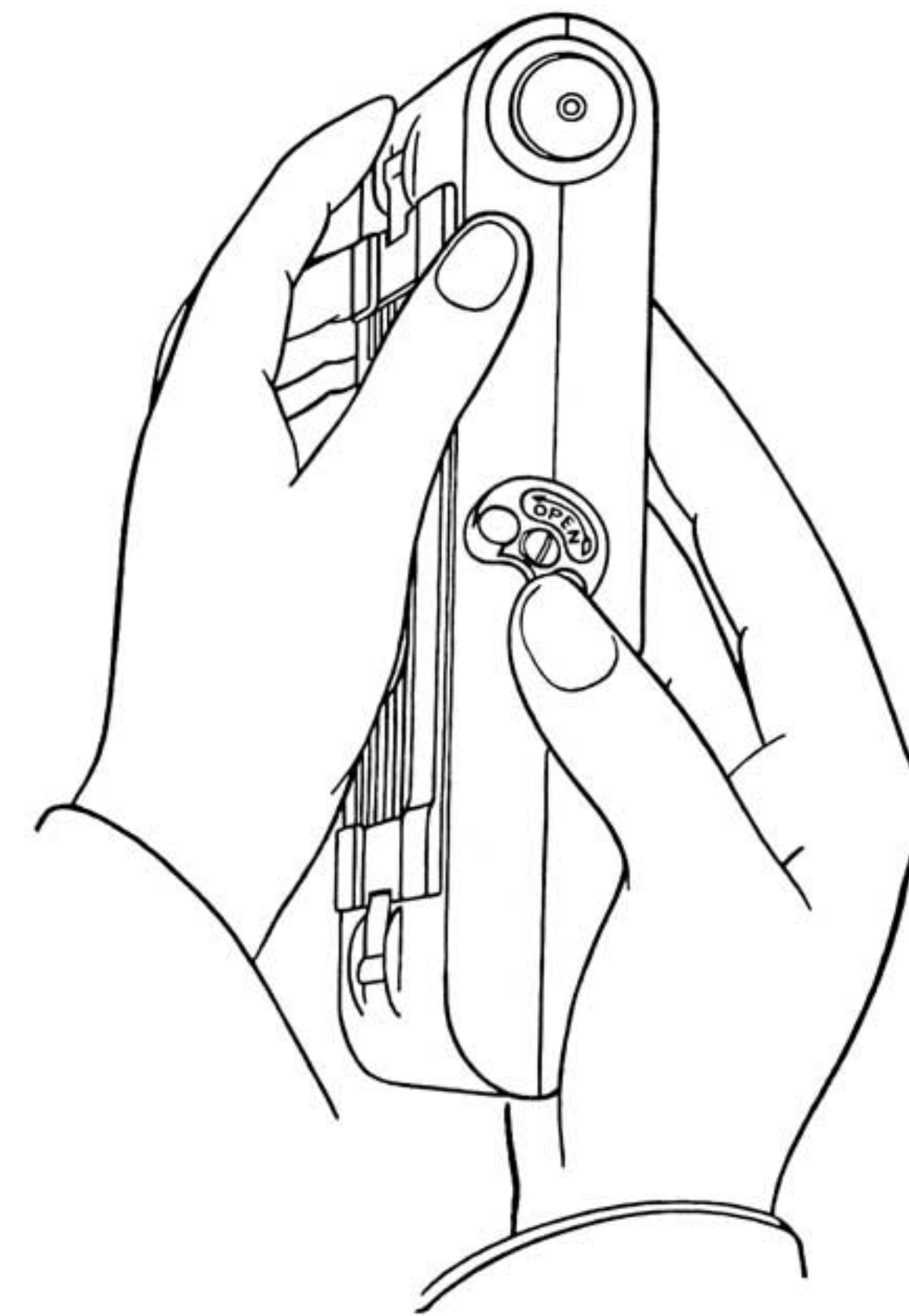
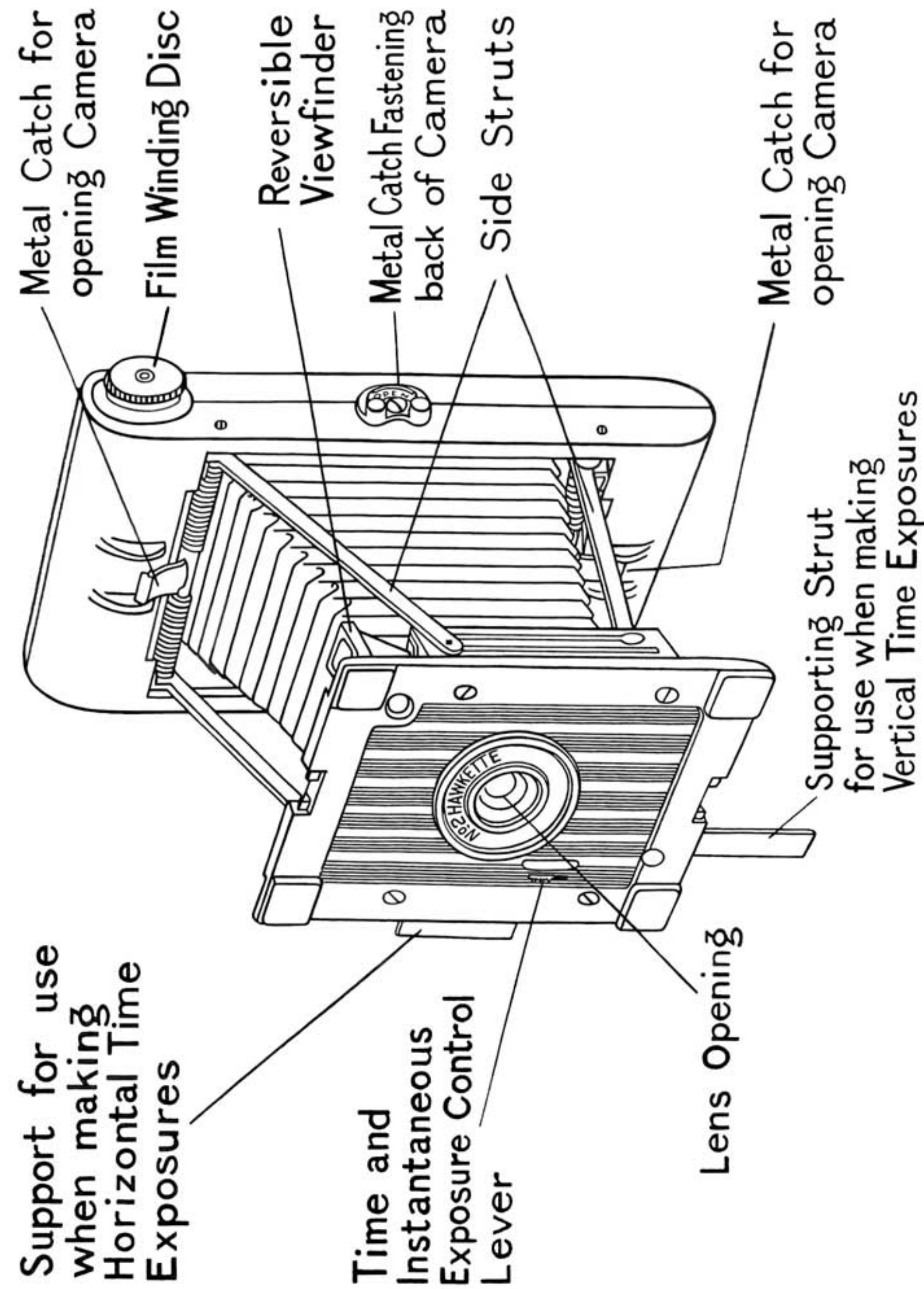


