



Clear,
Brilliant
Instant
Color
Prints

with Textured
KODAK
SATINLUXE™
Finish

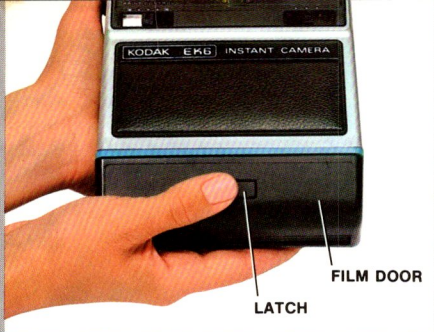
camera
manual

Kodak EK6 instant camera

- AUTOMATIC EXPOSURE—INDOORS AND OUT
- ELECTRIC MOTOR DRIVE
- SPECIAL "ZOOMING CIRCLE" DISTANCE FINDER
- USES FLIPFLASH

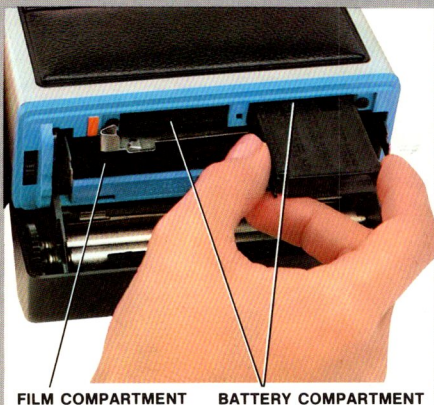
SEE FULL 3-YEAR WARRANTY





1

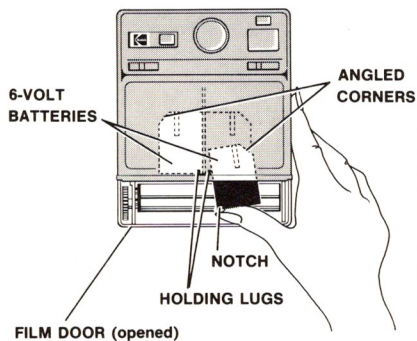
To open the FILM DOOR, depress the LATCH and gently lower the door.



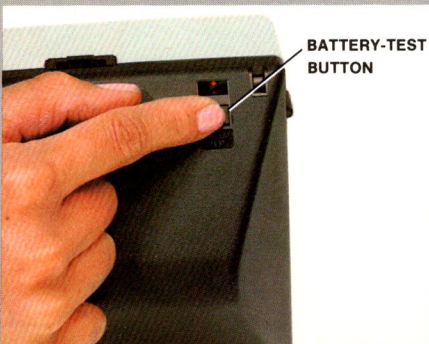
BASIC Operating Instructions

2

The BATTERY COMPARTMENT is at the front edge of the camera, above the FILM COMPARTMENT. Your camera uses two size J 6-VOLT BATTERIES (supplied).

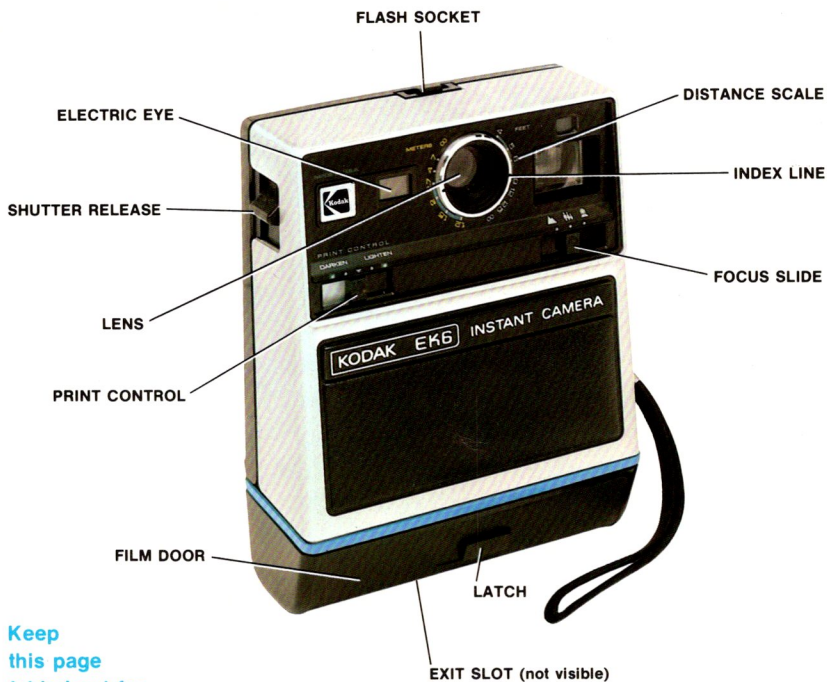


When you install each battery, insert the end with the ANGLED CORNER first, and with the NOTCH (at the opposite end of the battery) toward the partition which separates the two batteries. Push the battery *all the way* into the battery compartment and toward the partition until the notch fits securely behind the HOLDING LUG in the camera.

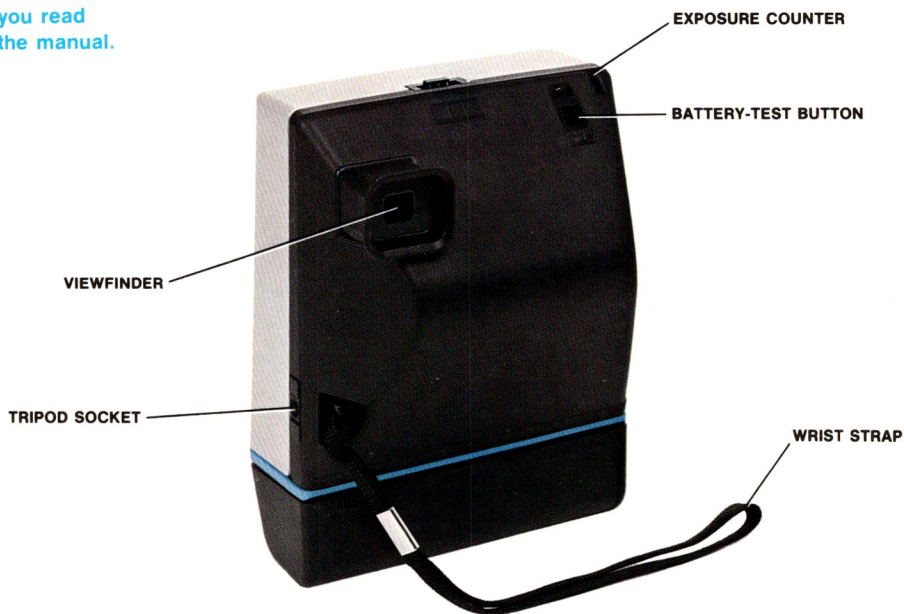


3

Test the batteries by pressing the BATTERY-TEST BUTTON on the back of the camera. If the batteries are good, the red light above the button will glow.



Keep this page folded out for reference as you read the manual.



Equipment subject to minor appearance changes.