Fig. 2

Hold the camera in your left hand, and revolve the nickelled catch in the direction of the arrow, as in Fig. 2.

Open the back of the camera, which will then appear as in Fig. 3.

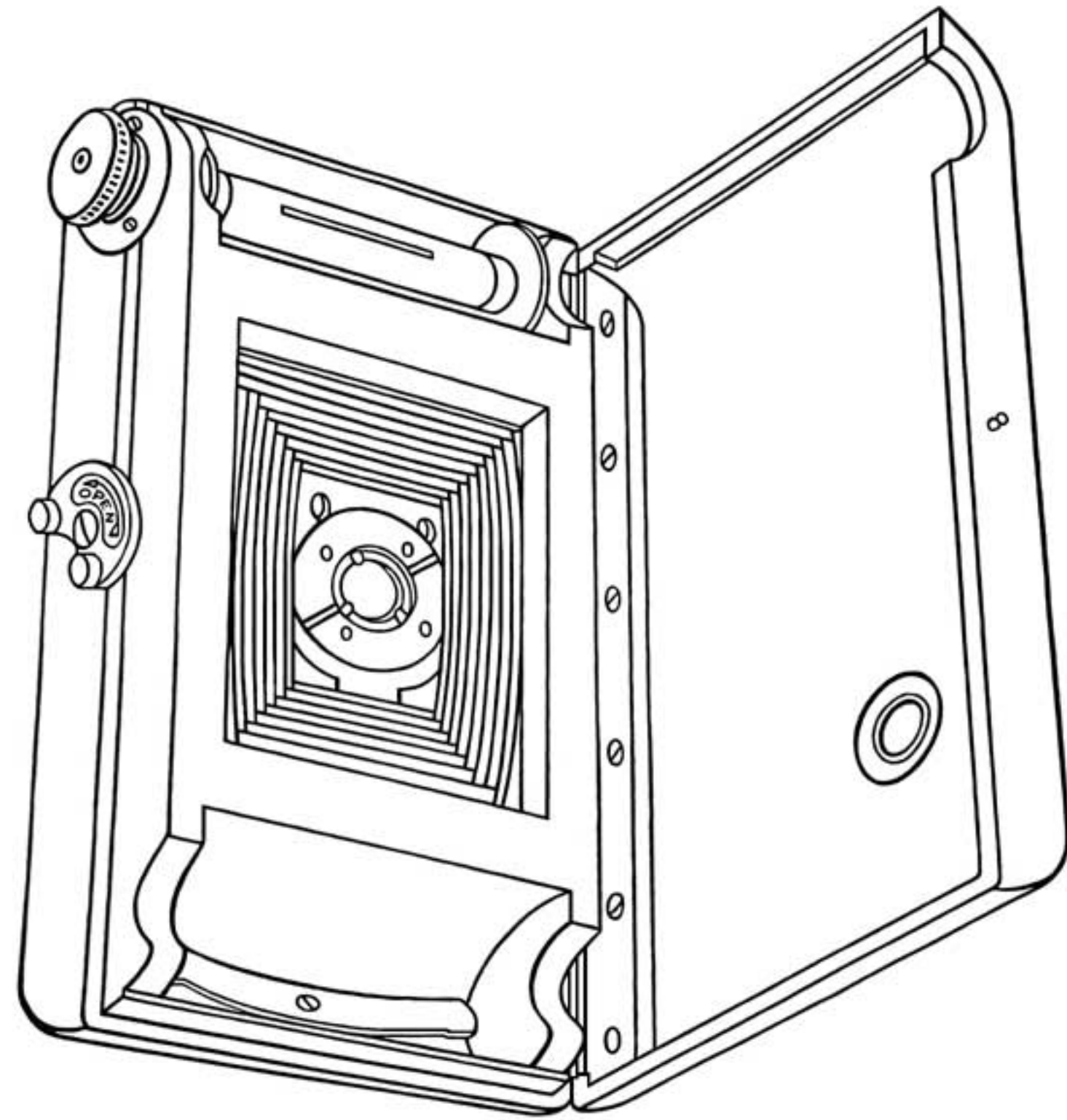


Fig. 3

Insert your new spool of film in the empty recess at one end of the camera, as shown in Fig. 4. The word 'TOP,' printed near one edge of the red paper, *must come next to the side of the camera on which the winding disc is situated.*

Break and remove the gummed slip of paper that encircles the spool, and thread the tapered

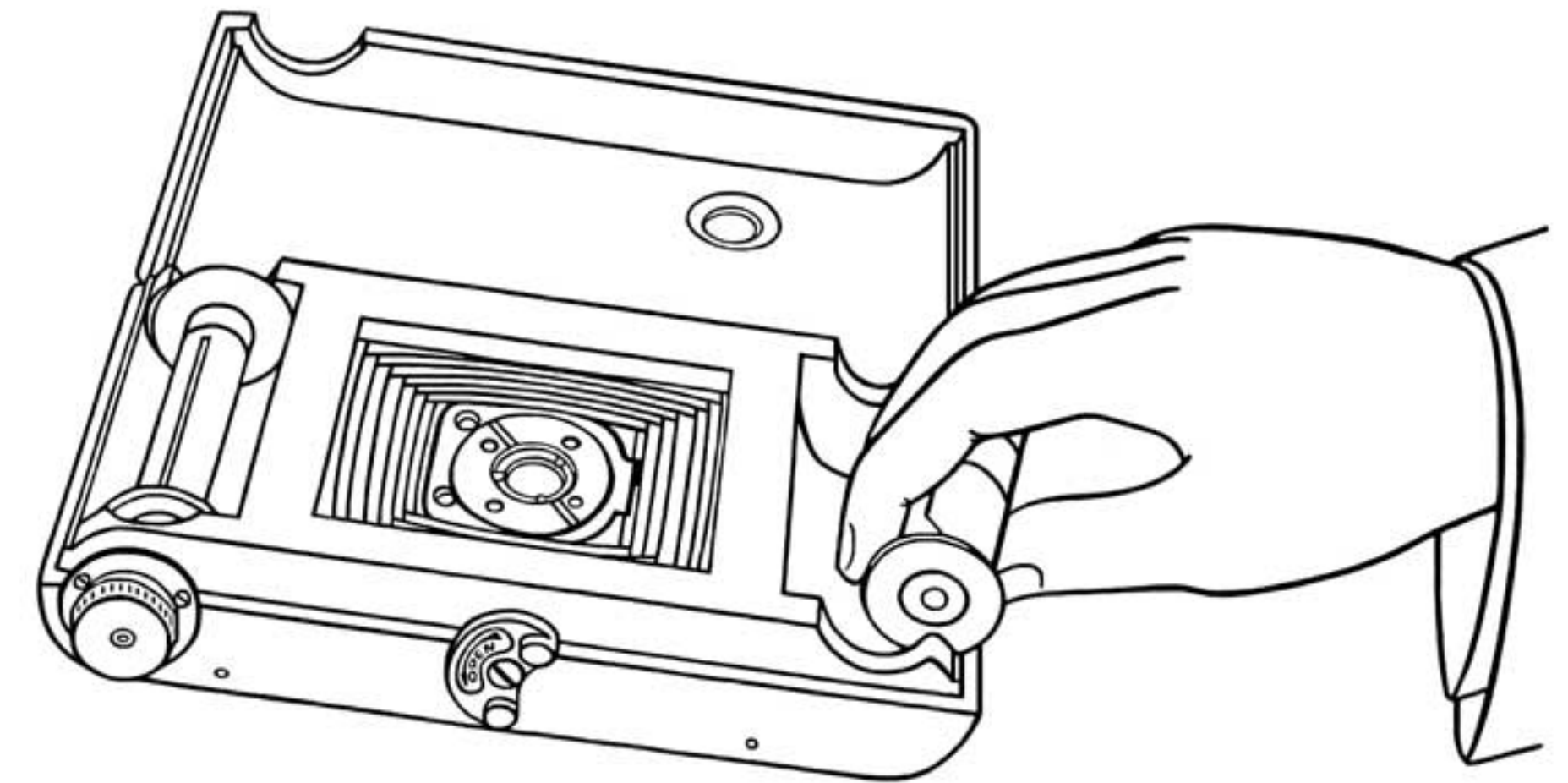


Fig. 4

end of the red paper as far as it will go into the *longer* of the two openings of the slit in the empty reel at the other end of the camera. Give the winding disc three or four turns—just enough to bind the paper on the reel securely.

Now close the back of the camera and lock it with the nickelled catch. Turn the winding disc until a warning hand appears in the little red window at the back of the camera. Then continue turning slowly until the figure 1 comes in the centre of the window. The film is now in position for the first picture.

The winding disc turns one way only. You cannot wind the film back; therefore, *take care not to wind too far.*

Note—Once the camera is loaded, you must not open it again until all the pictures have been taken and all the red paper wound past the red window. If you do, the whole spool of film will be spoilt.

HOW TO OPEN THE CAMERA

Hold the camera as shown in Fig. 5, with the lens pointing downwards.

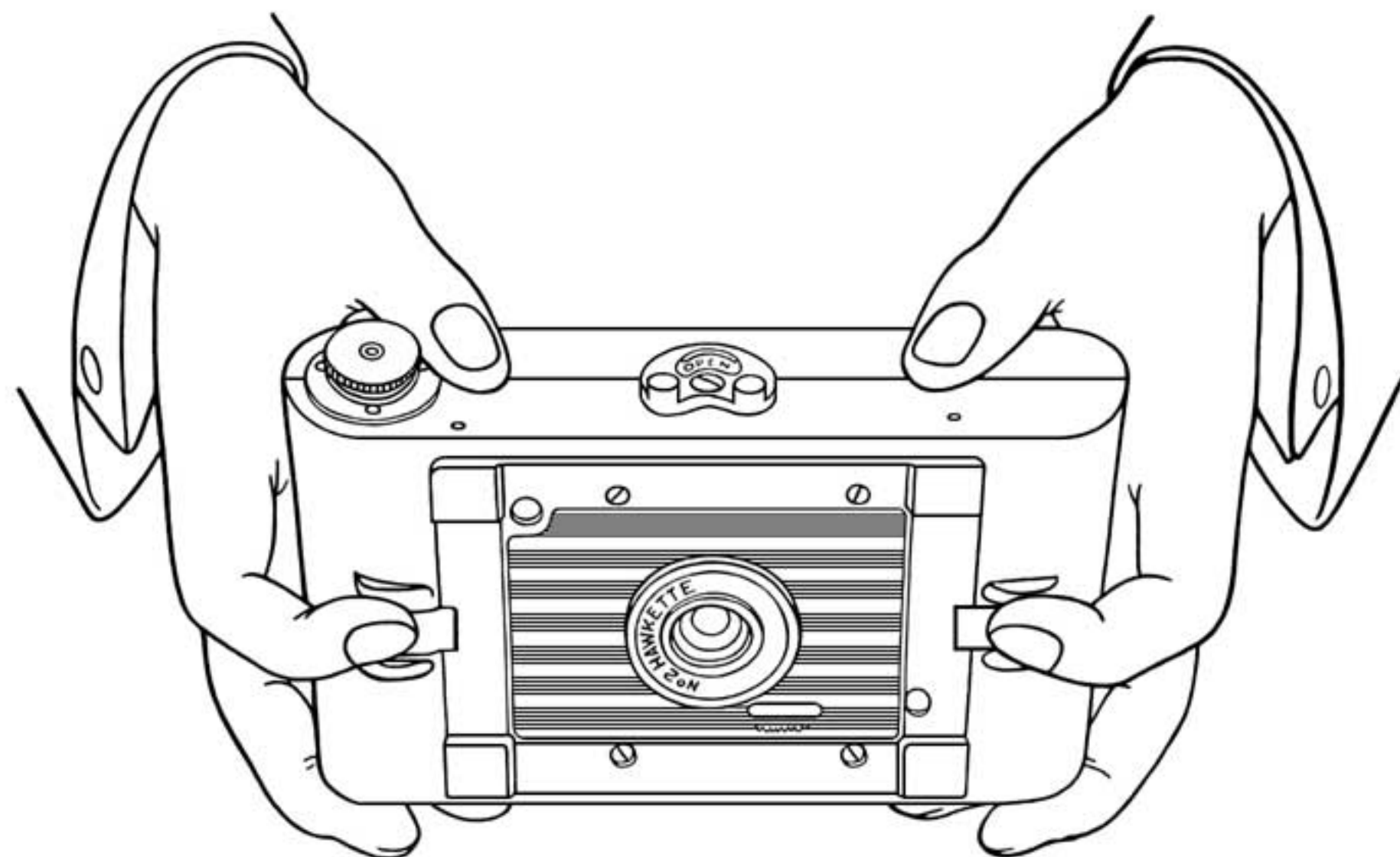


Fig. 5

Press the two catches at each end of the lens panel simultaneously, and the front will spring open and lock itself automatically in position ready for picture-making.

Do not point the lens upwards when pressing the catches, as the front may not spring out with sufficient force to lock into position, and this would result in blurred pictures.

HOW TO MAKE THE EXPOSURES

Point the camera at the subject to be photographed, *which must be in bright sunlight*, and look into the viewfinder from directly over it. You will notice that the finder is notched, as shown in Fig. 8. This enables the one finder to be used whether the camera is held in the vertical or horizontal position. Include

what you want in the picture by moving the camera to the right or left.

Stand with your back to the sun, or have it over one shoulder, but never directly in front, or it will shine into the lens and spoil your pictures.