This instruction booklet will help you to achieve the most rewarding picture results and the best performance from your KODAK EK6 Instant Camera and KODAK Instant Print Film. Please read these instructions carefully and familiarize yourself with the equipment and its features before taking pictures. With proper care and handling, your camera will provide you with years of picture-taking pleasure.

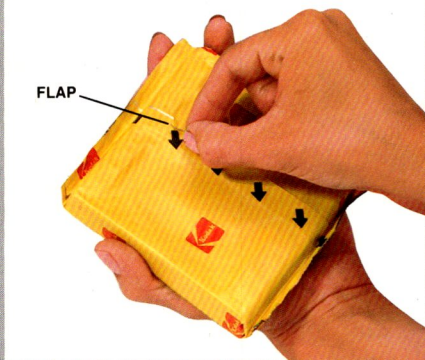
See the warranty and the list of service facilities on the back cover of this manual. If your camera does require warranty service by Kodak and some of your pictures were spoiled, we will return a test print with the serviced camera and the rest of the film pack to use with our compliments.

More Information—For picture-taking help, write to Eastman Kodak Company, Photo Information, Department 841A, Rochester, New York 14650, or contact one of the Kodak Consumer Centers or your photo dealer. If you have difficulty in using your camera and write to Department 841A at Kodak, please enclose sample prints with your letter to help us in giving you advice.

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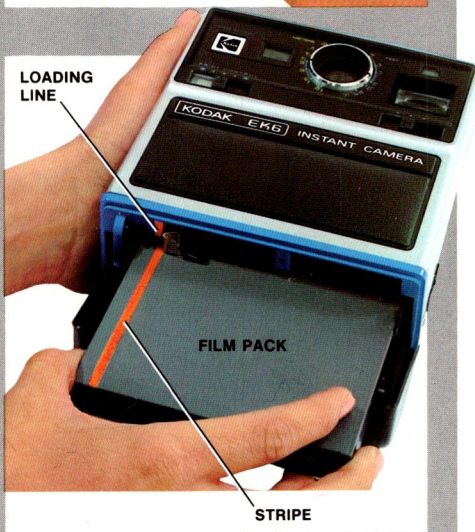
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NOTE: The illustrations showing the KODAK Instant Camera and film packs were made with standard photographic equipment. All the remaining illustrations were made with the KODAK Instant Camera and KODAK Instant Print Film. The cover picture shows the actual size of prints made with KODAK Instant Print Film.



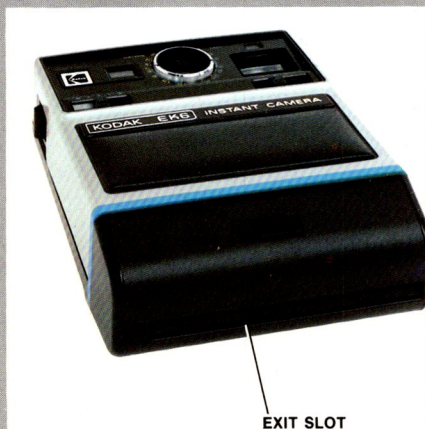
4

Holding the film pack *by the edges only*, remove the protective wrapping. Grasp the **FLAP**, and pull in the direction shown by the arrows (page 6).



5

Insert the **FILM PACK** into the film compartment by lining up the orange **STRIPE** on the pack with the orange **LOADING LINE** on the camera (page 6). Close the film door so that it latches securely *at both sides* of the camera.



6

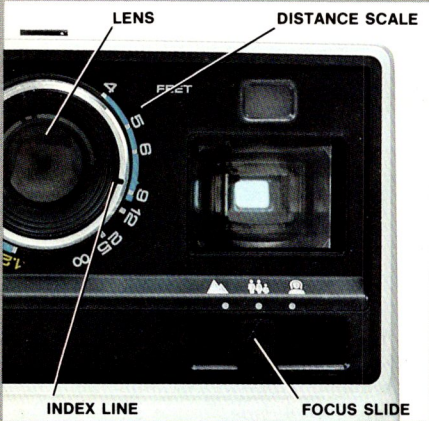
Press the **SHUTTER RELEASE** and allow it to return. The film cover will be automatically ejected through the **EXIT SLOT**. Then grasp the cover and remove it. The **EXPOSURE COUNTER** will read "1."

Basic instructions continued on page 2 . .



7

Check to see that the PRINT CONTROL is in the center position (see page 14).



8

Focus the camera for the correct camera-to-subject distance by using the FOCUS SLIDE (see page 8). Don't focus the camera by turning the lens itself, or you could damage the focusing mechanism.



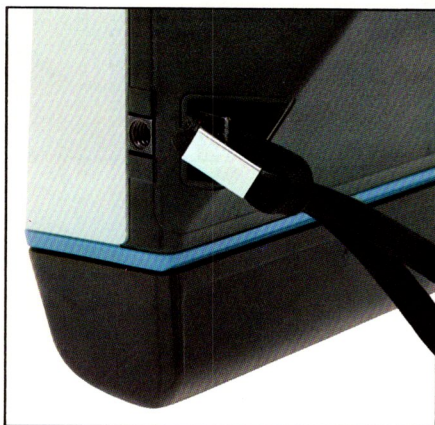
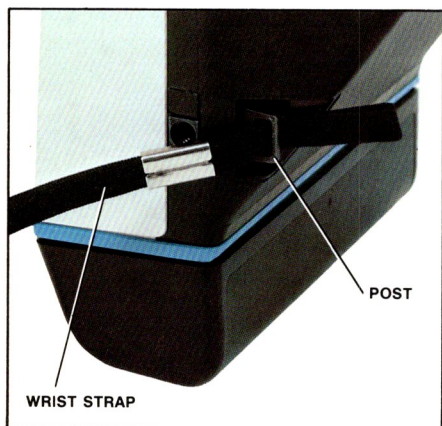
9

Look through the VIEWFINDER, and frame your subject within the luminous frame (page 9). Press the shutter release smoothly and allow it to return. The print will be automatically ejected from the camera. Don't obstruct the exit slot! Then grasp the picture and remove it from the slot before taking another picture.

These are only basic instructions; read on for the important details



Photographs
of actual print
during
development.

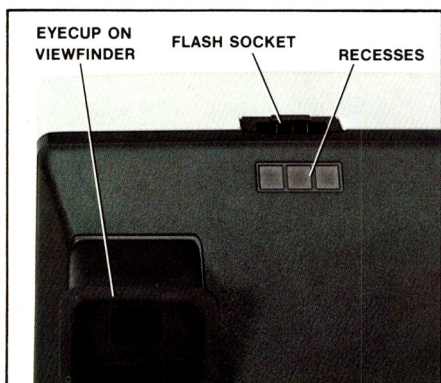
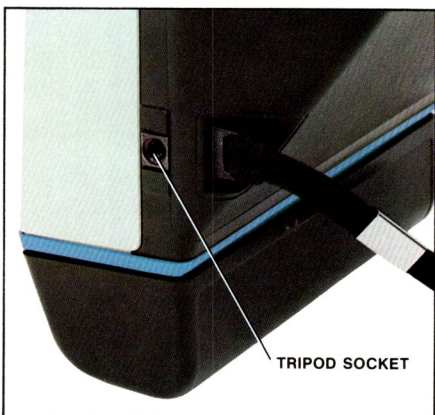


WRIST STRAP

For your convenience and for safety in handling the camera, a wrist strap has been provided. Attach the **WRIST STRAP** to the camera by inserting the *shorter* looped end of the strap behind the **POST**. Then thread the longer end through the shorter loop and pull the strap tight.