Hold the camera like this :

For vertical pictures :

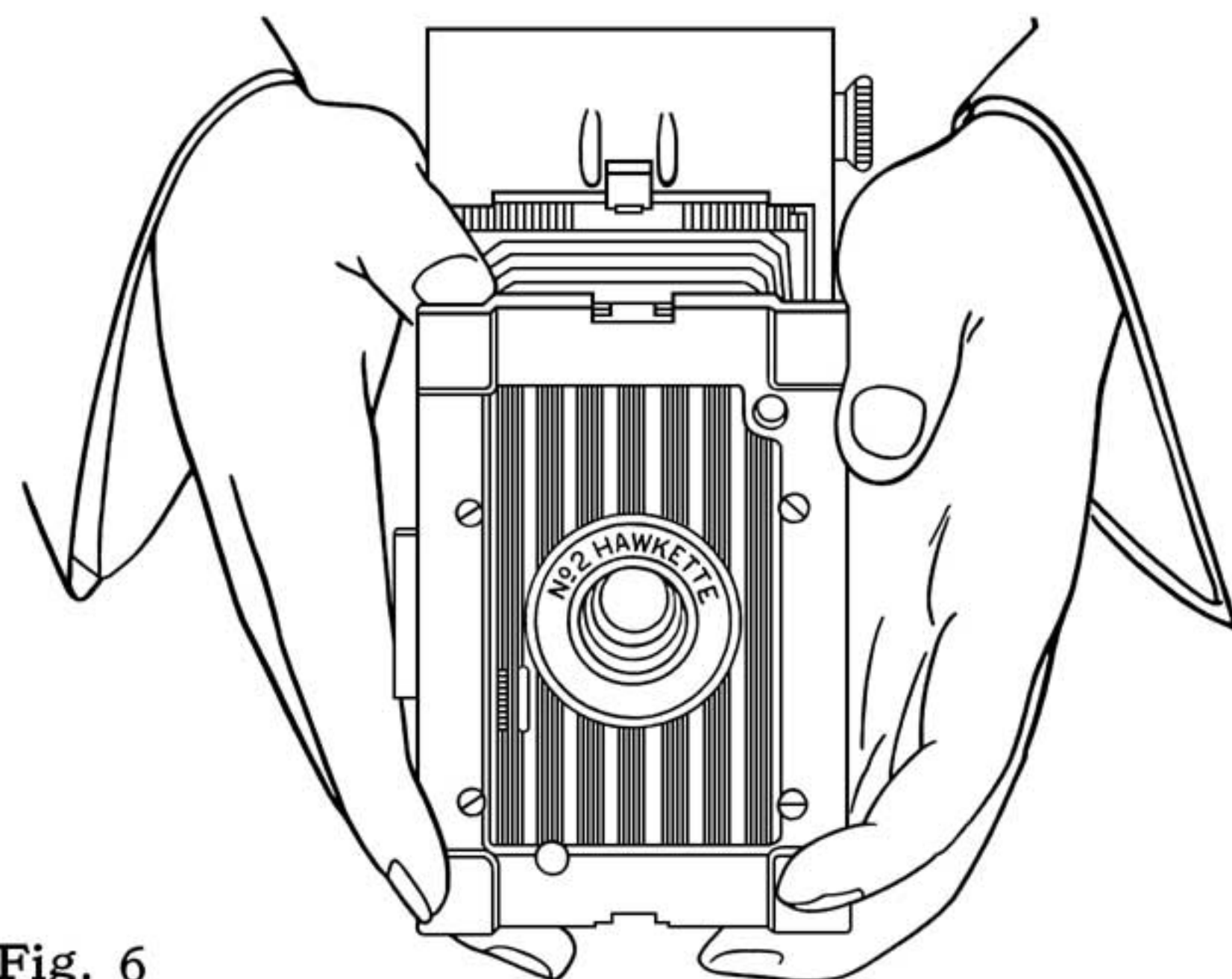


Fig. 6

For horizontal pictures :