TRIPOD SOCKET

For extra camera steadiness, you can mount your camera on a tripod by using the **TRIPOD SOCKET**, located on the side of the camera in front of the wrist strap.



MONOGRAM

Peel off the desired initials and place them in the **RECESSES** on the back of the camera.

EYECUP

The rubber **EYECUP**, attached to your camera, helps you position your eye at the center of the viewfinder for easy viewing of your subject. If you prefer not to use the eyecup, simply slip it off the viewfinder.

BATTERIES

Your camera uses two size J 6-volt batteries to power the camera motor and the automatic exposure control. Install the batteries as described below.

NOTE: If you depress the shutter release before installing the batteries in the camera, inserting a battery will cause the camera motor to run for about 3 seconds.

1. Open the **FILM DOOR** by depressing the **LATCH** and gently lowering the door. Don't force the door beyond the position shown.

2. Insert the two **6-VOLT BATTERIES** into the **BATTERY COMPARTMENT** at the front edge of the camera, above the **FILM COMPARTMENT**. When you install each battery, insert the end with the **ANGLED CORNER** first, and with the **NOTCH** (at the opposite end of the battery) toward the partition which separates the two batteries. Push the battery *all the way* into the battery compartment and toward the partition until the battery notch fits behind the **HOLDING LUG** in the camera. The battery will be "locked" in place.

3. Close the film door by pressing it against the camera body until it latches securely at *both sides* of the camera.

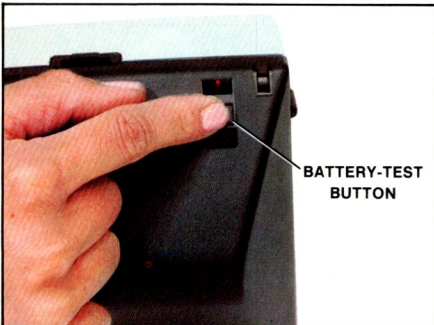
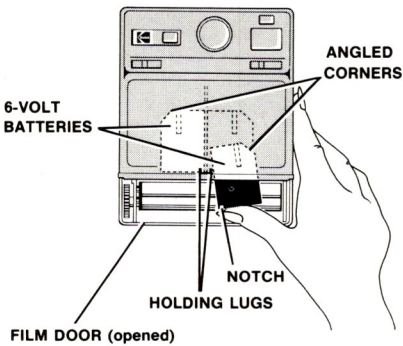
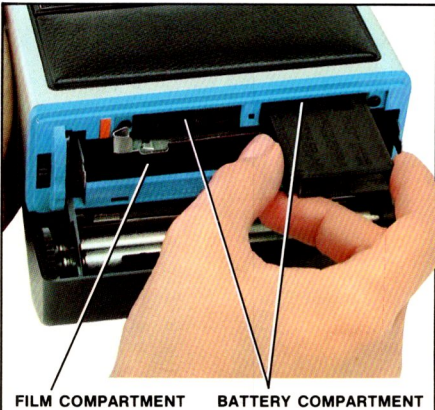
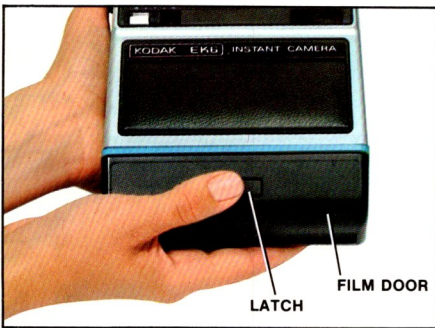
Checking the Batteries

After you have installed the batteries, press the **BATTERY-TEST BUTTON** on the back of the camera. If the batteries are good, the red light above the button will glow. If the batteries are weak or dead, the light will not glow or will flicker and go out quickly. Check the batteries when you install them, and again periodically.

NOTE: Press the battery-test button for 1 to 3 seconds. Don't over-test the batteries.

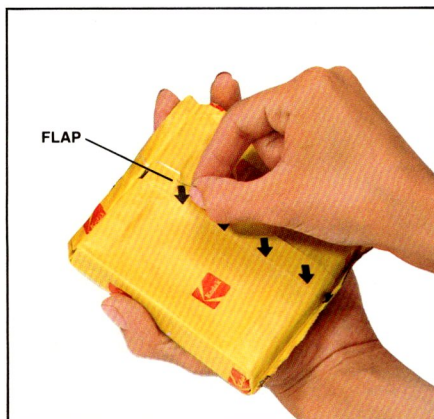
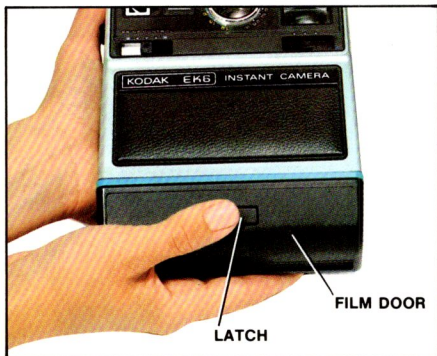
If you must replace the batteries when the camera is loaded with film, change them in subdued light. Be sure that the film pack stays firmly inserted in the film compartment. The batteries will normally last for about one year or a minimum of twenty film packs.

To remove the batteries, simply push each battery firmly toward the back of the battery compartment and away from the partition to release the notch from behind the holding lug.



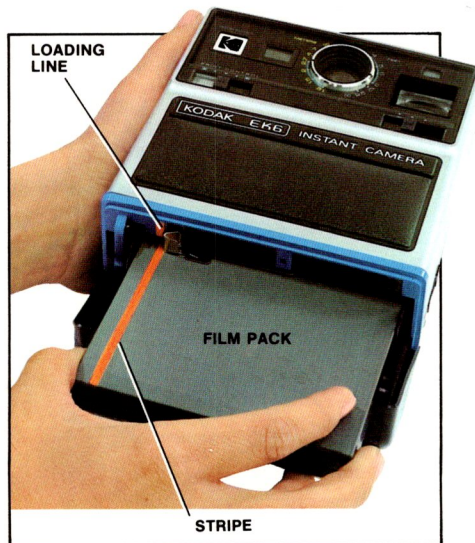
LOADING THE CAMERA

Each pack of KODAK Instant Print Film contains a film cover and film for ten color exposures. Load the film pack into the camera as follows:

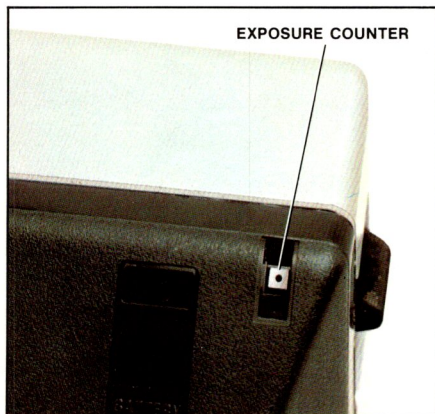


1. Open the FILM DOOR by depressing the LATCH and gently lowering the door. Don't force the door beyond the position shown.
2. Before loading the camera, check to see that the rollers contained within the film door are clean. If you see residue or any foreign material on the rollers, see page 21 for cleaning instructions.