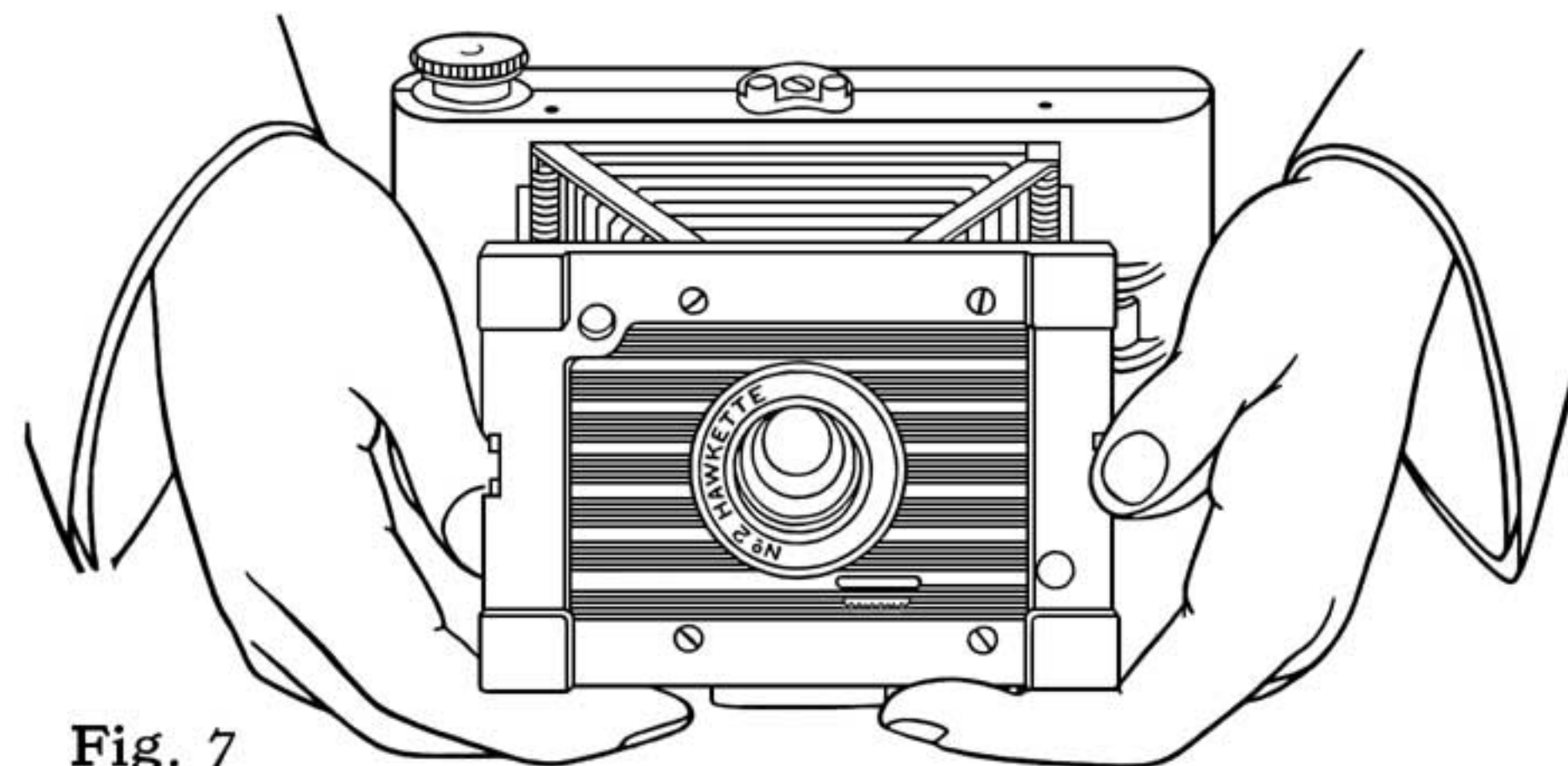
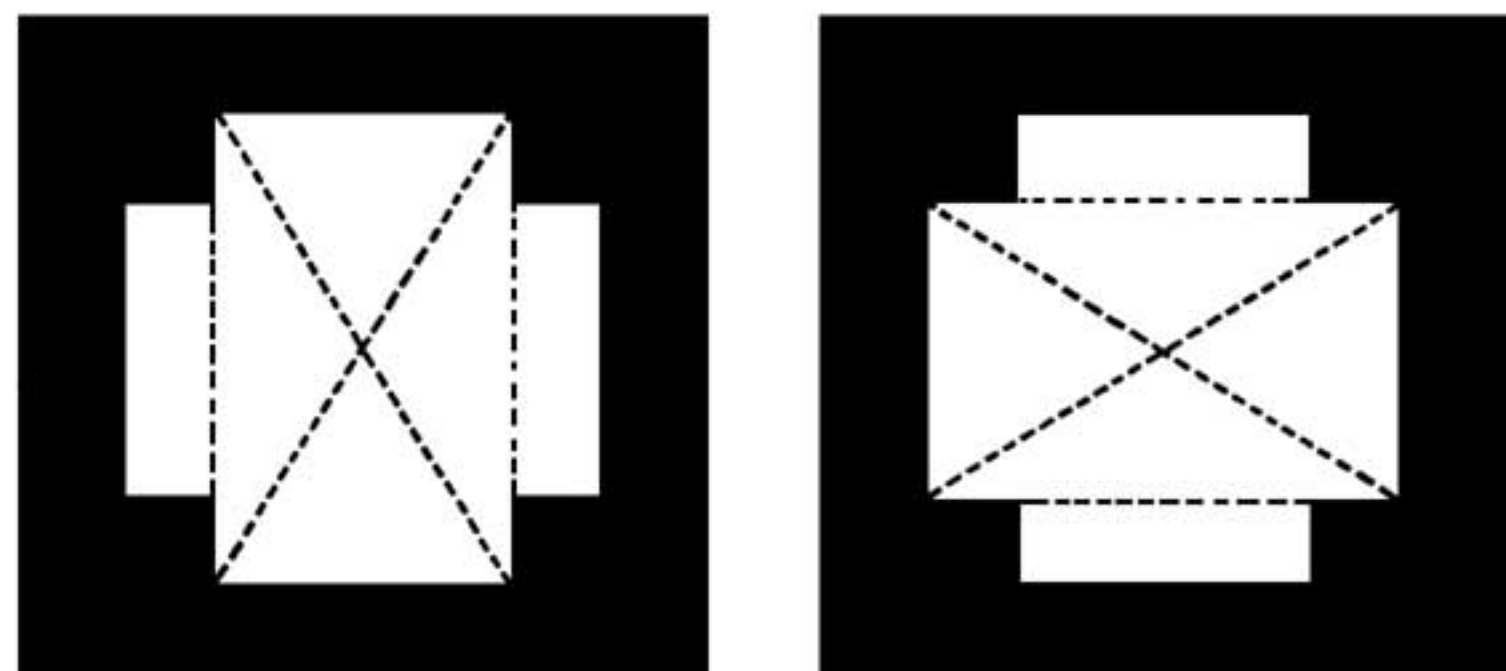


Fig. 7

Only what is seen in that part of the finder indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 8, will be included in the picture.



View included when Making a Vertical Picture.

View included when Making a Horizontal Picture.

Fig. 8

When taking horizontal pictures, turn the viewfinder on its side. Steady the camera lightly but firmly against your body; if you jar it as you 'click' the shutter, the photograph will be blurred.

If you cannot include as much of the subject in the viewfinder as you wish, simply move further away. Do not tilt the camera upwards to include the top of a tall building, or you will get distortion in your picture.

All being in readiness: hold the camera steady and level and move the exposure lever backwards or forwards according to its position. This makes the exposure. (The exposure lever is on the right, behind the lens panel, see Fig. 9).