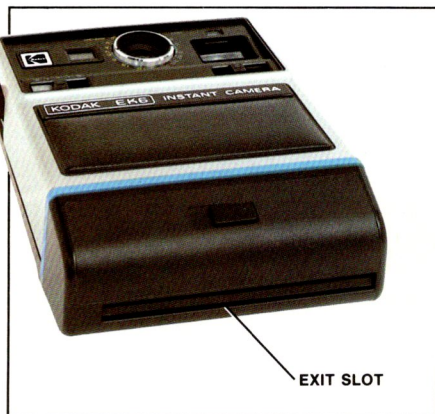
IMPORTANT NOTE: After you have removed the film pack from its carton, handle it by the edges only! (See illustration.) When you remove the protective wrapping, be careful not to squeeze the pack or to apply pressure to the film cover, since this could possibly allow light to fog the edges of the pictures (see page 24). Grasp the FLAP and pull in the direction shown by the arrows.



3. Insert the film pack firmly into the film compartment, thin end first, by lining up the orange STRIPE on the pack with the orange LOADING LINE on the inside of the camera. Be sure that the film pack is fully seated in the film compartment.



4. Close the film door firmly so that it latches securely *at both sides* of the camera. The EXPOSURE COUNTER will show the symbol "☐," indicating that the film cover is still in place.



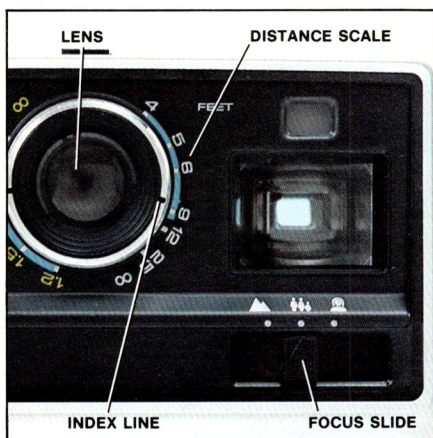
5. Press the SHUTTER RELEASE and allow it to return. The film cover will be automatically ejected through the EXIT SLOT. Be sure not to obstruct the exit slot. Grasp the cover and remove it. The exposure counter will read "1."

NOTE: We do not recommend removing and reinserting a partially used film pack (or a full pack after the film cover has been ejected) because at least one of your pictures will be ruined. Also, when you reinsert the pack, the exposure counter will be reset to ☐. If you must remove a pack, see page 24 in the Troubleshooting Guide.

FOCUSING THE CAMERA

Set the camera lens for the correct camera-to-subject distance by moving the FOCUS SLIDE, located on the front of the camera. *Never focus the camera by turning the lens itself or you may damage the focusing mechanism.*

You can choose from three ways of focusing the camera—using the focus symbols, using the distance scale, or using the zooming circle.



Focus Symbols

Move the focus slide so that the arrow on the slide points to the correct symbol. The close-up symbol (👤) indicates the range 3½ to 6 feet; the group symbol (👨👩👪), 6 to 12 feet; and the scene symbol (🏞️), beyond 12 feet.

Distance Scale

Estimate or measure the camera-to-subject distance; then move the focus slide until the INDEX LINE is opposite the correct distance on the DISTANCE SCALE surrounding the lens. The white scale indicates the distance in feet; the yellow in meters.

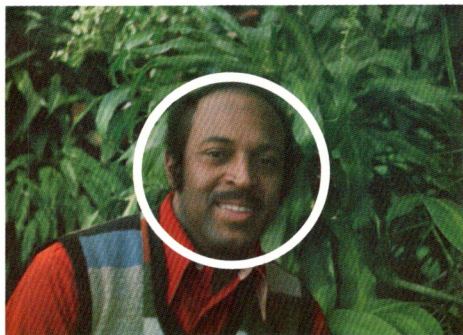


Zooming Circle

When you photograph a person who is 3½ to 25 feet from the camera, look through the viewfinder and move the focus slide so that your subject's head just fills the ZOOMING CIRCLE. This sets the lens for a sharp picture of that person. See the examples on the next page.

The zooming circle is designed to set the focus correctly for average adult head size (approximately 9 inches from chin to top of head). When photographing babies or young children, use the distance scale or focus symbols.

NOTE: After you have used the zooming circle to focus accurately for taking a picture of a person, you can often achieve more pleasing composition by shifting the camera slightly so that your subject doesn't appear right in the center of your picture. See the examples on page 19.

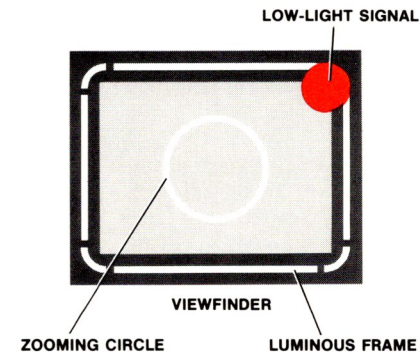
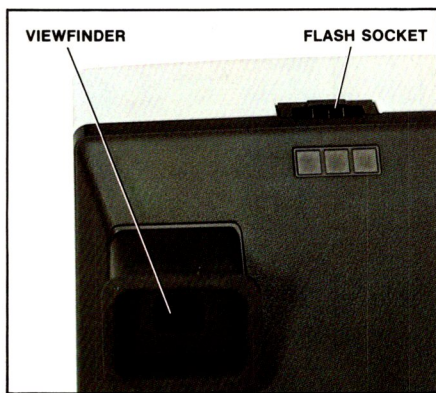


VIEWFINDER

Bring the camera up to your eye and hold it in a comfortable position where you can see through the **VIEWFINDER** clearly. Be careful not to obstruct the **ELECTRIC EYE** with your fingers or any object. The area that you see within the **LUMINOUS FRAME** in the viewfinder will be included in your picture.

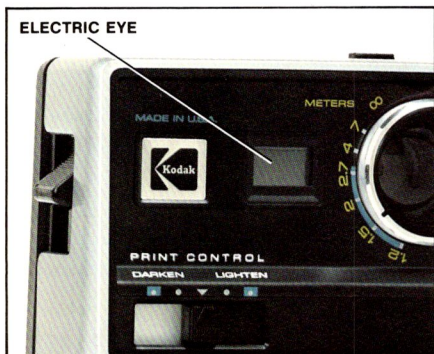
The red **LOW-LIGHT SIGNAL**, located in the upper right-hand corner of the viewfinder, may appear as you partially depress the shutter release. This tells you that there is not enough light for proper exposure without using flash.

The **ZOOMING CIRCLE**, which you see in the center of the viewfinder, helps you to focus quickly and easily when taking pictures of people.



TAKING PICTURES

1. Set the focus slide for the correct camera-to-subject distance.
2. Check to see that the PRINT (Lighten/Darken) CONTROL is in the center position. Most of your pictures will be taken with the print control in this position. (See page 14.)



3. Frame your subject within the luminous frame in the viewfinder. Keep your fingers away from the lens and the ELECTRIC EYE.
4. Hold the camera steady and partially depress the shutter release. If the low-light signal doesn't appear in the viewfinder, slowly press the shutter release all the way down and allow it to return. If the signal appears and you take a picture, it will probably be too dark.
5. The print will be automatically ejected from the camera. Don't obstruct the exit slot with your fingers or by resting the bottom of the camera on any surface as the print is ejected.

NOTE: Be sure not to depress the shutter release again while the camera motor is running, as this may cause the camera to jam.

When the picture area of the print is fully ejected from the camera, simply grasp the print by its border and remove it from the slot *before taking another picture.*

Don't leave the prints in direct sunlight or on a hot surface during development or they will become too dark.

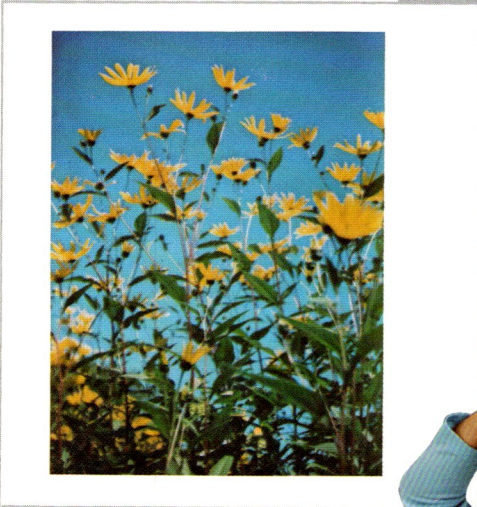
An image will begin to appear in about one minute. The exposure counter will indicate the numbers of the exposures from 1 through 10 as you take pictures.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Handle the prints with care, particularly during the first 10 minutes after exposure. Hold them by the edges, and never bend, flex, cut, or attempt to fold them.

If you don't want the print to be ejected immediately after you take a picture, simply keep the shutter release depressed. The print will not begin to develop until you allow the shutter release to return and the camera motor has ejected the print through the camera exit slot.



For horizontal pictures.



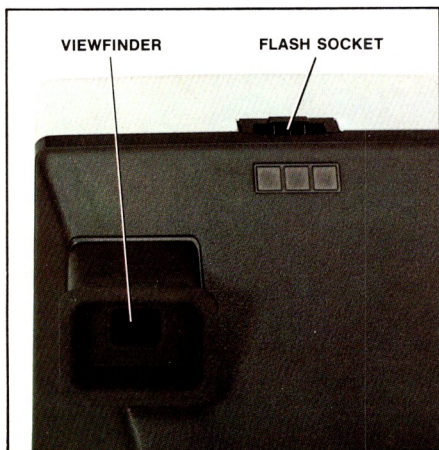
For vertical pictures.



FLASH PICTURES

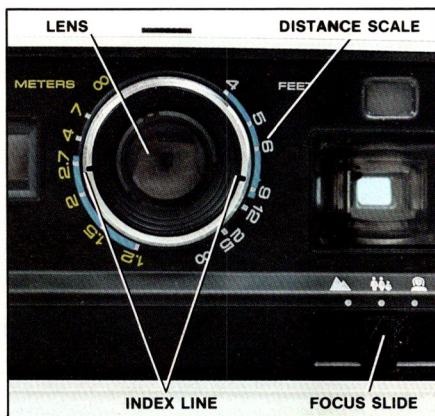
When the low-light signal in the viewfinder indicates that there isn't enough light for pictures without flash, use a flipflash to take flash pictures of subjects *from 4 to 10 feet* from the camera.

1. Firmly insert a flipflash into the FLASH SOCKET on the top of the camera, with the bulbs facing forward and *with one or more fresh bulbs at the top half of the flash array*—the half farthest from the camera. The flipflash will "lock" on the camera; to remove it, simply "rock" it to one side.



2. *Check the distance and focus the camera carefully.* Camera-to-subject distance is very important for proper flash exposure. If you are farther than 10 feet from your subject, it will appear too dark (underexposed); closer than 4 feet, your subject will be too light (overexposed) and unsharp. The print control will have no effect on flash pictures outside the 4- to 10-foot range. The blue bands on the distance scale show the flash range in feet and meters.

3. Frame your subject in the viewfinder. Hold the camera steady and press the shut-



ter release smoothly to flash the bulb and take the picture. The color in the dot on the back of the flipflash will disappear as the corresponding bulb flashes. The camera motor will eject the print as you allow the shutter release to return.

You can remove and reinstall a flipflash at any time. When you replace a partially used flipflash, make sure that the *top half* of the flash array (farthest from the camera) contains one or more unused bulbs.

NOTE: The low-light signal will not appear in the viewfinder when a flipflash is installed on the camera.

4. After you have taken four flash pictures, remove the flipflash from the socket by "rocking" it to one side. Turn the flash over to position fresh bulbs at the top half of the array.

If at any time a bulb should fail to flash, remove the array and install a new one. Then take a flash picture. If the bulb flashes, the camera is operating properly; refer to the *lamp* manufacturer's warranty. If the bulb still fails to flash, the camera may require service; see the warranty in this manual. If a bulb fails to flash, any remaining good bulbs in that half of the array *won't flash*.

NOTE: To prevent wasting a flash, no bulb will flash if you press the shutter release when the exposure counter is in the "☐" position.



UNLOADING THE CAMERA

Occasionally people's eyes appear red in flash pictures. The red is produced by reflections from the retina of the eye, and is most evident under the following conditions: (1) when your subject is young, has a light complexion, or has blue eyes, and (2) the surroundings are dimly lighted. You can minimize these reflections by (1) turning on additional room lights; (2) having your subject look directly at one of the room lights, causing his pupils to contract; or (3) using a KODAK Flipflash Extender, available from photo dealers. See "Accessories," page 25.

After you have taken and ejected the tenth picture in a film pack, the exposure counter will read "0." Open the film door and pull the FILM-PACK EXTRACTOR for easy removal of the empty pack.



FILM-PACK EXTRACTOR

PRINT CONTROL

Under most conditions, you will be taking pictures with the print (Lighten/Darken) control in the center position. However, the lightness or darkness of your prints can be affected by such factors as temperature, and type and brightness of subject. The print control helps you to compensate for these effects, especially in *daylight* picture-taking. After taking a picture, if you want a lighter or darker picture of the same subject in the same location without changing the lighting or your position, adjust the print control *before* you take another picture. To take a lighter picture, move the control toward Lighten; for a darker picture, move the control toward Darken. **The print control does not automatically return to the center position after you take a picture.**

NOTE: Setting the print control toward Lighten will not help you to get a lighter picture if the red low-light signal appears in the viewfinder.