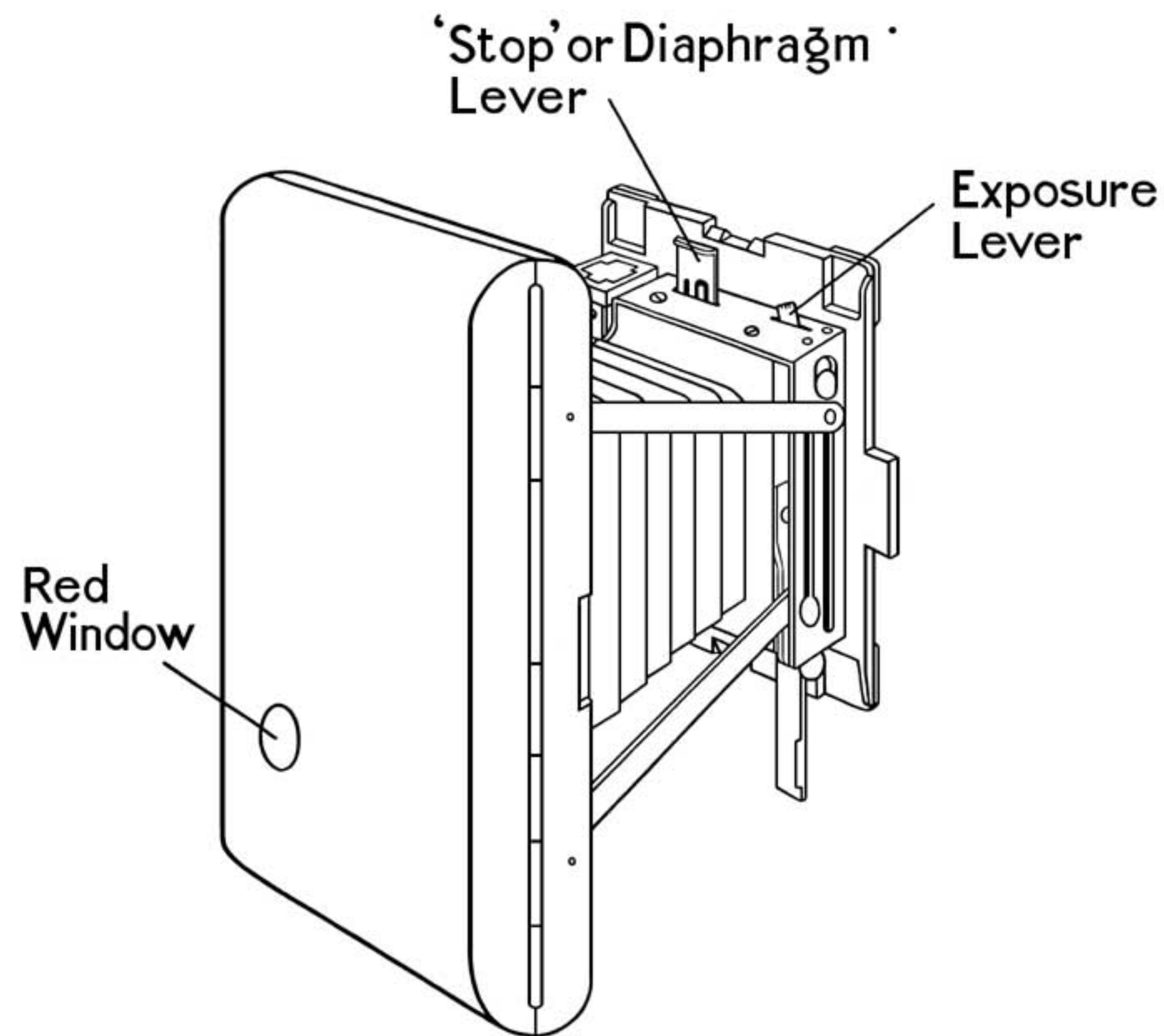


Fig. 9

Do not move the exposure lever backwards *and* forwards. One movement only is necessary to make the exposure.

Now turn the winding key until the figure 2 appears in the red window. The dots are a warning that the next number is just going to appear, so wind slowly when you see them. When the figure 2 appears, the film is in position ready for the next picture.

'TIME' EXPOSURES

If you want to take a photograph out of doors when the sun is not shining, or indoors in any weather, you must give a 'time' exposure.

To do this, move the exposure control lever just beneath the lens opening to the end of the slot marked "T."

For vertical pictures, pull out the supporting strut at the foot of the front of the camera (see Fig. 1).

For horizontal pictures, place the camera on its side, with the projecting portion of the front underneath; this will hold the camera level.

The camera must rest on some firm level support, such as a chair or table; it must never be held in the hands for 'time' exposures.

Press the exposure lever slowly to the other end of the slot; this opens the shutter. Give the proper exposure (from $\frac{1}{2}$ second on a bright day to 5 seconds on a dull day) then press the exposure lever in the opposite direction to its original position. This closes the shutter.

Neither camera nor support must be jarred or moved in any way during the time that the shutter is open.

Do not forget to move the exposure control lever back to the end of the slot marked "I" (Instantaneous), before you start to make ordinary snapshots again.

'STOPS'

The 'stops,' or diaphragms as they are sometimes called, control the amount of light passing through the lens. They are altered by moving the lever on the left behind the front of the camera (see Fig. 9).

When this lever is down as far as it will go (the normal position), the largest stop opening is in front of the lens. When it is pulled up a little, it will 'click' into position; this means that the middle stop is in front of the lens. Pull the lever up still further, and it will again 'click' into position; the smallest stop is now in front of the lens.