If you use the print control to adjust lightness or darkness for *flash* pictures of subjects from 4 to 10 feet from the camera, move the control *all the way* (two marks) toward Lighten or Darken. Remember, if you take flash pictures of subjects outside the correct flash distance range (4 to 10 feet), subjects closer than 4 feet will be too light, and subjects farther than 10 feet will be too dark regardless of the print-control setting.



Temperature Effects on Prints

Best picture results will be obtained when the temperature during print development is between 60 and 95°F (16 and 35°C). At temperatures below 60°F (16°C), place prints in a warm place—an inside pocket, for example—as soon as they are ejected from the camera, and leave them there during development. Otherwise, prints may appear too light. Be sure not to bend, flex, or fold the prints.

When the temperature is above 95°F (35°C), set the print control toward Lighten to prevent prints from becoming too dark. Don't leave prints in direct sunlight or on a hot surface during development. Prints will probably be too dark when developed at temperatures above 100°F (38°C).

See your film instruction sheet for complete information.

Subjects and Lighting Conditions

In certain types of situations, you may judge your subjects to be too light or too dark. For example, if you are photographing a very light subject in very dark surroundings, your main subject may be too light in your print. A dark subject in light surroundings may appear too dark. A subject in open shade (shaded from the sun but lighted by a large area of the sky) may appear too dark.

When you recognize these types of situations, *before taking the picture* you can sometimes adjust the print control to achieve more accurate exposure of the subject. For a very light subject in dark surroundings, move the print control toward Darken; for a dark subject in light surroundings, move it toward Lighten. If you are photographing a subject on an overcast day or in open shade *and the red low-light signal appears in the viewfinder* as you partially depress the shutter release, your pictures will be too dark unless you use flash. Moving the print control toward Lighten will not help to produce a lighter picture.



◀ Two marks (all the way) toward Lighten.

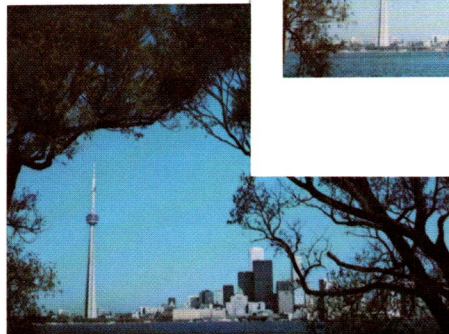


◀ One mark toward Lighten.



▲ Normal (center) print-control setting.

Two marks (all the way) toward Darken.



◀ One mark toward Darken.

Judging Your Prints

Don't attempt to make critical judgment of print appearance until development is essentially complete. A five-minute wait is usually sufficient under normal temperature conditions.

NOTE: Prints will appear lighter when judged in direct sunlight than they will under normal room lighting.

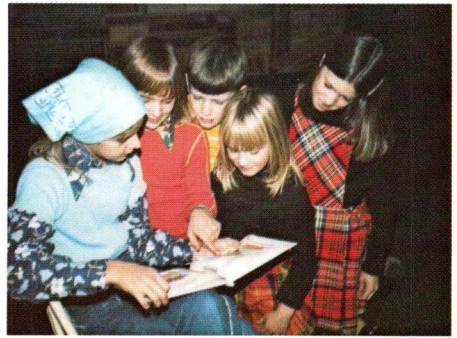
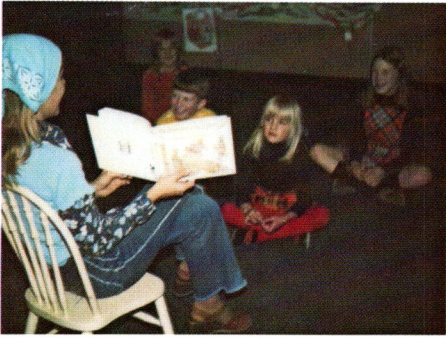
TIPS FOR BETTER PICTURES



Move in close to concentrate attention on your main subject.



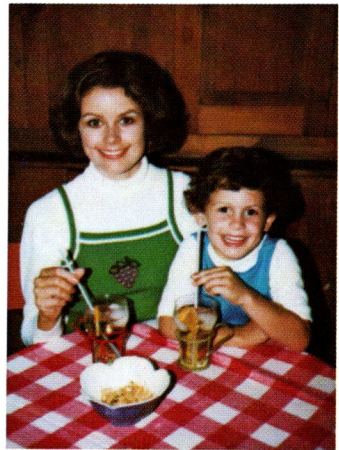
Watch out for distracting backgrounds. Try shooting from a different angle to use the sky or the ground as a background.



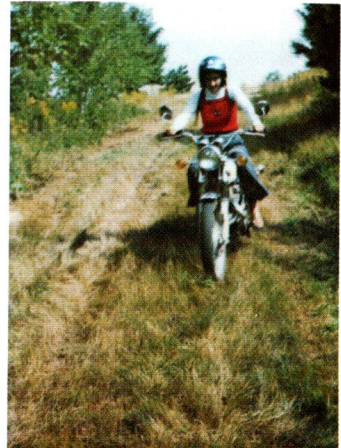
When taking flash pictures of groups, keep *all* subjects in the picture at approximately the same distance from the flash.

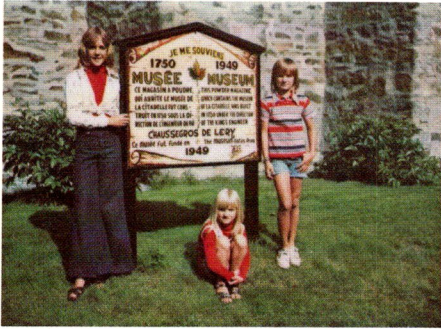


Try to photograph your subjects with natural expressions. Don't have them standing stiffly staring at the camera.

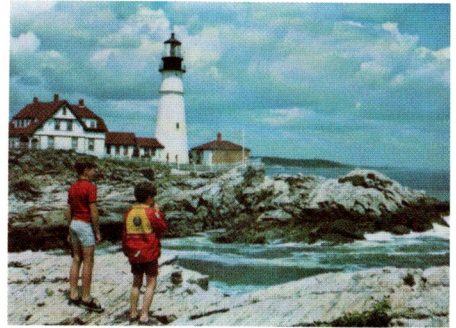


To help "stop" action, photograph subjects moving toward or away from you—not at a right angle to the camera.





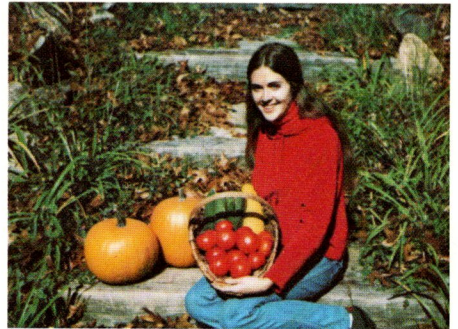
Make title pictures as you travel by photographing signs or historical markers.



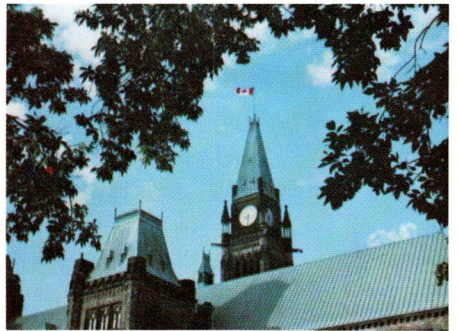
Ask a friend or members of your family to pose in the foreground and look into the scene. Have your subjects wear bright, colorful clothing.



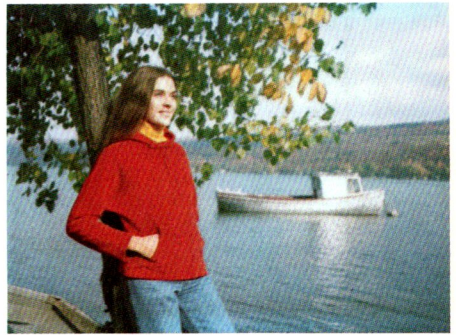
Be sure that your subject is evenly lighted—not partially in bright sun and partially in the shade.



Include lots of color in your pictures.



Frame your scenes with foreground objects such as overhanging tree branches.



Have your subjects looking or moving toward the center of the picture and they will be a much more natural part of the scene.



After you use the zooming circle to focus for a picture of a person, it's often a good idea to shift the camera slightly so that the subject won't be right in the center of your picture.

CARE & STORAGE OF FILM & PRINTS

Leaving your film and camera in a hot place such as a sunny window or a closed car on a warm day may lead to reduced picture quality. If you inadvertently leave the film and camera in a hot place, allow them to cool to normal temperature before taking any pictures. If there is a film pack inside the camera, wait approximately one hour after the surface of the camera is cool to allow adequate cooling of the film.

Also allow your film and camera to return to normal temperature if they have been left in a cold place such as a car trunk during winter.

Store your developed prints in a cool, dry place. Print colors will remain unchanged longer if pictures are protected from long exposure to bright light.

Each picture is a sealed unit that contains a caustic fluid. *Never cut, trim, puncture, tear, or separate the picture unit, since this may allow some of the fluid to escape and come into contact with skin or eyes. If there is any of this fluid or other foreign material on the print surface, remove it with a damp cloth. Any cloth containing fluid should then be discarded.*

CAUTION

Picture units contain a caustic fluid.

Normally fluid will not appear. If it does, alkali burn may result from direct contact. Keep fluid away from eyes, mouth, and skin. Avoid fluid contact with fabrics, carpeting, and furniture to prevent stain.

In case of contact with eyes, immediately flush with plenty of water and get medical attention. In case of any other contact, wash thoroughly at once.

CARE OF YOUR CAMERA

With proper care and handling, your camera will provide you with years of enjoyment. When you're not taking pictures, protect your camera by carrying or storing it in a case such as the KODAK Instant Camera Case, Model A.

Clean the viewfinder lenses and the picture-taking lens by blowing away any dust or dirt. Then breathe on the lenses to form a mist, and gently wipe the mist away with a soft, clean, lintless cloth (or use a drop of KODAK Lens Cleaner and then wipe with a clean, soft cloth).

If specks of dust collect on the mirrors inside the camera (indicated by small dark shadowy spots in the same location on consecutive prints), use a rubber syringe to blow air into the film compartment (see page 24). *Never attempt to clean the mirrors with a brush, a cloth, or any other cleaning material!*

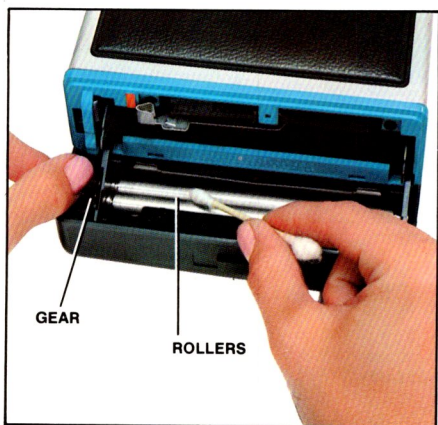
Store your camera and film away from heat and direct sunlight—never in the glove compartment, on the rear-window shelf, or in any other “hot spot” in a car—since this may cause *permanent* damage to the film or the camera. If you store your camera for an extended period of time, it's a good idea to remove the batteries.

Roller-Cleaning Procedure

Occasional fluid leakage may cause small deposits on the camera roller surfaces. If this should happen, clean the rollers as follows:

1. Open the film door. The ROLLERS are contained in the door.
2. Use a cotton swab or a small piece of soft, lintless cloth moistened with clean water. Don't use solvents or detergents.
3. Wipe the contaminated area of the roller surfaces with the swab or cloth until the surfaces are clean. Rotate the rollers by moving the GEAR at the end of the rollers.

CAUTION: The residue cleaned from the roller surfaces is highly caustic. Observe the precautions outlined above.



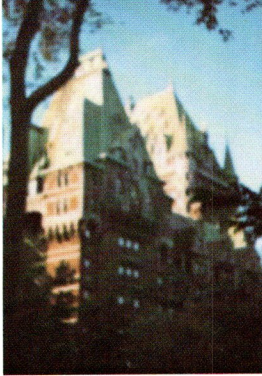
TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE

What Happened

Probable Cause

Correction

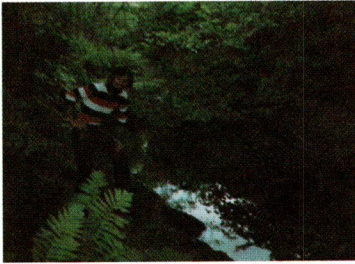
Pictures fuzzy, unsharp.



- Camera not focused for correct camera-to-subject distance.
- Camera movement.
- Subject movement.

- Check subject distance; focus camera correctly (page 8).
- Hold camera steady; press shutter release smoothly.
- Subject should be stationary, moving slowly in bright sunlight, or moving toward or away from you (not at right angle to camera).

Daylight pictures too dark.



- Weak batteries.
- Light level of scene too low. (Red light should be visible in viewfinder.)
- Temperature at 95°F (35°C) or above during development.
- Print placed on hot surface or in direct sunlight during development.
- Print control not in proper position.

- Check batteries; replace if necessary.
- Insert flipflash for flash picture of subject from 4 to 10 feet from camera when low-light signal appears in viewfinder.
- Move print control toward Lighten before taking picture.
- Never leave print on hot surface or in direct sunlight during development.
- Adjust control (page 14).

Daylight pictures too light.

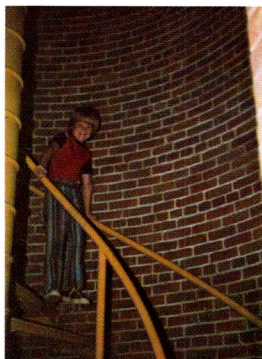


- Electric eye obstructed during picture-taking.
- Print control not in proper position.