As a general rule, use the camera with the largest stop in position, that is, with the stop lever pushed all the way down.

Use the middle stop for snapshots only when the sunlight is unusually strong and there are no heavy shadows, such as views on the sea-shore and on the water in the height of summer, and for distant mountain scenes. This stop may also be used for 'time' exposures indoors when there is a good light.

For 'time' exposures out of doors in cloudy weather, use the smallest stop. *Never use this stop for instantaneous exposures.*

For further information regarding 'time' exposures, see the "Kodak" Magazine Exposure Guide, obtainable from your Kodak dealer.

HOW TO CLOSE THE CAMERA

Hold the camera as in Fig. 10, depressing with the thumbs the two red knobs that engage the struts; while the catches are depressed, slide the left top strut towards the centre with the left thumb and draw in the front with both hands until it snaps into the closed position.

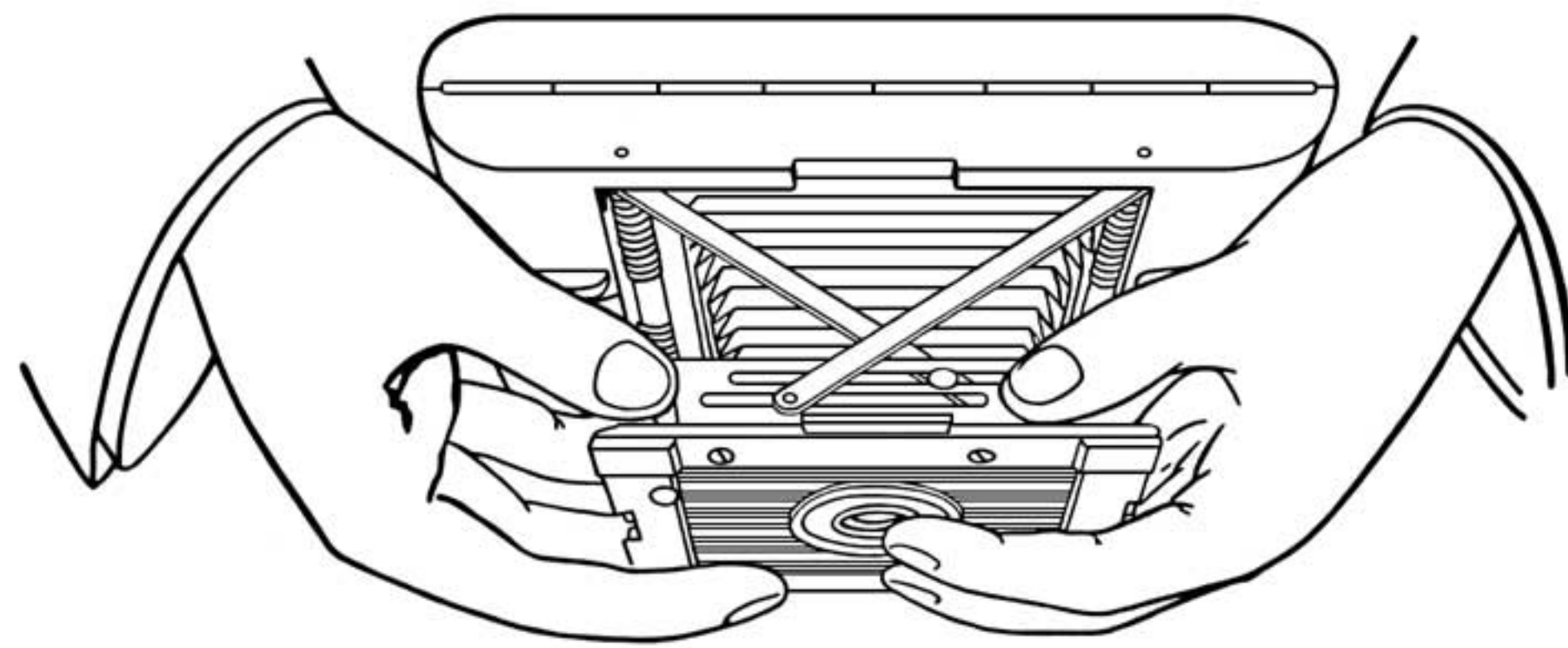


Fig. 10

HOW TO UNLOAD

Note : the unloading should be done in the shade. not in direct sunlight.

After you have made all the exposures, turn the winding disc until you see the end of the red paper pass the little red window.

Unfasten the catch to open the camera. Draw out the winding disc as far as it will come, and remove the spool of film, taking care that the red paper does not loosen on the reel. Fold under about half-an-inch of the red paper, then moisten the gummed sticker and fasten the red paper down.

The film is now ready for developing and printing, either by yourself or by any Kodak dealer.

Transfer the empty reel to the opposite recess (the winding end) so that the slotted end comes next to the winding disc.

The camera is now ready for reloading.

KODAK SERVICE TO HELP YOU

Although we give in this manual the essential directions for using the "Hawkette," you may desire further information about photography. If so, please remember we are always at your service. Do not hesitate to write to us for information on any photographic subject; we shall be glad to help you, and there is no charge—no obligation.

For best pictures

Use

‘Kodak’ Film

(No. 120)

“Kodak” Film is known the
world over as

The
dependable film in
the yellow carton

Read the

**“KODAK”
MAGAZINE**

2d. Monthly
from your Kodak dealer

An interesting journal,
beautifully illustrated,
which will help you to
obtain more pleasure
from your camera

Valuable Cash Prizes are offered
each month