- Keep fingers and objects away from electric eye.
- Adjust control (page 14).

What Happened**Probable Cause****Correction**

Flash pictures too dark.



- Subject too far from flash.
- Weak batteries.
- Incorrect focus; subject farther than distance set on distance scale.
- Print control not in proper position.

- Subject must be no farther than 10 feet from flash (page 12).
- Check batteries; replace if necessary.
- Check distance; focus accurately.
- Adjust control (page 14).

Flash pictures too light.



- Subject too close to flash.
- Incorrect focus; subject closer than distance set on distance scale.
- Print control not in proper position.

- Subject must be at least 4 feet from flash (page 12).
- Check distance; focus accurately.
- Adjust control (page 14).

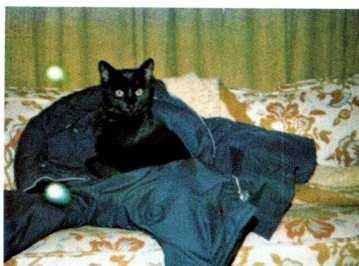
Foggy, misty pictures.



- Dirty camera lens.
- Flare from very bright light shining directly into lens.

- Clean lens (page 20).
- Don't point camera directly at sun or other extremely bright light source.

Repeating pattern of spots approximately 1½ inches apart on consecutive prints.



Specks of dirt on rollers.

Clean rollers (page 21).

What Happened

Probable Cause

Correction

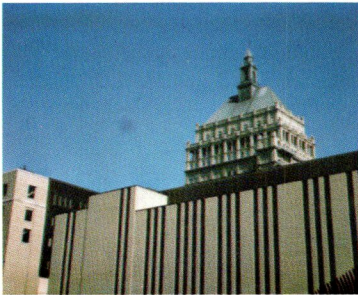
Subject not framed properly or partly cut off.



Improper use of viewfinder.

View subject within luminous frame in finder (page 9).

Small dark (shadowy) spots which appear in same location on consecutive prints.



Dust on mirrors within camera.

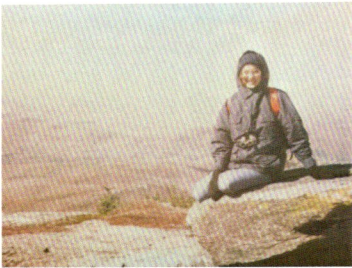
With camera unloaded, use a rubber syringe to blow any dust from inside camera.

Fogged pictures.



- a. Improper handling of film pack during unwrapping or loading.
- b. Film pack removed and reinserted after film cover has been ejected.
- c. Film door opened in bright sunlight after film cover has been ejected.

- a. Hold film pack by edges only. Don't press on film cover (page 6).
- b. Avoid removing and reinserting film pack. If it is necessary to remove pack, do it in subdued light. Top picture will be fogged.
- c. If you must open film door, do it in subdued light to avoid fogging prints remaining in film pack.

What Happened	Probable Cause	Correction
Picture area black.	a. Flash didn't go off. b. Hand or object completely covering lens when picture was taken.	a. Be sure flipflash contains at least one fresh bulb in top half—half farther from camera. If bulb still doesn't flash, see step 4, page 12. b. Keep hands and objects away from lens.
Pictures too light and off-color.	Temperature below 60°F (16°C) during development.	Put print in warm place during development—an inside pocket, for example. If necessary, move print control toward Darken.
		
Flash doesn't go off.	a. Flipflash not turned over after taking first four flash pictures. b. Flash not firmly inserted in flash socket.	a. Turn flipflash over to position fresh bulbs at top (page 12). b. Insert flipflash correctly.
Camera motor runs very slowly in ejecting print.	Batteries weak.	Check batteries; replace if necessary.
Motor stops when print (or film cover) is partially ejected.	Batteries dead or extremely weak.	Pull partially ejected print from exit slot. Replace batteries.
Motor runs but print (or film cover) isn't ejected.	Camera attempting to eject two prints at the same time.	Open film door in subdued light. Remove film pack and pull top print from pack. Reinsert pack in film compartment. Top picture remaining in pack will be spoiled.

ACCESSORIES—See your photo dealer.

KODAK Instant Camera Case, Model A—Made of water-resistant black expanded vinyl, this handsome plush-lined case protects your camera when you're not taking pictures. It has an adjustable shoulder strap, a nylon zipper which won't scratch your camera, and inside pockets to hold prints and additional film as well as extra flash arrays.

KODAK Flipflash Extender—Increases the distance between the camera lens and the flipflash to reduce red reflections in people's eyes, sometimes visible in flash pictures. The extender also can be separated into two sections for off-camera flash to produce more pleasing shadow effects in flash pictures.

Copy Prints and Enlargements—You can have copy prints and enlargements made from your original prints. This service is available through photo dealers.

FULL THREE-YEAR WARRANTY

This KODAK EK6 Instant Camera is warranted by Kodak to function properly for three years from the date of purchase. Kodak makes no other express warranty for this camera. This warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other rights which vary from state to state.

Carefully read and follow the instructions in the manual to get good results and prevent damage to your camera.

If this KODAK EK6 Instant Camera does not function properly within three years after purchase, Kodak will repair it without charge. If Kodak is unable to repair it, the option of replacement or refund of the purchase price will be available. These remedies are not available if the camera is damaged by misuse or other circumstances beyond Kodak's control, or if the improper functioning of the camera is caused by failure to follow the care and operating instructions in the manual.

Repair, and the option of replacement or refund in the event that Kodak is unable to repair the camera, are Kodak's only obligations. Kodak will not be responsible for any consequential or incidental damages resulting from the sale or use of this camera, even if loss or damage is caused by the negligence or other fault of Kodak. (Some states do not allow the exclusion or limitation of incidental or consequential damages, so the above limitation or exclusion may not apply to you.)

For assistance in using this camera, contact a dealer in Kodak products or one of the Kodak Consumer Centers located in the United States. For service on this camera, return the camera through a dealer in Kodak products, one of the Kodak Equipment Service Centers listed below or a Kodak Consumer Center. Enclosing a note with the camera giving details of the problem and date of purchase will help Kodak return the camera promptly.

SERVICE FACILITIES

If your Kodak camera should require service, complete facilities are provided in Rochester and at Kodak Regional Marketing and Distribution Centers.

In Rochester: Eastman Kodak Company, Central Equipment Service Center
800 Lee Road, Rochester, New York 14650

Regional Centers: Eastman Kodak Company, Regional Equipment Service
1901 West 22nd Street, Oak Brook, Illinois 60521
2800 Forest Lane, Dallas, Texas 75234
5315 Peachtree Industrial Blvd., Chamblee, Georgia 30341
9100 Alcosta Blvd., San Ramon, California 94583
1334 York Avenue, New York, New York 10021
12100 Rivera Road, Whittier, California 90606
1122 Mapunapuna Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96817

Consumer Markets Division



Rochester, New York 14650